

Acerca de este libro

Esta es una copia digital de un libro que, durante generaciones, se ha conservado en las estanterías de una biblioteca, hasta que Google ha decidido escanearlo como parte de un proyecto que pretende que sea posible descubrir en línea libros de todo el mundo.

Ha sobrevivido tantos años como para que los derechos de autor hayan expirado y el libro pase a ser de dominio público. El que un libro sea de dominio público significa que nunca ha estado protegido por derechos de autor, o bien que el período legal de estos derechos ya ha expirado. Es posible que una misma obra sea de dominio público en unos países y, sin embargo, no lo sea en otros. Los libros de dominio público son nuestras puertas hacia el pasado, suponen un patrimonio histórico, cultural y de conocimientos que, a menudo, resulta difícil de descubrir.

Todas las anotaciones, marcas y otras señales en los márgenes que estén presentes en el volumen original aparecerán también en este archivo como testimonio del largo viaje que el libro ha recorrido desde el editor hasta la biblioteca y, finalmente, hasta usted.

Normas de uso

Google se enorgullece de poder colaborar con distintas bibliotecas para digitalizar los materiales de dominio público a fin de hacerlos accesibles a todo el mundo. Los libros de dominio público son patrimonio de todos, nosotros somos sus humildes guardianes. No obstante, se trata de un trabajo caro. Por este motivo, y para poder ofrecer este recurso, hemos tomado medidas para evitar que se produzca un abuso por parte de terceros con fines comerciales, y hemos incluido restricciones técnicas sobre las solicitudes automatizadas.

Asimismo, le pedimos que:

+ *Haga un uso exclusivamente no comercial de estos archivos* Hemos diseñado la Búsqueda de libros de Google para el uso de particulares; como tal, le pedimos que utilice estos archivos con fines personales, y no comerciales.

+ *No envíe solicitudes automatizadas* Por favor, no envíe solicitudes automatizadas de ningún tipo al sistema de Google. Si está llevando a cabo una investigación sobre traducción automática, reconocimiento óptico de caracteres u otros campos para los que resulte útil disfrutar de acceso a una gran cantidad de texto, por favor, envíenos un mensaje. Fomentamos el uso de materiales de dominio público con estos propósitos y seguro que podremos ayudarle.

+ *Conserve la atribución* La filigrana de Google que verá en todos los archivos es fundamental para informar a los usuarios sobre este proyecto y ayudarles a encontrar materiales adicionales en la Búsqueda de libros de Google. Por favor, no la elimine.

+ *Manténgase siempre dentro de la legalidad* Sea cual sea el uso que haga de estos materiales, recuerde que es responsable de asegurarse de que todo lo que hace es legal. No dé por sentado que, por el hecho de que una obra se considere de dominio público para los usuarios de los Estados Unidos, lo será también para los usuarios de otros países. La legislación sobre derechos de autor varía de un país a otro, y no podemos facilitar información sobre si está permitido un uso específico de algún libro. Por favor, no suponga que la aparición de un libro en nuestro programa significa que se puede utilizar de igual manera en todo el mundo. La responsabilidad ante la infracción de los derechos de autor puede ser muy grave.

Acerca de la Búsqueda de libros de Google

El objetivo de Google consiste en organizar información procedente de todo el mundo y hacerla accesible y útil de forma universal. El programa de Búsqueda de libros de Google ayuda a los lectores a descubrir los libros de todo el mundo a la vez que ayuda a autores y editores a llegar a nuevas audiencias. Podrá realizar búsquedas en el texto completo de este libro en la web, en la página `http://books.google.com`



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Digitized by Google

Königl. Garde-Jäger-Bataillon.

Digitized by Google

AA 912710

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE DISPATCHES

OF

FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

DURING HIS VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS

FROM

1799 TO 1818.

"Monumentum ære perennius."

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE DISPATCHES

OF

FIELD MARSHAL

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

DURING HIS VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS

IN

INDIA, DENMARK, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, THE LOW COUNTRIES, AND FRANCE,

FROM

1799 TO 1818.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS,

BY

LIEUT. COLONEL GURWOOD,

ESQUIRE TO HIS GRACE AS KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

AA 9127

VOLUME THE TENTH.

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

MDCCCXXXVIII.

Digitized by Google

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS,
Stamford Street.



Digitized by Google

THE

DISPATCHES

OF

FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

IN

THE PENINSULA,

IN

1812—13.

To Don J. de Carvajal, Minister of War, Cadiz.

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 25th Dec., 1812.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 24th instant, in answer to that which I had the honor of addressing you on the 4th instant.

'The Government and Cortes have done me the honor to confer upon me the command of the Spanish armies; and at the same time that they have thus manifested to the world the confidence they repose in me, they have imposed upon me the performance of duties, for which I am responsible not only to Spain, but to my own country and to the world.

'It is impossible to perform these duties as they ought to be performed, unless I shall possess sufficient powers; and I request that you will inform the Government that if they do not feel themselves authorised, or have not confidence in me to trust me with the powers which I think necessary, I beg leave to relinquish the command of the Spanish armies which has been conferred upon me.

'I stated distinctly what the powers are which I required.

'First; that officers should be promoted and should be appointed to commands solely at my recommendation. In this request I do not refer to the regular regimental promotions under the 25th title of the Ordenanzas, which Orde-

Digitized by Google

nanzas I require should be obeyed in every article, but to the extraordinary promotions which the Government are in the habit of conferring upon officers for extraordinary services.

'I required that no promotion of this description, nor appointment of any description, should be made to any command, whether in chief or of a division, or to any other of any description, excepting at my recommendation.

'Secondly; I required that I should have the power of dismissing from the service those whom I should think deserving of such punishment. The reason for which I required this authority was, that I saw from the nature of the Ordenanza, that it was next to impossible to assemble a Council of War for the trial of any officer; and that if such Council of War could be assembled, the proceedings were likely to be of such duration as to defeat the ends of justice and of all punishment, which in an army must be an early example.

'The power of dismissing an officer from the service must exist in all armies, independent of the mode of cashiering him by trial; but I admit that there may be reasonable objections, founded on the opinions of individuals, against entrusting the exercise of this power to myself. I insist upon it, however, that in the existing state of the Spanish army, the power itself, and the exercise of it, are necessary; and I require from the Government that they should take into consideration, and attend to my recommendations, to dismiss officers from the service, when I may find it necessary to lay them before them.

'Thirdly; I required that the resources of the state which are applicable to the payment, or equipment, or supply of the troops, should be applied in such manner as I might recommend.

'The reason for which I made this request was, that I was aware that the resources of the Government are not in their present state very sufficient for the maintenance and support in the field of all the troops now appearing as effectives on the returns of the Spanish armies; nor are the whole of those troops in a state of efficiency or discipline to oppose the enemy in the field.

Digitized by Google

'I shall be responsible, and must be allowed to judge which of the troops shall be so employed, and which shall not; and all I desire is, to be allowed to recommend that the financial and other resources applicable to military purposes, may be applied to the support of such particular corps as I might point out. If the Government does not comply with this request, I shall certainly be in the unpleasant situation of giving commands to troops, which commands the troops cannot obey.

'Fourthly; I required that, in order to enable me to perform my duties, the Chief of the Staff, and such limited number of the Staff Officers of the army as might be thought necessary, should be sent to my head quarters; and that the Government should direct that all military reports, of all descriptions, should be sent to me; and that I should, of course, make my reports to your Excellency.

'I consider myself as the Commander in Chief of the Spanish armies, under the Government, with whom I am to correspond, through the medium of your Excellency. No officer, according to the Ordenanzas, should address himself to the Government, excepting through me, and the answer and orders of the Government should reach him through the same channel. The Chief of the Staff would be the channel through which I should receive the reports of the army, and should convey to the army the orders of the Government and my own.

'This mode of transacting business is conformable to the common practice of all armies, and the adoption of it is essentially necessary in that of which it is desired I should take the command.

'I beg to have a decided answer from Government on all these points at an early period. I have come to Cadiz with a view to arrange with your Excellency various objects for the benefit of the service, and my stay must necessarily be limited, under any circumstances; and I must set out upon my return to my head quarters in the course of a very few days. At the same time I beg that you will inform the Government, that whatever may be their decision on all or any of these points, my desire to serve and advance the cause of Spain will remain the same; and that whoever may be my successor, or whatever may be the nature of the

Digitized by Google

arrangement for the command of the Spanish armies, I shall always be found ready, as I have ever been, to co-operate with, and to assist with my counsel and suggestions, any officer who may be employed to direct the whole or any portion of the Spanish forces.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Campbell, Governor of Gibraltar.

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 26th Dec., 1812.

'I have received a letter of the 2nd instant from the Secretary of State, in which he informs me that he has directed you to send the 2nd batt. 11th regiment to Malta, in case I should not have required you to send the 2nd batt. 9th regiment to the Tagus, under the former directions of the Earl of Liverpool.

'I have made a reference to the Secretary of State on these directions; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will delay sending the 2nd batt. 11th regiment to Malta till I shall have received his Lordship's answer to this reference.

'The Secretary of State has likewise informed me that he has sent to Gibraltar, to wait for orders, two squadrons of the Brunswick hussars; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will give directions that these troops may proceed to Alicante, and place themselves under the orders of the officer commanding the troops at that place.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General Campbell.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Cadiz, 26th Dec., 1812.

'I write just to tell you of our arrival here on the 24th at mid-day. I shall leave this as soon as I can; but it is possible that I may be detained longer than I intend; and I think you will do well to delay ordering the preparation of the feast till you hear that I have, or am about to set out, when I will write to you. The horses, however, might be placed on the road; and I request you to desire Mr.

Digitized by Google

Pipon to facilitate their being fed while at their stations, by orders to our Commissaries.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief.

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 26th Dec., 1812.

'While on the road here, I received your Royal Highness's letter of the 2nd instant, and I am very much obliged to your Royal Highness for sending the hussars.

'Experience has shown us in the Peninsula that a soldier who has got through one campaign is of more service than two, or even three, newly arrived from England; and this applies to the cavalry equally with every other description of troops. Under these circumstances, if it should meet with your Royal Highness's approbation, I should prefer to keep as many of the old regiments as I can with the army, reducing the establishments of those which could not mount more than two complete squadrons to that number, and to send home the officers and non commissioned officers of the third squadrons.

'I propose to return to the army in the course of a few days, and shall be prepared to carry into execution either your Royal Highness's orders, or to send home the third squadrons of the inefficient regiments, as your Royal Highness may think proper; but I have thought it proper to take the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject under your Royal Highness's consideration, in order that horse appointments may be sent out for all the regiments. They are much wanted by nearly every regiment in the Peninsula.

'My wish and intention is to take the field as early as possible, and that every thing for the army should leave England early in February.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty.

'My dear Lord, 'Cadiz, 26th Dec., 1812.

'I received yours of the 4th on the road to this place. The Admiralty must be the best judges how far it was practicable for Sir H. Popham to remain on his station with his battalions of marines.

'As I propose to take the field again as soon as the green forage appears on the ground, I certainly should have wished him to remain at Santander during the winter; and if, as is stated, some of Caffarelli's troops are gone to France, I think it not improbable that he would have got possession of Santoña.

'But the stay or departure of Sir H. Popham must necessarily depend on the state of the weather and the season, of which, of course, the Admiralty must be a better judge than I can be.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Viscount Melville.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Cadiz, 26th Dec., 1812.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch, No. 77, of the 26th of November, in regard to the bât and forage of the two battalions of marines under Majors Williams and Malcolm, and that directed by Captain Malcolm, of His Majesty's ship Rhine.

'It has been usual to grant the allowance of bât and forage to officers of the navy and marines engaged in operations on shore in co-operation with the army, and under the directions of the Commander in Chief of the army.

'Although the operations carried on on the north coast of Spain, by detachments from the squadron under the command of Commodore Sir Home Popham, were not in immediate co-operation with the army, or under my direction, they were still of essential service to the army, and appear to me to have been of greater extent, and of a different description, from those operations which have been occasionally carried on by His Majesty's ships acting alone.

'Under these circumstances I conceive that the bât and forage allowances ought to be granted to those battalions of

Digitized by Google

marines, and to Captain Malcolm and the officers of His Majesty's ship Rhine, according to the rates fixed for officers of corresponding ranks in the army, by His Majesty's Regulations.

'As bât and forage is an allowance granted to enable officers to defray the extra expenses which they are likely to incur during a campaign, which expenses are generally incurred on taking the field, it appears to me that the duration of the period during which Captain Malcolm was in the field ought not to affect the decision on this question.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Cadiz, 26th Dec., 1812.

'I have received your dispatch, No. 83, of the 2nd instant. In my opinion it is more necessary to reinforce the army under my command than it is to reinforce that on the eastern coast of the Peninsula. Notwithstanding the pains which I am taking to get it forward in strength, we shall still be weaker in numbers than the enemy in Castille; while the army on the eastern coast of the Peninsula (which, after all, cannot quit the coast for want of the due equipments, and unless you should modify or recall the orders by which it is governed) is as strong, if not stronger, in good infantry, than that opposed to it, and is deficient only in cavalry. If those troops are to take the field on a great scale, quitting the eastern coast, it would be much better that they should be incorporated in the army under my command, as a measure which would be more efficient against the enemy, and would save expense.

'I therefore write to General Campbell to desire him to suspend the execution of your Lordship's orders to send away the 2nd batt. 11th regiment till I shall receive the answer to this letter, when I shall draw to Portugal the 2nd batt. 9th regiment, or send the 2nd batt. 11th regiment into the Mediterranean, according to your determination. I send directions for the Brunswick hussars to proceed to Alicante.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.



Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Cadiz, 26th Dec., 1812.

'I have received your letter, marked "private," of the 23rd of November, and I have spoken to my brother on the subject of it, and have settled with him a mode of inquiry by which we shall discover whether there is or not any ground for the complaints against Colonel ——.

'On some of the points there can be none. The quality and quantity of the clothing sent out are fixed by the Government, and the hussar dresses referred to are, I believe, those of Fernan Nuñez' regiment, and have been fixed by the Prince Regent himself. Colonel —— is a military agent, and I always thought him one of the best. He is of course responsible for the due distribution of the articles sent to him to be distributed to the Spanish troops; and I shall send your Lordship the result of the inquiry, in order that, if there should be any real ground for complaint, Colonel —— may be punished as he shall deserve.

'There is evidently, however, in the letter from the complainant, a desire to make the most of his subject; or he would have omitted some of his topics, such as the allusion to the pampered state of the troops under the command of Whittingham and Roche, which are paid by us and taken care of by British officers, in comparison with the state of other Spanish troops on the same service who do not enjoy either of those advantages. The substance of this complaint is against the Spanish Government for not taking better care of these other Spanish corps; and would rather tend to show that Whittingham and Roche did apply the money intrusted to their distribution to the purposes for which it was given to them. The whole subject shall however be investigated.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Cadiz, 26th Dec., 1812.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 28th of November, No. 79, and I shall be much obliged to you if you will give directions that a description

Digitized by Google

and a report on the practice of Mr. Roebuck's ordnance may be sent to me, in order that I may be enabled to judge of the expediency of giving them to the Spanish troops, to be used in the field.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 27th Dec., 1812.

'In reference to the discussion which I had the honor of having with the Regency this day, on the third article contained in my letter to your Excellency of the 25th instant, and in explanation of the system which I wish to see established under that article as connected with the finance, I request you will submit the following propositions to the consideration of the Regency.

'I am inclined to believe that the organization of the armies ordered, on the 4th of December, is not the most convenient for the service. The sphere of the 3rd army, as now organized, embraces objects entirely incompatible with each other. It would be impossible for the General and staff of that army to conduct its duties on the Duero and in La Mancha.

'I would propose to the Government that the army in Catalonia should be, as now, the 1st army; the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, the 2nd army; the 5th, 6th, and 7th, the 3rd army; with the army of reserve in Andalusia and Galicia.

'I would beg leave to propose that the resources of Catalonia, and those parts of Aragon free from the yoke of the enemy, should be allotted for the support of the 1st army.

'That the resources of the kingdom of Murcia, New Castille, Granada, Jaen, and that part of Valencia free from the yoke of the enemy, should be allotted to the support of the 2nd army; that the resources of the kingdoms of Cordova and Seville should be allotted to the support of the army of reserve in Andalusia; that the resources of Estremadura, Old Castille, Galicia, Leon, and the Asturias, should be allotted to the support of the 3rd army, and of the army of reserve in Galicia.

'I had the honor of laying before the Government, in my former letters of the 4th and the 11th instant, my senti-

Digitized by Google

ments of the practical evils, resulting from the system which had been adopted in all the provinces of the Kingdom, of separating the military from the political authority, and the financial from both; or, in other words, the system of appointing different persons to exercise the military and political authority, and to perform the financial duties in the provinces, each independent of the other.

'Experience has shown that, wherever there exist authorities independent of each other, they must clash, and the service must suffer, unless their acts should be vigilantly controlled by the superintending authority of the Government.

'I shall not contend for the expediency of the contrary practice in a well regulated state, but it cannot be expected that any province of Spain should be in a state fit to be governed according to the best principle, viz., the separation of the local authorities. Even in countries where these systems and principles are perfectly understood, and have been put in practice for centuries, and of which the tranquillity has not been lately disturbed by a foreign enemy, it has frequently been necessary to place the political and military authority in one hand. How much more necessary, therefore, must it be in provinces just recovered from the usurpation of the enemy, in which the authority of the Government is imperfectly established, with which the Government has but little if any communication, to provide against the clashing of independent authorities in the administration of the local affairs?

'I would recommend, therefore, to the Government, that the General Officers commanding the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd armies, and the army of reserve in Andalusia, should be the Captains General of the provinces, the resources of which will be allotted, as above pointed out, for the support of the armies under their command respectively, holding the political as well as the military power of those provinces in their hands. They should select, to command in the provinces and places from which they will be absent, such officer as they shall approve of. The Captains General will of course be responsible for all the acts done by themselves or those officers who will act under their orders.

'The civil and military power in these provinces being

Digitized by Google

thus provided for and connected, the next measure will be to connect the finance in the several provinces with the army which its produce is destined to support.

'First; I recommend that there should be an Intendant General appointed to each of these armies, which Intendant General shall be at the head of the financial department, as Intendant General of each province, at the same time that he will be the Intendant General of the army.

'Secondly; that there shall, besides, be an Intendant for each province, who shall be under the direction of the Intendant General of the army, and of all the provinces the resources of which are allotted for its support.

'Thirdly; that the Intendant General of the army and provinces, and the Intendants of the provinces respectively, shall report all their proceedings, and send an account of receipts and disbursements to the Treasury, at the seat of Government.

'Fourthly; that no payment of any description shall be made without a warrant, under the signature of the Captain General of the army, to be supported by the resources of the provinces, for which warrants the Captain General is to be held responsible.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Cadiz, 27th Dec., 1812.

'I have received your letter of the 4th December. I have written to Torrens regarding the Quarter Master General, and regarding the General Officers of the cavalry.

'I propose to alter the organization of the cavalry if I should get rid of —— ——, and to have only one division under Sir Stapleton Cotton; and to do the duty of the detached corps by detachments of brigades.

'I am much obliged to you for sending the officers.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Comte d'Erlon (Lieut. Général Drouet).

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 28 Dec., 1812.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 1r Décembre, et je vous assure que j'accepte avec plaisir l'offre que votre Excellence m'a fait pour adoucir les maux de la guerre par des échanges de tems en tems de prisonniers de guerre.

'Il parait que Mr. Arscott est officier payeur du 3me dragons; et j'écris en Angleterre, par une occasion qui s'offre en ce moment, pour faire renvoyer en France, en échange pour Mr. Arscott, M. le Capitaine Bénoit, du 50me régiment d'infanterie, pris au Retiro. Je prie votre Excellence d'avoir la bonté de faire envoyer Mr. Arscott aux avant postes de l'armée Française afin qu'il puisse me rejoindre.

'Mr. Shaw, aussi, est officier payeur, du 4me dragons; et j'écris en Angleterre pour prier que le Capitaine Franjon, du 28me légère, soit envoyé en France en échange pour lui; et je prie votre Excellence de permettre que Mr. Shaw accompagne Mr. Arscott.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Comte d'Erlon.*' 'WELLINGTON.

*To W. Adam, Esq.**

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Cadiz, 28th Dec., 1812.

'I have received your letter of the 2nd November, in regard to your son Colonel Adam. I do not think it likely that the detachment of the Sicilian army serving in the Peninsula will be joined to the army under my immediate command; but if that event should take place, in such a manner as to render it expedient that the separate staff of that detachment should be discontinued, I shall be happy to avail myself of the assistance of Colonel Adam in the army under my command in the manner you wish.

'Believe me, &c.

'*W. Adam, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Cadiz, 29th Dec., 1812.

'I received only last night your letter of the 17th, and I

* Afterwards Lord Chief Baron of Scotland, father of Lieut. General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B., &c.

Digitized by Google

am sorry that you have had any trouble respecting the billeting of our officers.

'The fact is that our orders are made very strict, purposely in order to ensure civility on the part of the officer to his landlord, that he may get what he really wants in that manner. If there were not reason to hope that what is wanted would be got by civility, the order was too strict and must be altered, particularly in respect to the use of the kitchen fire. But I believe there must be some official communication with the Government before the order can be altered, and it will require some consideration to alter it as it ought to be.

'In regard to the ladies, they have certainly no *right* to be lodged in billets; but it would be cruel to deprive them of that accommodation. I do not believe I can authorize their having this advantage by an order; and the point can be settled only in communication with the Government. If the matter could be allowed to go on, as it is now, I would write a letter to Peacocke to be circulated among the ladies, which would give them a little advice on this subject, and make them better behaved.

'I rather think I referred Pack to you for leave, letting him go if you should have no objection.

'Sir C. Stuart will have told you that I shall see you soon, and therefore I shall not enter upon affairs here. I think I have done some good; and I have a prospect of doing more. I propose to leave this if I can on Monday.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Cadiz, 29th Dec., 1812.

'I have received your Lordship's dispatch of the 1st instant, (No. 81.) directing me to communicate to you my wishes regarding the destination of a supply of clothing and accoutrements for 50,000 men, which it is intended to have sent to the Peninsula, in the ensuing year, and I beg to acquaint your Lordship in reply, that I consider it will be best for the service that of the above number equipments for 40,000 men should be forwarded to Lisbon, and for 10,000 men to Cadiz.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

SPEECH IN THE CORTES.

'Cadiz, 30th Dec., 1812.

'I should not have requested to be permitted to pay my respects in person to this august body, if I had not been encouraged to make the application by the honor which the Cortes conferred upon me on the 27th instant, in sending a deputation to congratulate me on my arrival in this city; a distinction which I attribute to the favor and partiality with which they have on every occasion received the services which it has fallen to my lot to render to the Spanish nation.

'I beg leave to repeat my acknowledgments to the Cortes for this honor, as well as for the various marks of their favor and confidence which I have received; and to assure them that my efforts shall be unceasingly directed to forward the just and interesting cause of the Spanish nation.

'I shall not take up, with further professions, the time of this assembly, upon the wisdom, discretion, and firmness of whose conduct, under the will of Divine Providence, the result of all our exertions depends. Not only your own countrymen have their eyes fixed on you, Gentlemen, but the whole world is interested in the success of your endeavors to save this nation from the general wreck; and in the establishment within it of a system of government founded on just principles, which shall promote and secure the happiness and prosperity of your countrymen, and the greatness of your country.

'WELLINGTON.'

ADDRESS TO THE SPANISH ARMY.

'Cadiz, 1st January, 1813.

'The army have been already informed that the Command in Chief of the armies of Spain has been conferred on the Captain General Lord Wellington, Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo. Although this is the first time that his Excellency has the honor of addressing the army as its Commander, he has long been acquainted with its merits, its sufferings, and its state; and in taking upon himself the exercise of a command so highly honorable to him, he wishes to assure the General officers, officers, and troops, of his earnest desire that his arrangements may tend to enable

Digitized by Google

them to serve their country with advantage, and that while under his command the honor of their profession may be advanced.

'It is necessary, however, that at the same time that the utmost attention will be paid by the Government to what will tend to the comfort of the soldiers and the convenience of the officers of the army, the discipline established by the Royal Ordenanzas should be maintained; as without discipline and order, not only is an army unfit to be opposed to an enemy in the field, but it becomes a positive injury to the country by which it is maintained. The Commander in Chief trusts, therefore, that every effort will be made by the General and other officers to enforce and maintain in every particular the discipline ordered by the Royal Ordenanzas; and he assures them that, at the same time that he will be happy to draw the notice of the Government, and to extol their good conduct, he will not be backward in noticing any inattention on the part of the officers of the army to the duties required from them by the Royal Ordenanzas, or any breach of discipline and order by the soldiers.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Generals Castaños, Duque del Parque, O'Donnell, Copons, and Elio.

'MESSIEURS, 'Cadiz, ce 1 Janvier, 1813.

'J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir deux lettres que j'ai reçu du Secrétaire de la Guerre, par lesquelles et par l'ordre du jour d'aujourd'hui vous verrez la mode dont les armées sont organisées, la manière dans laquelle les affaires militaires se traiteront, et les mesures decidées, ayant en vue l'objet d'obtenir du pays des moyens pour le maintien des troupes.

'Je vous prie aussitôt que vous aurez reçu cette lettre de mettre l'Intendant Général de l'Armée sous vos ordres en communication avec les Intendants des provinces, de ——*, et vous tacherez de réaliser autant qu'il vous sera possible pour le maintien des troupes sous vos ordres. En cas que vous trouvez que les Intendants des provinces, ou les

* Copons—Cataluña, Valencia, Murcia, Castilla Nueva.
Duque del Parque—Granada, Jaen.
Castaños—Estremadura, Castilla Vieja, Galicia.
O'Donnell—Sevilla, Cordova.

Digitized by Google

ajuntamientos chargés du recouvrement des contributions, ne font pas leur devoir, vous aurez la bonté de me le faire savoir pour l'information du gouvernement; et si les personnes chargées de la partie politique ou fiscale de l'administration doivent avoir l'aide du militaire, vous la donnerez, ayant le plus grand soin de prévenir le désordre des troupes et les dégâts.

'En cas qu'on puisse réunir quelques moyens pécuniaires, je désire qu'ils soient employés de preference à la solde des troupes; et que les sommes en caisse quel que soit leur montant, soient distribuées en proportion des demandes des différentes classes d'officiers, sous officiers, et soldats dont l'armée est composée.

'J'ai raison de croire que jusqu'à ce que le système developpé dans les lettres ci-incluses puisse procurer quelques moyens, qu'il sera au pouvoir du Gouvernement d'envoyer une somme d'argent pour être à votre disposition *, et cet argent doit être employé exclusivement à payer la solde des officiers et troupes reglées à present sous les armes.

'Vous aurez la bonté de prendre garde, par le moyen des pouvoirs donnés par l'article du décrêt de *las Cortes*, que les sommes d'argent qui passeront par les mains de l'Intendant Général de l'Armée, soient employées exclusivement au maintien des troupes sous vos ordres.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Aux Généraux Castaños, &c.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Commissioners of the Transport Board.

'GENTLEMEN, 'Cadiz, 1st January, 1813.

'General Drouet who commanded the French army (called) of Portugal, having offered to allow Mr. Arscott, Paymaster of the 3rd dragoon guards, and Lieut. Shaw, acting Paymaster of the 4th dragoon guards, to return to the British army, if I could procure the exchange of these officers with Captain Bénoit of the 50me regiment de ligne, and Captain Franjon of the 28me légère, now prisoners in England, I beg to acquaint you that I have agreed to this proposition, and I will thank you to have it carried into effect, by sending

* General Copons, 50,000 douros; General Elio, 50,000 ditto; Duque del Parque, 100,000 ditto; General O'Donnell, 100,000 ditto; General Castaños, 100,000 ditto.

Digitized by Google

Captains Bénoit and Franjon to France, in exchange for Messrs. Arscott and Shaw.

'I shall be much obliged to you, if you will favor me with the regular certificates of exchange, in order that Messrs. Arscott and Shaw may be released from their parole, and return to their duty with their respective regiments.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Commissioners of the Transport Board.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Cadiz, 1st January, 1813.

'I arrived here on the 24th instant, and I expect to be able to set out on my return to the army on Tuesday next.

'Nothing particular has occurred since I addressed your Lordship from Badajoz on the 20th of last month. It appears that King Joseph has removed his head quarters to Madrid, from the palace of La Granja, near Segovia, and that those of Marshal Soult are at Toledo; and some of the cavalry of the army under his command had been extended into La Mancha.

'The Spanish troops under the Duque del Parque had in consequence retired; but I understand that they have since resumed their positions in La Mancha.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Cadiz, 1st January, 1813.

'I have received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament for the battle of Salamanca; and I enclose the list of the names of all the General officers who were present in the action, with a cross opposite the names of those which have been omitted on this occasion. This omission must have been accidental; and I defer to publish the vote of thanks to the army till it can be rectified.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Cadiz, 1st January, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Major General Cooke, in regard to the foreign battalion of recruits at this place. I have ordered

Digitized by Google

to Lisbon two companies of it belonging to the Chasseurs Britanniques; and I shall be glad to know whether you would wish that these two companies should be replaced by a similar number of men drawn from the enlisted deserters at Gibraltar.

'I expect to be able to leave this place on Tuesday, and I hope I shall have done some good in the way of organization; but I am not yet certain. I will write to you fully on the whole subject as soon as I shall get away; in the mean time, I believe my brother writes by this occasion to Lord Castlereagh. If all should continue quiet, I propose to pass by Lisbon, principally with a view to give the Order of the Bath to Sir C. Stuart; and likewise to have some communication verbally with the Government there; which will delay my return to head quarters till the middle of this month.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens, Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Cadiz, 1st January, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Captain Smith of the Engineers*, in regard to his claim to be promoted to be a Brevet Major. From all that I have heard of his conduct at Tarifa, I have reason to believe, that if it had been made known to me, in detail, at the time the action occurred, I should have recommended him for promotion. It is now too late, probably; but if it should not be so, I shall be glad if he is promoted.

'I have been detained here longer than I expected, and all my arrangements are not yet effected. But I hope I shall have done some good by my visit to this place, and that I shall be able to set out on my return on Tuesday.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General the Hon. C. Stewart.

'MY DEAR STEWART, 'Cadiz, 2nd January, 1813.

'I received your letter of the 9th of December two days ago, and I take the earliest opportunity of replying to it. I found the organization of our cavalry in two divisions to be very disadvantageous in the last campaign, and I propose to

* Colonel Sir C. F. Smith, C.B., &c.

Digitized by Google

alter it if I can; and to have but one corps of cavalry under Sir Stapleton, from which detachments should be made to perform the cavalry duty with the detached corps of the army. Under these circumstances, although it might be more agreeable to you to take a gallop with the Hussars, I think you had better return to your office.

'I have come here to try "to organize the poles," which appears to be a work something of the same kind with that which Dumouriez describes so well in his life. I have made some progress; but the libellers have set to work, and I am apprehensive that the Cortes will take the alarm, and that I shall not be able to do all the good I might otherwise. I shall leave this on Tuesday.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General the Hon. C. Stewart.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 2nd January, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving yesterday your letter of the 1st instant.

'In the letters which I had the honor of addressing to your Excellency on the 4th and 25th December, I apprized you of the expediency that the Chief of the Staff, and a limited number of the Officers of the Staff, should be sent to the head quarters of the army, in order to perform the duties of their several stations under my directions.

'I request, accordingly, that orders may be given that the Chief of the Staff, and the Inspectors General of cavalry and of infantry, may place themselves under my directions, and may prepare to move to head quarters.

'As soon as they are under my directions, I shall arrange with them the number of officers necessary to enable them to perform the duty of their several departments with the army, and the mode in which those duties of their departments respectively shall be performed at the seat of Government during their necessary absence from hence; upon which subjects I shall have the honor of making a report to your Excellency.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Major General Campbell, Commanding at Alicante.

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 4th January, 1813.

'I have received your letters, and those of Major General Clinton, to the 22nd of December.

'You appear to be aware of the effect produced on the enemy's situation, by the measure of putting the allied British and Portuguese armies in cantonments for the winter. It is unfortunate that the necessity for this measure existed; but the disparity of numbers was so great, and so much to our disadvantage, that I could not keep the field in Castille in November; and not being able to keep the field, it was better that I should place the allied army in cantonments, in which it was likely they would recover their strength and efficiency, even though the enemy should by this measure enjoy the advantage of which he has availed himself.

'It is evident, however, that till the allied British and Portuguese army under my immediate command shall again take the field, no operation of any consequence can be undertaken by any of the allied corps in other parts of the Peninsula. In the mean time I have come here to endeavor to organize the Spanish armies, and to come to an understanding with the Government regarding the means of their support in the field; and upon my return to head quarters, in which direction I shall set out in a day or two, I shall send you directions respecting the operations which you are to undertake when the campaign shall commence, and the period at which you are to undertake them.

'If, however, before you shall receive the directions, you should consider yourself sufficiently strong, and circumstances should enable you to strike an important blow against the French force opposed to you, or against their possessions on the east coast, I beg that you will strike it.

'I have directed that two squadrons of the Brunswick hussars, expected at Gibraltar, may proceed to Alicante, to place themselves under your command.

'I enclose copies of the letters written by the Adjutant General to the Governor of Gibraltar and yourself, in regard to the clothing of the troops under your command.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Campbell, Alicante.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 4th January, 1813.

'I enclose a report from the Inspector General of Infantry, proposing the mode in which the business of his department shall be conducted at the head quarters of the army, and at the seat of Government, which I beg you to lay before the Government, and to urge the Government to appoint Brigadier General Don Gaspar Blanco to be Sub Inspector General of Infantry, and to take charge of the office at the seat of Government.

'It is also desirable that General Don Thomas O'Donoju should receive his official appointment of Inspector General of Infantry.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 4th January, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a report from the Chief of the Staff, General Wimpffen, in which he proposes the mode of transacting business at head quarters, and at the seat of Government; and the number and names of officers to be appointed to proceed to head quarters, and the number to remain at Cadiz; which I request you to lay before the Government for their approbation.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Duque del Infantado.

'MONSIEUR LE DUC, 'à Cadiz, ce 4 Janvier, 1813.

'Je vous envoie un mémoire qui m'a été donné ce matin par la Marquesa de Alcañices, avec qui je crois que vous savez que j'étais en correspondance suivie avant que je ne suis entré à Madrid au mois d'Août dernier. Elle me dit que celui qui a écrit ce mémoire est un de ceux qui lui a rendu le plus de service dans ces temps là; et je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez avoir la bonté de le prendre sous votre protection, et de l'employer ou comme il le désire, ou d'aucune autre manière dans laquelle il peut être utile à la nation.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Duque del Infantado.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To the Conde de la Bisbal (General O'Donnell).

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 5th January, 1813.

'Having referred to the Inspector General of Infantry and of Cavalry the notes on the back of the return which you sent to me on the 1st instant, stating the want of officers in the several battalions under your command, I enclose the report of the Inspector General of Infantry on the subject.

'I have addressed the Minister at War on the 2nd, 4th, and 8th paragraphs, in the enclosed letter; and have requested that the proportion of officers may be posted to the battalion of Cadiz without loss of time, in order that there may not be wanting officers to take charge of, and instruct the recruits when they shall join.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 5th January, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose extracts from a return sent to me on the 2nd instant by Lieut. General the Conde de la Bisbal, complaining of the want of officers in the several battalions under his command; and extracts from a report made by the Inspector General of Infantry on these complaints.

'I request your Excellency will urge the Government to expedite the nomination of the seven officers, as proposed by the Inspector General for the Voluntarios de Navarra, and to have removed from the battalion of Seville the supernumerary chiefs.

'I likewise request you to urge the Government to authorise the Inspector General of Infantry to post to the battalion of Cadiz the usual proportion of officers, in order that there may not be wanting officers to receive, organise, and instruct the recruits when they shall join, as is expected.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 6th January, 1813.

'I shall be very much obliged to you, if you will recommend to the Regency that Lieut. Ballamar Valdes Argüelles

Digitized by Google

may be promoted to be an Intendant, as I understand it is the intention of the Captain General Castaños to recommend that this gentleman may be appointed the Intendant General of the army under his command.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 7th January, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of this day, enclosing the decree of the Cortes, dated yesterday, upon certain propositions laid before the Government by me.

'In my letter of the 27th December I proposed that the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th armies should be formed into one, to be denominated the 2nd army; but I apprehend that, although it may be convenient to make this arrangement hereafter, existing circumstances render it expedient to defer it for the present. I would therefore propose that the 2nd and 3rd armies should be the 2nd army, the 4th the 3rd army, and the 5th, 6th, and 7th the 4th army.

'I conclude that the Government will appoint the General Commanding in Chief the 1st army to be Captain General in Catalonia; the General Commanding the Army of Reserve in Andalusia to be Captain General of Seville and Cordova; and the General Commanding in Chief the 4th army to be Captain General in Estremadura, Old Castille, and Galicia, according to the recommendation contained in my letter of the 27th December. The alteration now proposed for the formation of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th armies, will render necessary a corresponding alteration in the nomination of the Captains General of the provinces of Valencia, Murcia, New Castille, Granada, and Jaen; and I would beg leave to recommend that the General Officer commanding the 2nd army may be Captain General in the provinces of Valencia, Murcia, and New Castille; and that the General Officer commanding the 3rd army may be Captain General in Granada and Jaen.

'I have nothing further with which to trouble the Government relative to this decree, excepting to entreat them to have an estimate formed as soon as possible of the expenses of the several armies, and to allot from the revenues of the several provinces the means of defraying them.

Digitized by Google

'I am convinced that the Government is disposed to take the lead in all the measures which have for their object to render efficient the armies in the field in this critical moment of the affairs of Spain and of the world; and I earnestly entreat them to order that nine-tenths of all that may be collected in the provinces, the resources of which are allotted for the support of these armies respectively, may be set apart for the support of each till the Government shall have had more leisure and opportunity to ascertain the actual expense of each, and the means which each province can afford.

'Under this arrangement it will be possible to commence to act immediately under the decree of the Cortes of the 6th instant.

'I beg leave to enclose a letter from the Marques de Palacios, which shows the distress to which the garrison of Badajoz is reduced.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Whittingham, and Major General Roche.*

'SIRS, 'Cadiz, 8th January, 1813.

'Sir H. Wellesley has communicated to me your letters of the 25th, 29th and 30th ultimo, (Roche 31st,) and as he has been so kind as to leave to me, in a great measure, the decision on the application of the pecuniary funds applied by Great Britain for the support of the cause of Spain, I am anxious that you should be made acquainted with the principles on which I am desirous that they should be disposed of in future.

'The corps of troops under your command in the Peninsula is one of those which I am desirous should be *paid* out of these funds.

'I believe that the regulations of the Spanish service provide that troops absent in hospitals, which are the only troops which ought to be absent from their duty in time of war, should not receive pay: and whether this is the regulation or not, it is my intention that no pay shall be given from this fund to any officer or soldier who is not performing his duty during the period for which the pay is issued.

'The clothing, arms, and accoutrements for your corps

* This was written to both, with some omissions and alterations in that of Major General Roche.

Digitized by Google

being supplied by Great Britain it is unnecessary to incur any expense from this fund on these heads; and the fund can afford none for provision, hospitals, or means of transport, which as well as pay to absent officers and soldiers, if any is due, must be supplied by the Spanish Government in the same manner as for other Spanish troops.

'The pay, therefore, for the General and other officers, and soldiers of your division, present and doing duty, is what alone will be supplied from this fund.

'You will be so kind as to send to Sir H. Wellesley on the 20th of every month an estimate of the sum required to pay the officers and troops under your command for that month, on the principle above pointed out; and when the pay for the month shall be received, either by the produce of a bill or otherwise, you will distribute it in the due proportion to the persons entitled to receive it, taking their receipts, which will be your discharge for the sum received.

'You will, however, adopt every measure in your power to ensure the due issue to the officers and troops of the sums destined for each, according to the regulations of the Spanish service.

'You will appoint Captain Foley to be the paymaster of your division, and to carry on the detail of the service above pointed out under your direction and responsibility; and as the whole of the payments directed to be made, are to be made in arrear, you will take care that he keeps no money in his hands; but that the payments to the officers and troops are made as soon and in proportion as the money is received.

'I am anxious that your division should not be in the field more than 6,000 men; but as I am aware that in order to keep up that number it may be necessary that you should have a depôt at Alicante, I shall expect and shall make provision, therefore, for your receiving pay for 7,000 men, besides those in hospitals, for whom pay will not be drawn from this fund as above stated.

'In regard to other points in your letters, it is scarcely regular for me to reply to them. The allied force in the kingdom of Valencia having once been landed there, and the King having arrived on the frontier of Valencia in the month of August with the army of the centre; and the high road from Alicante to Madrid having been fixed upon

Digitized by Google

as the point of junction of the troops under Suchet and the King on the one hand, and of Soult on the other, the allied force in Valencia has not been misapplied, or mismanaged, nor are any of the events of the campaign which occurred latterly to be attributed to their conduct.

'If I am right in this conjecture, it will not be denied that this force ought not to be brought into a forward or exposed situation, in order only to enable a part of it to receive forage and provisions with more convenience and in greater plenty. If we make war with inferior numbers and less efficient troops than our enemies, we must make up our minds to limit our operations and our advantages; and we must not incur great risks for small objects.

'If, therefore, the country on the north-west of Alicante, within the command of the force there, cannot afford provisions and forage for the troops, they should be extended to the south-west; or some of them, the infantry particularly, sent to some other part of the coast where they could be subsisted with facility, till their services should be required.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major Generals Whittingham and Roche.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Cadiz, ce 8 Janvier, 1813.

'J'ai arrangé mes affaires de quelque manière avec la Régence et les Cortes, et je vous envoie copie de la lettre que j'ai reçu hier de la première. Je leur ai repondu en leur priant de donner pour les armées neuf-dixiemes des produits des contributions du pays; et quand j'aurai la réponse, que j'attends aujourd'hui, je partirai, et j'aurai le plaisir de vous voir à Puerto S^ta^. Maria. J'y serai peut-être demain, mais sûrement le jour après.

'Je crois que l'arrangement fera assez bien; et, en attendant qu'il produise quelque chose, j'ai arrangé avec mon frère de faire une avance à chaque armée sur les subsides.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Caro Manuel, Minister of Grace and Justice.

'SIR, 'Cadiz, 9th January, 1813.

'Having already conversed with your Excellency on the merits and services of Don Alexis Guillem, late of Sala-

Digitized by Google

manca, in the course of the operations of the war in that part of the Peninsula, I beg leave to recall to your Excellency's recollection the subject of these conversations, and earnestly recommend him to your Excellency; and I request that you will propose to the Government the mode in which he can be employed with advantage to the public and to his own interests.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Caro Manuel.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Xerez, 10th January, 1813.

'I beg that you will inform the Regency that since I had the honor of conferring with them yesterday I have conversed with the Conde de la Bisbal, in regard to the removal of the army of reserve from Puerto S^ta^. Maria and Xerez to Seville, and the neighbourhood of Cordova; and I have the honor of enclosing a letter which I have received from that General, containing his reasons for submitting this proposal to me, in which I concur entirely.

'It appears to me, likewise, that the troops stated by the General Conde de la Bisbal as being in the Isla de Leon and remaining there after the reserve under his command shall have marched, will with the British troops on the Isla and in Cadiz answer all the military purposes which can be in view in keeping a garrison on the Isla; but as there may probably be other reasons why a part of the infantry of the army of reserve should be kept in this neighbourhood, I beg leave to submit the proposition of the Conde de la Bisbal to the consideration of the Government, and to recommend its adoption in the whole, if the Government should not think it inconsistent with the public interests; and at all events that it should be adopted as far as the Government may approve of it.

'As I am upon my journey, and some days may elapse before I can receive the pleasure of Government upon this proposition, I beg your Excellency will communicate it direct to General Conde de la Bisbal, and will forward me a copy of it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Xerez, 10th January, 1813.

'Before I left Cadiz I omitted to communicate personally with your Excellency regarding those parts of the dispatches and reports to your Excellency which should be published; and those which should be kept for the information of the Regency alone.

'It is obvious that it may be necessary to keep parts of every dispatch from the knowledge of the public for some time, and therefore I shall take the liberty of marking in the margin of every dispatch, for the information of the public, those parts of it, and of its enclosures, which it shall appear to me ought not to be made public, as I have in this day the dispatch regarding Colonel Longa's affair of the 30th of November, and its enclosure.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Xerez, 10th January, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a report received from General Mendizabal of an affair, apparently well conducted, and of considerable importance, by Colonel Longa, which I request you to lay before the Government.

'I will hereafter, when I shall have ascertained the nature and consequences of this affair, address the Government upon the recommendation of General Mendizabal, that Colonel Longa should be promoted to be a Brigadier General.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Xerez, 10th January, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from the Conde de la Bisbal, in which he recommends that Don Francisco Laborda may be the Intendant General of the army of reserve under his command, and that Don Ramon Aldoroso, now performing that duty, may be employed at Seville in the situation now filled by Don F. Laborda. I beg you will lay this recommendation before the Regency.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Xerez, 10th January, 1813.

'I have to apologise for having written you several dispatches this day in the English language, and on paper of a small size, but none of the Staff are with me at present, and I have with me no paper of a large size; and I hope your Excellency and the Government will excuse me.

'I request your Excellency will send any orders you may have to direct to me under cover to Don F. Barcenas, Director of the Posts at Badajoz, till I shall arrive at head quarters, as he has communication with the English and Portuguese posts, and will forward them to me.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.* 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Badajoz, 13th January, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 10th instant, in regard to the duties to be paid to the corn factory at Lisbon, on the purchase of corn imported to the Tagus by the British Commissariat.

'In the year 1811, I made an arrangement that the duties on importation into Portugal should not be remitted on any articles for the British army, unless I should apply for such remission; and whatever new rule the Portuguese Government may adopt on this subject, I request that you will not attend to any applications for remissions of duties, by any authority in the British army, which are not made by me.

'I shall continue to apply for the remission of duties to the corn factory, on the purchases by the British Commissariat, of corn imported for sale to the Tagus, because I conceive that these purchases do not interfere in any manner with the corn factory; and because the payment of the duties, supposing the factory to be entitled to them, would produce more inconvenience and embarrassment to the military chest, and of course to the Portuguese Government, from the dependence of the payment of the duties on the state of the military chest, than the factory would derive advantage from the duties.

'Under these circumstances, I shall continue to request you to apply for a remission of these duties; and if you

Digitized by Google

should find the Portuguese Government determined to refuse to attend to my application, I request you to refer the subject to His Majesty's Government.

'I likewise request you to refer it to Lord Strangford, in order that the Prince Regent of Portugal may know in what manner his Royal Highness's orders are attended to, that the local Government in Portugal should attend to my suggestions.

'I am likewise of opinion that, as the Portuguese Government are so little considerate in respect to the convenience and interests of the British Government and of the army, with which the interests of Portugal are so intimately connected, it is proper that they should be made to feel that they are indebted to the British Government and its servants, not only for military assistance, and the military situation of the country at the present moment, but for the daily subsistence of the people committed to their charge. With this view I shall propose to you a mode of disposing of the grain which will hereafter be imported into Portugal in consequence of your arrangements, which will put an end to these discussions.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Badajoz, 14th January, 1813.

'I arrived here last night from Cadiz, having settled there tolerably to my satisfaction all the objects for which I went there.

'Finding every thing quiet in front, I set out this morning for Lisbon, in order to invest Sir C. Stuart with the Order of the Bath, which ceremony I shall perform on the 17th; and I propose to set out for head quarters on the 18th.

'I shall be at Abrantes on the 19th, Niza the 20th, Castello Branco the 21st.

'As soon as you receive this letter, give directions that the dragoons placed on the road between this and Zarza la Mayor may be taken off; and I request you to send all communications you may have to make to me by the post road to Lisbon.

'Let De Lancy be ready to set out for head quarters

Digitized by Google

when I shall write that I have set out from Lisbon; as, although I intend to set out on the 18th, it is not impossible that I may be detained beyond that day.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Estremoz, 14th January, 1813.

'I have just arrived here, and propose to proceed on my journey to-morrow morning; and I shall be at Lisbon on the 16th.

'As far as I can understand Mr. Sodré, it appears to be expected by the Government that I shall stay at Lisbon longer than I have any intention of staying, or indeed can stay. My wish is to wait upon the Regency, and to invest you with the Order on the 17th, and to set out on my return to the army on the 18th.

'I should wish to invest you, as usual, before dinner; that there should be many of the principal people present, who should be invited to dinner, and that there should be a ball and supper in the evening, to which all the society should be invited. I hope that, for all this, you will have given the preparatory orders.

'You will dispose of the rest of my time as you may think proper; but as I think there are symptoms of the enemy's moving, I cannot stay at Lisbon one day after I have invested you with the Order.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lisbon, 18th January, 1813.

'I left Cadiz on the 10th instant, having arranged every thing tolerably well and nearly as I wished, and I arrived here on the 16th. Having been travelling constantly from the 10th to the 16th, and feasting ever since, I cannot transmit by this mail an account of affairs at Cadiz. I set out for head quarters, however, to-morrow morning; and as soon as I shall arrive there I will let you know what I have done, and the state of affairs there in general. In the mean time, I know it to be my brother's intention to send all the documents home to Lord Castlereagh.

Digitized by Google

'There is nothing new. The French appear to be preparing for a movement, but nothing has positively moved yet. Our army is gaining strength.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Vice Admiral G. Martin.

'SIR, 'Lisbon, 19th January, 1813.

'As it is considered necessary that Lieut. General Leith should return to England for the recovery of a wound received at the battle of Salamanca, I shall be much obliged to you if you will, on an opportunity offering, provide him with a passage in a man of war.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Vice Admiral G. Martin.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lisbon, 19th January, 1813.

'I omitted in my letter of yesterday to inform you that, upon receiving intelligence of the state of affairs in Russia, as acknowledged by the French themselves, in the 29th bulletin, I judged it expedient to send General Count Nugent* to Vienna to inform the Emperor of the exact state of affairs in Spain, and of my expectation that I should at least be able to give employment to between 150,000 and 200,000 French troops in the next campaign.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'The packet is coming in, and I wait till it arrives.'

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Niza, 22nd January, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 30th of December, and I take the earliest opportunity of replying to it. In regard to —— ——, I only hope that nothing will be done to him to injure his feelings.

'I do not exactly comprehend that part of your letter which relates to the removal of ——— ———, ——— ———, ———, and ——— ———, from this country. I do not understand what responsibility attaches to the removal of officers from situations which they are supposed

* Count Nugent, in the service of the Emperor of Austria.

Digitized by Google

incapable of filling, particularly from situations of comparatively subordinate rank. Odium may attach to the person who removes them without otherwise providing for them; but I do not believe that either His Royal Highness or I could ever be called upon, as public men, to account for the removal of any of them.

'I feel strongly, and others under my command feel still more strongly, the inconvenience of being obliged to employ some at least of the officers above mentioned; but, in every letter which I have ever written upon a subject of this description, I have protested against any thing harsh being done to the officer who I wished should be removed. I have not by me at present the copy of my letter to you upon the subject of these officers, and I cannot be certain that it did not contain the same request, and I keep His Royal Highness's orders by me till I shall see whether it does or not. If it does not, I beg to refer the order for his further consideration, and to request that none of these officers should be removed unless His Royal Highness has it in his power to employ them on the home Staff or elsewhere.

'I do not mean to alter my report of them in any degree when I state that I believe them all to be zealous in the service; but in my opinion, and in the opinion of those under me, and who are more immediately in communication with them, they are not fit for their situations; at the same time I wish they should not be removed unless they can be otherwise provided for. I beg that it may be understood that I am ready to bear all the responsibility or odium which can attach to the person who causes their removal.

'I am entirely responsible for the appointment of one (—— ——) to command a division of cavalry. In regard to the others, I have nothing to do with it. They were sent to this country from England.

'In regard to the latter part of your letter, respecting "the difficulty of setting aside these General Officers from serving with the army in the field, who have creditably risen to high rank," it is impossible to reconcile it with the former part, in which you talk of the responsibility, or rather odium, attaching to the removal of officers found or supposed to be incapable of performing service in the field. I request that General Officers should not be sent out; and when those

Digitized by Google

are sent out whom I conceive not to be fit for their situations, I request that they may be removed. I am then to bear the responsibility or odium of their removal.

'What a situation then is mine! It is impossible to prevent incapable men from being sent to the army; and, when I complain that they are sent, I am to be responsible. Surely the responsibility or odium for the removal of such persons ought to attach to "the difficulty of setting them aside," and not to the person to whom it belongs officially to represent that they are not capable of filling their situations.

'I am on my return to head quarters, where I shall arrive on the 25th. 'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'P. S. Since writing the above I have perused the copy of my letters to you of the 2nd and 6th of December, and I observe that I did not recommend that the General Officers mentioned should be otherwise provided for if removed. I therefore propose to suspend till further orders the execution of His Royal Highness's orders in regard to all these General Officers, excepting —— ——.'

To Marshal Sir W. Beresford, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I have to mention to you that I found the road from Castello Branco to Alpedrinha, close to the latter town, to be absolutely impracticable for wheel carriages; and I was informed its state was owing to the neglect of the magistrates in repairing it. You are aware that this road is one of the great communications used by the troops along the frontier; and I beg leave to recommend that the Camera of Alpedrinha may be called before the Special Commission to answer for this neglect.

'Generally speaking, the roads throughout Portugal are in a very bad state, particularly in the neighbourhood of the towns and villages. Their state is to be attributed very much to the practice of throwing the stones from the walls on each side of the road into the road, from whence they are never removed. Many roads are almost entirely blocked

Digitized by Google

up, and are much injured by this practice; and it is very desirable that the attention of the magistrates should be called to the subject, and that they should be directed to repair the roads, and at least one league's distance from the several towns and villages.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. Beresford, K.B.'

To Marshal Sir W. Beresford, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, containing a report from Captain Meacham, the Commandant of British Hospitals at Abrantes, on the murder of a serjeant and a soldier of the 9th light dragoons by a banditti which infest the road from Abrantes to Alter do Chão.

'I request you to draw the attention of the Governor of Alemtejo to this circumstance, and to order him to take measures to get the better of the banditti in question by means of the ordenanza and militia of the province now at their homes.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. Beresford, K.B.'

To Marshal Sir W. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I arrived here yesterday evening. Before I quitted Lisbon I omitted to ask you to give a commission in either the 3rd or 13th regiments to José Daniel Pinto, who has been recommended to me. His brother, Manoel Jeremias Pinto, is already *alferes* in the 10th regiment; and I have been applied to to recommend him for a lieutenancy in one of the same regiments, which I should be obliged to you if you can arrange.

'As Fane is coming out, it will perhaps be desirable that Souza, who formerly attended him, and whom I saw at Abrantes, should be ordered to Lisbon.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. Beresford, K.B.

Digitized by Google

'When I was at Abrantes, Lobo requested me to draw your attention to the miserable state of Captain —— ——, of the 5th regiment of cavalry, under sentence of a General Court Martial for misbehavior in an action under the command of Madden. It appears that he is the only one of the party whom you have not pardoned; he, probably, least deserved pardon.'

To the Earl of Dalhousie, President of a General Court Martial.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I enclose the proceedings of the General Court Martial on which your Lordship is President on the trial of Privates Charles Jennings, John Stone, and Thomas Poney; and I beg that your Lordship will forward the recommendation of the prisoners for mercy separate from the judicial sentence of the Court.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Earl of Dalhousie.*' 'Wellington.

To Major General Cooke.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I have to request that you will give directions that the Regiment de Watteville may be assembled at Cadiz as soon as may be convenient.

'This regiment will shortly be embarked from thence for another service, respecting which you will hereafter receive further orders.

'The 2nd batt. 67th regiment are to remain at Carthagena.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Cooke.* 'Wellington.

To the Rev. Dr. Curtis, Rector of the Irish College at Salamanca.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I received only yesterday, on my return to this place, your letter of the 9th January. I should wish to converse with you on some of the points to which it relates; and, if you will do me the favor of coming over here some day, General O'Lalor tells me he will lodge you; and I shall be happy to see you at dinner, and we can converse on the subject of your letter.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Rev. Dr. Curtis.*' 'Wellington.

Digitized by Google

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I enclose the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry in regard to an affray which lately occurred at Punhete between some inhabitants of the town and a party of British soldiers, in which one of the inhabitants lost his life; in consequence of which I have ordered Lieut. —— into arrest; and I beg to know what the Portuguese Government wish should be done with him.

'I likewise enclose papers received from Colonel Ross, of the 20th regiment, in consequence of a complaint forwarded by you of the conduct of a detachment of the 20th regiment at Villa Franca. I have ordered that Lieut. ——, of the 20th regiment, may be put in arrest, and I beg to know what the Portuguese Government are desirous should be done with him.

'I likewise enclose the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry on an affray in the town of Zibreira, between the inhabitants and a detachment of the 28th regiment, in consequence of which a child lost its life; and I beg to know what the Portuguese Government are desirous should be done with Lieut. ——, Corporal ——, and Private ——, who are all in confinement.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the , in which you have informed me that the Government propose to take into consideration, and will act as may be expedient in regard to, the proposition I made on the part of the Conde de la Bisbal, that Don Francisco Laborda should be made Intendant General of the Army of Reserve, and Don Ramon Aldoroso should fill his place.

'As the office of Intendant General is one of the utmost importance to an army, I earnestly recommend to the Government that they should attend to the recommendation of the Conde de la Bisbal on this subject.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will make application to the Government to have admitted into the school of the artillery Don Juan Manuel de Feran, who is a young gentleman connected with a very respectable family at Badajoz, for whom I entertain a great regard.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Adjutant General.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 10th December, in regard to the length of the period which had elapsed, during which Captain —— of the —th regiment was in arrest.

'Captain —— was Military Commandant at the Hospital Station at Abrantes, and was put in arrest in the month of August, 1811, on the complaint of Major General H. Campbell, and of Lieut. Colonel Lord Blantyre, for having ordered the Assistant Provost at Abrantes to inflict a corporal punishment on a soldier of the Guards, and on one of the 42nd regiment, for selling their necessaries.

'It was not possible to collect the witnesses against and on behalf of Captain —— from that time forward, and at last I released him from his arrest on the 1st of November by the enclosed letter, in consequence of the return to England of Major General H. Campbell; Lieut. Colonel Lord Blantyre having gone before. I, at the same time, offered to bring Captain —— to trial before a Court Martial if he wished it.

'I enclose the copy of an order which I had issued on the 1st of November, 1811, defining the duty and authority of the Provost of the army, and that of officers over the Provost and his Assistants.

'I am sorry to say, that owing to the difficulty of getting together the witnesses on any trial before a General Court Martial, the instance of Captain —— is not the only one of an officer having been in arrest during a great length of time.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To the Adjutant General.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose the complaint of Mr. ——, a tradesman at Lisbon, against Quarter Master ——, of the —rd regiment, lately gone to England for the recovery of his health; and I request you to lay my request before His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, that Mr. —— may be sent back to this country as soon as he shall have recovered his health.

'I beg that you will return the enclosed papers.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To —— ——, Esq.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I have received your letter, dated the 30th of December, 1812, in which you advert to a promise stated to have been made by me, that I would forward to the Earl of Chatham, then Master General of the Ordnance, an application that an annuity to the widow of the late General ——— should be continued to his two grand-daughters.

'If I made such a promise, I think it probable I performed it; that is to say, that I forwarded the application. But if I did not take the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant upon the subject, and did not forward the application, it is probable I never made such a promise; and most certainly I have no recollection of having made it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'—— ——, *Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I arrived here yesterday evening. I received at Lisbon your letter of the 16th of December. I acknowledge that I do not conceive there is any probability of an insurrection in France or Holland, which would render desirable the presence of the young Prince of Orange in the latter country; and I consider it so advantageous to him to remain with the army for some time longer, that I should do him a great injury if I were to send him home. Unless I should hear of an insurrection in France or Holland, or should receive an

Digitized by Google

order to send him, I shall say nothing on the subject of his return to England to the Prince of Orange.

'I see that Lord Temple has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons after the holydays, respecting the affairs of the Peninsula, which is intended, I conclude, to collect all the independent parties in one attack upon the Government. If I were in England, I should certainly do the Government the justice they deserve; and I hope, that let who will be the assailants, the Government will feel no scruple in making every use of my letters to you and Lord Liverpool in their own defence; particularly parts of a private letter to Lord Liverpool of the 23rd of November, and a dispatch to yourself on the Sicilian expedition of the 3rd of August last.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 26th January, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 6th, regarding the correspondence with Sir W. Beresford, on his rank in this army. I do not think that the question is understood in England; and the objects, as well of Sir W. Beresford as of myself, are misunderstood. In the year 1809 I had a correspondence on the relative rank of British and Portuguese officers with the late Commander in Chief, who decided on the 10th of July on queries put to him by me on the 7th of June, that British and Portuguese officers were to rank with each other according to the dates of their several commissions; and that British officers holding superior Portuguese commissions, were to rank in the allied army according to the dates of those commissions, their British commissions being dormant, although their rank in the British service should be progressive. I refer you to this correspondence, which, although it does not refer to the commission of the Marshal, is, in my opinion, decisive on the question of his rank, and directly contrary to the practice stated by his Royal Highness to prevail in the Austrian service.

'With this decision the question comes to be decided, who is to command the allied British and Portuguese army in the Peninsula, in case I, the Marshal General, should be de-

Digitized by Google

prived of it by any of the accidents of the service: Marshal Sir W. Beresford, or a Lieutenant General of the British army, sent out by the British Government specially to take the command in case of the occurrence of this event? The statement of the question is sufficient to decide it. The Marshal bears the higher commission, and according to the deliberate decision of the late Commander in Chief, he must take the command; unless the British Government should come to some understanding with the Portuguese Government, that the officer whom they will send out shall take the command of the allied army, in case I should be deprived of it. If such an agreement should be made, it will, of course, preclude the operation, in regard to the command of the army, of the principle broadly laid down by the late Commander in Chief, and invariably acted upon in respect to all the other ranks of the army.

'What Marshal Beresford and I ask for, is a settlement of the question; not in his favor, if Government should deem it expedient that it should be otherwise; but that he should not be in the awkward predicament of being obliged to claim the command of the army against the wishes of his own Government, or of quitting the army at a critical moment, in case of the occurrence of the event for which it is intended to provide.

'I cannot state positively, but I do not think he has any intention to retire, if the question should be decided against his rank; I know that I would not retire, and I shall exert all the influence I can possess over his judgment to induce him to remain. But the point must be settled between the two Governments, if it is intended to depart from the principle laid down by the late Commander in Chief, in his letter of the 10th of July, 1809.

'In my opinion the office of second in command of an army in these days, in which the use of councils of war has been discontinued, and the Chief in command is held severely responsible for every thing that passes, is not only useless, but injurious to the service. A person without defined duties, excepting to give flying opinions, from which he may depart at pleasure, must be a nuisance in moments of decision; and whether I have a second in command or not, I am determined always to act according to the dictates

Digitized by Google

of my own judgment, being quite certain that I shall be responsible for the act, be the person who he may, according to whose opinion it has been adopted. One person in that situation may give me a little more trouble than another; but substantially I must be indifferent as to whether it is the Marshal, or any of the Lieutenant Generals who have been named on the occasion. I must be out of the way when any one of them should be called upon to act in command; and, excepting that feeling which every man must have for what is to occur after he is gone, which is not of a personal nature, I can have no preference to one officer over another as my successor.

'It is perfectly true that Government have always provided a successor for me in the command of this army; and notwithstanding that I was aware of the decision of the Commander in Chief on the relative rank of British and Portuguese officers, I never doubted about the succession of that officer to the command when I should be gone. The discussion how he was to take the command, Marshal Beresford being with the army, was never entered into; and it has occurred now, only because Marshal Beresford conceived himself interested in it, and that the interval between the capture of Sir E. Paget, and the arrival of his successor, was a proper moment for him to bring it to a decision.

'The opinion which I have entertained, that as long as I remained in command of the allied army, Marshal Beresford was next to myself, is, as I have shown, consistent with the decision of the late Commander in Chief, and it is not inconsistent with the appointment of a British Lieutenant General to take the command of the army, to the exclusion of Marshal Beresford, when I should be removed from the command. It is not my business to start difficulties in the way of the arrangements of Government, and of the Commander in Chief, particularly on such a point as the appointment of a successor to myself; but when the difficulty is started by another person interested, I must give my opinion to Government, and I must say that they will place Marshal Beresford in an awkward situation if the case should occur, unless the decision of the late Commander in Chief should be altered, and the question should be settled with the Portuguese Government.

Digitized by Google

'I think His Royal Highness is mistaken in regard to the inferences he has drawn from some of the facts which have occurred here. Marshal Beresford was not removed from the command in Estremadura, because I considered Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill the senior officer. Marshal Beresford took the command on the south of the Tagus when Sir R. Hill was obliged to go to England for the recovery of his health, as a kindness to me, and a convenience to the service; it being, as well as I can recollect, desired on his part, but perfectly understood between us, that Sir R. Hill should resume his command as soon as he should return to the army. Sir R. Hill was originally appointed to that command because he was locally situated more conveniently than others to exercise it; and there were then, and have always been with the army, two, if not three General officers, his seniors, not having a detached or so large a command.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Freneda, 27th January, 1813, 4 P.M.

'I have received your letter of the 26th; and there does not appear to me any reason for Byng's going to the hospital at Alter do Chão. I shall order that establishment to be discontinued as soon as Dr. M'Gregor returns to head quarters.

'I wish you would have an eye upon the enemy's proceedings in the Sierra de Francia. I am very anxious to prevent them from plundering that district.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Baron Maucune.

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 27 Janvier, 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 6 Janvier, par laquelle vous m'annoncez que vous avez consenti à laisser rejoindre l'armée le Lieutenant Royal, du 61me regiment, qui a eu le malheur de perdre une jambe par suites de blessures qu'il avait reçu. Je prie votre Excellence d'agréer mes remercimens pour vos bontés envers

Digitized by Google

le Lieutenant Royal, et de recevoir l'assurance que je saisirai avec plaisir toute occasion de faire ce qui peut vous être agréable.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Baron Maucune.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Baron Maucune.

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 27 Janvier, 1813.

'Quand le Général Sir Edward Paget a passé par Salamanque, votre Excellence a eu la bonté de lui faire avancer une somme d'argent, qu'il m'a prié de vous faire remettre. Je lui avais en même temps envoyé une somme d'argent aux avant-postes de l'armée Française, de laquelle j'espérais que votre Excellence aurait pris celle que vous lui aviez avancée; mais, par une lettre reçue du Quartier Général de Valladolid, je vois que la somme d'argent que j'avais destinée au Général Paget lui avait été envoyée. En attendant, je ne me souviens plus de l'exacte somme que votre Excellence a eu la bonté de faire avancer au Général Paget; et je vous prie de me la faire savoir enfin que je puisse vous la rembourser.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Baron Maucune.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Baron Maucune.

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 27 Janvier, 1813.

'Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 20, dans laquelle vous m'avez envoyé une de Monsieur le Général Reille, et deux autres, pour lesquelles je vous suis bien obligé.

'Je vous envoie une lettre que je vous prie de faire parvenir à Monsieur le Général Comte Reille.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Baron Maucune.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Count Reille, Commanding the French Army.

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL EN CHEF, ce 27 Janvier, 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 6 Janvier; et comme la réponse que j'ai écrite à la

Digitized by Google

lettre que Monsieur le Général Comte d'Erlon m'avait fait l'honneur de m'addresser le 1r Décembre est arrivée aux postes Françaises à Ledesma le 10 Janvier, j'espére que votre Excellence l'aura reçue peu de temps après que vous avez pris la peine de m'écrire sur le même sujet.

'Votre Excellence y aura vu que j'avais consenti à l'échange proposée des Capitaines Franjon et Bénoit pour les Officiers Payeurs, Shaw et Arscott; et j'ai aussi l'honneur d'annoncer à votre Excellence que je consens à l'échange proposé de M. le Lieutenant Huet, pris à Badajoz, à présent au dépôt de Llangollen, pour le Lieutenant Keogh, du 57me régiment, à présent retenu au Quartier Général de votre Excellence. Je vous prie de faire envoyer le Lieutenant Keogh, ainsi que MM. Shaw et Arscott, aux avant postes de l'armée Française.

' Je saisis cette occasion d'assurer votre Excellence de ma haute consideration, et que

' J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

' *Le Comte Reille.*' ' WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Mulgrave.

' MY DEAR LORD, ' Freneda, 27th January, 1813.

' I enclose a letter which I have received from Colonel Robe, from which you will see that his wound is of a nature to prevent, for the present at least, his services in this country.

' I beg leave earnestly to recommend him to your favor and protection. He commanded the British artillery in the battles of Roliça and Vimeiro, and during the latter part of the last campaign, in which he received his wound. He has always made himself useful, and has been distinguished; and he well deserves any favor which your Lordship may be able to confer upon him.

' As it is possible that Colonel Robe may return, and I have reason to be satisfied with the intelligence and zeal of Colonel Fisher, I am not desirous that that officer should be superseded. His health is not very good, but I hope he will last out.

' Believe me, &c.

' *The Earl of Mulgrave.*' ' WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Viscount Melville.

'My dear Lord, 'Freneda, 27th January, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from General Cooke in regard to the services of Captain Carroll, during the late blockade of Cadiz; and a letter which the General has likewise put into my hands, in regard to the merits of Captain Pell*, of the Thunder bomb on the same service.

'I assure your Lordship, that when I was at Cadiz, all descriptions of persons concurred in their praises of these officers, and of those under their command; and I therefore take the liberty of drawing your attention to their merits during a most harassing service of nearly three years' duration.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Viscount Melville.*' 'Wellington.

To the Right Hon. W. W. Pole.

'My dear William, 'Freneda, 27th January, 1813.

'I received your letter of the 23rd of December in regard to the Parliamentary Grant, and one from Lord Liverpool of the 22nd, in which he sent me a copy of the Act of Parliament, and the copy of a letter from Lord Somerville respecting the purchase of Wellington Park. I enclose the copy of the answer which I have written to Lord Liverpool this day.

'As I must have Wellington Park, I am desirous to have more land in Somersetshire, if possible in that neighbourhood; and I think a sacrifice ought to be made for that object; but if I cannot get land there at a tolerably reasonable rate, it is a matter of indifference to me where it is situated.

'I had thoughts of adding to the Parliamentary Grant the sum I proposed to lay out in land when Parliament granted me my second pension, which is about £40,000 I believe; but this arrangement might be inconvenient to the trustees for the Parliamentary Grant. It may, however, be otherwise; and if you should find it so, let me know it, and I shall give directions accordingly to Messrs. Coutts.

'I enclose a letter from Coutts with the particulars of an

* Captain Sir W. O. Pell, R.N.

Digitized by Google

estate to be sold in Wiltshire: they do not say for what price. Supposing that nothing can be got on reasonable terms in Somersetshire, you will be the best judges whether this purchase can or ought to be made out of the Parliamentary Grant, or by that and my own money united.

'I have sent Messrs. Coutts a power of attorney to receive the interest on the Parliamentary Grant.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon. W. W. Pole.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 27th January, 1813.

'I received your letter of the 22nd December, with the Act of Parliament, and the letter from Lord Somerville, regarding the Wellington estate, which I hope the trustees will purchase.

'It is very desirable that the remainder of the Parliamentary Grant should be laid out in a purchase in Somersetshire, if possible in the same neighbourhood, and some sacrifice ought to be made with a view to that object; but the trustees will be the best judges on this point; and if an estate cannot be got on tolerably reasonable terms in that part of the country, it is a matter of indifference to me in what part of England it is situated; and of course it is desirable that the greatest interest should be got for the money.

'I had thoughts of adding the money which I proposed to lay out in land to the Parliamentary Grant, in order to make a larger and better purchase; but as the estate to be purchased by the trustees must be under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and the other would not, this arrangement might embarrass them. However, as it may be otherwise, I shall write to my brother on the subject; and I think the sum which I could lay out in land would be about £40,000. This, however, must be charged with the settlement on Lady Wellington.

'I am really quite ashamed of troubling you with these details; and I am astonished that you should be able to attend to the private affairs of any individual, and very grateful for your friendship for me.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Earl of Liverpool.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Freneda, 27th January, 1813.

'I enclose the copy of an intercepted letter which has recently come into my hands, which deserves attention.

'You see what General Thouvenot says of the blockade of Santoña.

'I earnestly hope that your operations upon the northern coast will be commenced as soon as ever the season will permit; and I hope that we may be able to get hold of that important post.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 27th January, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch, No. 88, of the 30th December, in regard to the equipment of artillery, respecting which I addressed your Lordship on the 18th of October.

'I am concerned that I should have made any requisition a compliance with which is likely to be injurious to the interests of the country, and to interfere materially with the home service. If it is so, the ordnance establishments of the country, however high, are too low for the strength of the army; as the equipment of ordnance, stated in my dispatch of the 18th December, is infinitely lower than that of any army now acting in Europe, of the strength of the British part of the allied army under my command alone, and below the scale which I have ever read of for an army of such numbers.

'It must, besides, be observed, that in the ninety pieces of ordnance which I have required, six battering pieces are included, with their equipments.

'Notwithstanding that the requisition is low, compared with the strength of the British army only, I admit that a requisition for an ordnance establishment for an army must depend very much on the nature of its operations, on the nature of the country in which they will be carried on, and on the probability that the enemy will be strong or weak in that particular arm.

Digitized by Google

'I have lately received the return of the ordnance equipment for the French armies, of Portugal, the Centre, and the South, for the next campaign, to which armies the allied army under my command will be opposed. I have the honor to enclose a copy of the return; and your Lordship will observe, that without including battering guns, these armies will have in the field 120 pieces, and 781 ordnance carriages, including guns, drawn by 5259 horses.

'I hope that, after having seen this return, your Lordship will not deem the requisition forwarded in my letter of the 18th October to be unreasonably large.

'As the Portuguese army can supply artillerymen, and we have in Portugal the guns, with the exception of the 18 pounders, which there can be no difficulty in supplying, I should hope there could be no difficulty in purchasing in England the number of horses required for the equipment, either to be sent out directly, or to replace those in the brigades in England, which might be sent to this country; and in collecting a sufficient number of drivers for the horses.

'By this mode of supplying the requisition, only a momentary inconvenience would be felt in the home service, which would be kept complete in the field artillery deemed necessary for the home establishments.

'I am much obliged to your Lordship for having ordered out another troop of horse artillery; but, adverting to the calibre and size of the guns used by the horse artillery, I was not desirous of increasing that description of force with the army beyond the four troops now with it; and I should wish to be permitted to apply the horses of the troop now coming to draw guns of larger calibre.

'Your Lordship may depend upon my endeavoring to do the utmost with the force, whatever it may be, which His Majesty's Government may entrust to my direction; and I shall bear in mind the impossibility of reinforcing it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 27th January, 1813.

'I returned here on the 25th instant.

'It does not appear that the enemy have made any material alteration in the position of their armies since I have been absent from head quarters. The three armies, of Portugal, the Centre, and the South, are united in Castille, under the command of King Joseph, whose head quarters are now at Madrid. The army of Portugal is under the command of General Reille, who has recently been brought from the army of the North, and has his head quarters at Valladolid. The army of the Centre is under the command of the Comte D'Erlon, who was employed heretofore in the army of the South; and had commanded the army of Portugal for a short time since the allies retired from the Tormes; his head quarters are in the neighbourhood of Madrid; and the army of the South is commanded by Marshal Soult, whose head quarters are at Toledo.

'The army of the South has recently been drawn together in the neighbourhood of the Tagus; the divisions of that army which were in the province of Avila, having moved towards Toledo, and having been replaced in Avila by the first division of the army of Portugal. I imagine that this movement is intended principally to enable the enemy to realize the enormous contributions which they have required from Castille.

'I have not received any recent intelligence upon which I can rely of the state of affairs in the north of Spain. General Mina appears actively employed against the enemy in Navarre; and he and Colonel Longa have done them great mischief. The latter destroyed 600 men and took two pieces of cannon, in an affair with the enemy on the 30th of November.

'My last accounts from Alicante were of the end of December, at which time a part of the reinforcement expected from Sicily had arrived; and Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck was expected.

'The allied British and Portuguese army occupy the cantonments in which they were placed in the beginning of December; and I am happy to be able to report that I

Digitized by Google

have every reason to hope that we shall be able to take the field at an early period of the season in greater force than we have yet been able to bring forward on any occasion.

'The Spanish troops are also all in cantonments; and I trust that the arrangements which have been adopted, with a view to provide for their subsistence, will enable us to bring into the field some efficient Spanish corps at the period at which it will be expedient to open the campaign.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 27th January, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch, No. 90, of the 4th instant, in regard to the 2nd batt. 58th regiment.

'I have reduced the establishment of that battalion in this army to four companies, and have sent the officers and non-commissioned officers of six companies to England, and have submitted the arrangement for the approbation of the Commander in Chief.

'I am desirous, if possible, not to reduce this army in old soldiers. One soldier who has served one or two campaigns, will render more service than two recently sent from England; at the same time that, probably, if the old soldiers of this army were sent to other climates, they would be found equally inefficient with the recruits sent out here. On these grounds I propose to delay carrying into execution your Lordship's orders in the dispatch referred to, till I shall have received the Commander in Chief's decision on the organization of the weak second battalions of this army, referred to His Royal Highness six weeks ago.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 27th January, 1813.

'My brother will have sent to Lord Castlereagh the copies of my correspondence with the Spanish Government, and of the decree of the Cortes in regard to the arrange-

Digitized by Google

ments to be made for the organization of the Spanish armies; the degree of power with which I should be entrusted; and the measures to be adopted to provide for their subsistence; and I shall not trouble you with these papers.

'It is impossible to understand what has passed without being aware of the interior state of Spain, and of the confusion which exists in consequence of the old abuses; the French usurpation; the establishment and existence of the guerrillas; the decrees of the Cortes, and the weakness of the Government: to which add the operations of a foreign, and the extortions of a Portuguese, army. After providing for the organization of the army in my own hands, and the degree of power which I was to have over it; in which there was but little difference of opinion between the Government and me, after they understood that I was in earnest; my object was to establish some authority in the provinces, which should exercise the powers of Government, should superintend the realization of the resources of the country, and should be responsible for their application to the service of the army.

'It was agreed that the resources of certain provinces should be applied to the support of certain armies, and I proposed:

'First: that the Commanders of these armies should be the Captains general of the provinces, the resources of which were to supply the wants of the armies under their command respectively, thereby bringing the military authority into one hand; and that the Captain general of each province should be, as he had always been in Spain, the Xefe Politico. Before I go further I must mention that this arrangement does not militate with any article of the written constitution. Indeed it was so acknowledged by the members of the committee of the Cortes, who conversed with me upon it. I do not know what is the meaning of a written constitution, if we are afterwards to be told of intentions, &c. &c. which are not expressed. But if the proposition is contrary to the written constitution, the Cortes are daily witnesses, in Cadiz, of the infringement of the constitution, where the military governor is the Xefe Politico.

'Secondly: I proposed, in order to bring the financial system under the view of the Captain general, that the In-

Digitized by Google

tendant general of the army should be the Intendant general of each of the provinces of which the resources were allotted for its support; and that the Intendants of the provinces should act under his directions according to the system of Old France in the days of Louis XIV.; and that nothing should be issued from the military chest excepting under the orders or warrant of the Commander of the army, in order to put a stop to the scandalous waste of resources which exists in all these countries, as will be seen by an examination of the accounts of Galicia and Portugal.

'I got on tolerably well till unfortunately the trumpet of alarm was sounded in a libel in one of the daily newspapers, respecting the danger to be apprehended from the union of powers in the hands of military officers at the suggestion of a foreigner; and then I could get the Cortes to do nothing more than you will see in their decree of the 7th instant. It appears to me, however, that this decree goes sufficiently far to enable me to act. I saw enough of the state of affairs at Cadiz to be quite convinced that I should not be able to prevail upon the Cortes to do more; and I had no alternative excepting to resign the command, which I was aware would have had the worst effects, at that moment, in Spain, as well as throughout Europe. If the system is not fairly acted upon by the Government, or for any reason whatever should fail, it will always be time enough to resign the command; and affairs cannot be in a worse state than that in which I found them, or than they would have been if I had resigned when the Cortes modified my proposition. In the mean time I have the merit of having submitted to the Cortes; and if the system should fail, the responsibility will rest with them, and I have given them to understand that I shall take care to let Spain and the world know why it has failed.

'I trust, however, that it will not fail; and that I shall still be able to place in the hands of the Generals of the Spanish armies those powers which must secure the resources of the country for the troops.

'It is impossible to describe the state of confusion in which affairs are at Cadiz. The Cortes have formed a constitution very much on the principle that a painter paints a picture, viz., to be looked at; and I have not met

Digitized by Google

one of the members, or any person of any description, either at Cadiz or elsewhere, who considers the constitution as the embodying of a system according to which Spain is, or can be, governed. They, the Cortes, have in terms divested themselves of the executive power, and have appointed a Regency for this purpose. This Regency are in fact the slaves of the Cortes; yet Cortes and Regency have so managed their concerns as that they have no communication or contact, excepting of that kind which our Sovereign has, by speech or message to Parliament, or the Parliament by address to His Majesty; neither knows what the other is doing, or what will be done upon any point that can occur. Neither the Regency nor Cortes have any authority beyond the walls of Cadiz; and I doubt whether the Regency have any beyond the walls of the room in which they meet. Each body, I know, suspects the other, notwithstanding, as I have above stated, the Regency are the creatures of the Cortes. The Regency suspect that the Cortes intend to assume the executive power; and the Cortes are so far suspicious of the Regency, that although the leading members admit the expediency, nay necessity, of their removal from Cadiz, the principal reason alleged for remaining there is that they know the people of Cadiz are attached to them; but that if they were to go elsewhere, to Seville or Granada for instance, they are apprehensive that the Regency would raise the mob against them!!!

'I wish that some of our reformers would go to Cadiz to see the benefit of a sovereign popular assembly, calling itself "Majesty;" and of a written constitution; and of an executive Government called "Highness" acting under the control of "His Majesty" the assembly! In truth there is no authority in the state, excepting the libellous newspapers; and they certainly ride over both Cortes and Regency without mercy.

'I am astonished at the patience of my brother, and that he has been able to do any thing with such people. I am quite certain that if I had not threatened them with my resignation, and had not kept aloof from all questions excepting those relating to my immediate business at Cadiz, I should have done nothing.

'It appears to me, however, that we must not allow these

Digitized by Google

people to go to ruin as they are doing. Hitherto, having been confined within the walls of Cadiz, and the whole of Spain having been occupied by the enemy, their follies have been of little importance; but they will now become a serious misfortune in proportion as the military misfortunes of France will increase the means of communication of the Cortes with the country. Several of the leading members with whom I conversed are aware of the folly of the constitution, and are desirous of changing it, but do not know how to set about the change, and are terribly afraid of the Cadiz newspapers. In fact, if we allow matters to go on as they are, we shall lose the benefit of all that we have done, even if the result of the war should be to force the French to evacuate Spain; and I propose to try if I cannot prevail upon some of the leaders to propose an alteration of the constitution, so as to connect the legislative assembly with the executive government, as our Houses of Parliament are, by the Ministers of the Crown being members.

'This will be one step towards putting the machine of Government in motion; and it may be followed by other improvements essentially necessary for the establishment of any Government, or for the preservation of any system of order in the country.

'You will have seen that I have taken for the military, nine-tenths of all the resources of the country; that is to say, all the resources, as I should imagine the civil expenses (not of collection but connected with collection) would take one tenth. Then I have told the Government that the British subsidy must be applied exclusively to defray military expense; and that they must allow me to dispose of it. So that in fact they have nothing. My brother and I agreed that it would be very desirable that he should be allowed to assist the Government with from £200,000 to £400,000, in addition to the subsidy of one million sterling in the course of the current year, in case it should be necessary. I shall be much obliged to you if you will mention this to Lord Liverpool. He may depend upon it that my brother will not give them one shilling unless it should be necessary.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Freneda, 28th January, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 21st, for which I am much obliged to you. The packet arrived at so late an hour on the 19th, and our shirts being at the wash, *as usual*, we did not leave Lisbon till the 20th, and we arrived here on the 25th. I enclose you the copy of my dispatch of yesterday. I have sent one to the same purport to the Minister of War. I likewise enclose a letter to Lord Bathurst regarding affairs at Cadiz.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To Major General Campbell, at Alicante.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 28th January, 1813.

'Sir Henry Wellesley has transmitted me the copies of a correspondence with General Whittingham regarding the wants of the troops under his command, and under the command of Major General Roche, including a letter from yourself of the 10th instant, to General Whittingham; and the copy of a letter from Sir Henry to you.

'I entirely approve of your declining to supply the wants of the Spanish troops; and I beg you to continue the same conduct, excepting in a case of urgent necessity in which you may be convinced that it is impossible to procure provisions for the troops by any arrangement; and that the deficiencies experienced have not been occasioned by the want of foresight and of arrangement of Commanding officers and heads of departments.

'I enclose you copies of the letters which I have written to Generals Whittingham, Roche, and Elio, on this occasion; and I beg that it may be clearly understood by all parties that I prefer to go without the assistance of Spanish troops, to taking upon the departments of the allied army the detail and expense of feeding them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Campbell.*' 'Wellington.

Digitized by Google

To General Elio.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 28th January, 1813.

'I have received reports of the wants of the divisions of troops under the command of General Whittingham and General Roche respectively, now acting with the allied British and Sicilian corps, stationed at Alicante.

'As these troops are, and have been for some time regularly paid, an advantage which I am sorry to observe has not for some time been enjoyed by other troops of the Spanish army, these wants ought not to exist. But I request your Excellency to give directions to the Intendant General of the 2nd army under your command, to take measures to supply the wants of both these divisions; one of which, that of General Roche, belongs to the 2nd army.

'It is to be understood, however, that both divisions are to continue to act, till further orders, with the allied British and Sicilian corps at Alicante.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General Elio.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Roche.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 28th January, 1813.

'Sir Henry Wellesley has transmitted me a letter from Major General Whittingham on the distresses felt by the troops under his command as well as under yours, for the want of provisions. It is quite impossible that the British authorities can take upon themselves to supply with provisions the Spanish troops; and if means cannot be found by the Spanish authorities to supply the wants of these troops, we must do without them, and they must be disbanded; and the pay hitherto given to them shall be applied to pay others.

'I write to General Elio, to whose corps the division which you command belongs, to request that he will order the Intendant general of the 2nd army to provide for it; but it is to be understood that it is still to be connected in operation with the allied British and Sicilian corps now at Alicante.

'I have to observe on these complaints from you and General Whittingham of the wants of the troops under your command, that excepting a small division of infantry in this neighbourhood, the troops under your command re-

Digitized by Google

spectively are the only Spanish troops in the Peninsula, which to my knowledge have received any pay for months past. The troops under your command have received their pay regularly; and I know enough of soldiers to be aware that when any troops receive their pay regularly they cannot be in the state of imminent distress represented. It has never been the custom in the Spanish service to give a full allowance of provisions to the troops when they receive their pay; and we must not introduce into the service of Spain innovations, the expenses of which the finances of the Government and the resources of the country cannot bear.

'I have written to General Elio, to request that he will desire the Intendant General of the 2nd army, to take measures to supply the division under your command with the provisions which may be necessary; but if the troops under your command cannot find subsistence in Murcia, or posted as I proposed to you in my letter of the 8th instant, they must be removed to Majorca, and you will apply to the officer commanding the allied British and Sicilian troops at Alicante, for transports for that purpose, leaving at Alicante or the neighbourhood such particular troops, and in such numbers, as the General Officer commanding the allied British and Sicilian army may think proper to require. It must be understood, however, that those troops only belonging to your division, which will serve in the Peninsula, will be paid by British funds in future.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Roche.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 28th January, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 21st instant, in regard to the wants of the troops under Generals Whittingham and Roche; and I enclose letters for those officers and General Elio, and one for General Campbell, which contains copies of all the others, which I request you to peruse.

'I beg you afterwards to forward all these letters to Alicante.

'I am in hopes that my letters to General Whittingham and General Roche of the 8th instant will have settled these difficulties, which, in fact, ought not to exist. But, if they

Digitized by Google

should not have done so, the measure adopted by you, of requesting General Campbell to assist these troops with provisions, appears expedient, and will have removed them entirely.

'It is necessary, however, that General Whittingham and General Roche should exert themselves to prevent their recurrence in future, and should see that the pay given to their men so regularly is laid out on their subsistence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 28th January, 1813.

'In enclosing for the consideration of the Commander in Chief the accompanying letter from Lieut. Colonel Fisher, containing a memorial from the 2nd Captains of the Royal artillery, I request that you will be pleased to inform His Royal Highness that I have every reason to be satisfied with their conduct, and that I shall be happy if their application should be favorably received. Some of these officers commanded companies of artillery in the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and several have now charge of brigades of foot or troops of horse artillery.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 29th January, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Lieut. General Cole complaining of the oppressive conduct of the magistrate of St. Joaõ da Pesqueira towards the muleteers attached to the 4th division of the allied British and Portuguese army, and a letter from Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie complaining of the neglect of the magistrate of Mello to furnish supplies and means of transport for the 7th division of the allied British and Portuguese army. I beg leave to recommend that these persons may be called before the Special Commission to answer for their conduct.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'Freneda, 29th January, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 22nd. It will be impossible to get Austin promoted by brevet at present, notwithstanding that I entertain the best opinion of him. If he is to be promoted, it must be to the Lieut. Colonelcy vacant by the removal of Brown, if that removal has really taken place. Neither will it be possible to promote Prior, unless to a vacancy among your twenty four. You will choose, therefore, whether you will promote Arbuthnot and Prior or Austin.

'I should be very glad to recommend both Austin and Prior when there should be an opportunity; but I should only be refused if I were to try the experiment now.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To Major General J. Vandeleur, President of a General Court Martial.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 29th January, 1813.

'I enclose the proceedings of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of Mr. Deputy Assistant Commissary General ——; and I request you to send the recommendation of him separate from the sentence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major Gen. J. Vandeleur.*' 'Wellington.

To Major General Hay.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 29th January, 1813.

'Lord Aylmer has communicated to me your letter of the 6th instant regarding the proceedings of a Division Court Martial, of which Lieut. Colonel Miles, 38th regiment, was President, on the trial of certain soldiers for making away with ammunition. Having once revised the proceedings of the Court Martial, you are obliged to confirm its sentence; and you will do well to dissolve the Court.

'I request you, however, to draw the attention of the Adjutant General of the Forces to the proceedings of this Court Martial, when you will forward them to be laid before the Commander in Chief, in order that His Royal Highness

Digitized by Google

may be made acquainted with the conduct of the officers composing the Court.

'I have ordered that a note may be taken of their names.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Hay.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Dickson, R.A.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 29th January, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 25th. I agree to the terms proposed by the Portuguese seamen for the pontoon train; that is to say, that they shall have five testoons per diem each, and a ration, the same as our soldiers; four pairs of shoes in the year; two jackets, two pairs of trousers, and one great coat in the year.

'The officer of the Portuguese navy to attend these seamen shall have any pay the Admiral will fix.

'Let me know when the pontoons will be ready to set out from Lisbon, in order that I may send orders for them to commence their movement.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Dickson, R.A.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 29th January, 1813.

'I enclose the paper transmitted in your letter of the 24th instant. I have given directions to the Assistant Quarter Master General of the 5th division, cantoned at Lamego and in the neighbourhood, to go over to Pezo de Regoa, and to order Mr. —— to remove forthwith from the house belonging to the Wine Company, and to request the Juiz de Fora at Pezo de Regoa will allot another quarter for him, the worst that can be found in the town.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Diego de la Vega, Infanzon.*

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 29th January, 1813.

'I enclose you the extract of a letter from King Joseph to Napoleon, which was in cipher, and which we have deciphered, which is well deserving your attention and that of

* A Deputy in the Cortes, of great and acknowledged merit.

Digitized by Google

your friends in the Cortes. It is in few words, but it contains a text upon which much may be written *.

'I am not an advocate for King Joseph's judgment, or for his veracity; but, although we rarely find the truth in the public reports of the French Government or of their officers, I believe we may venture to depend upon the truth of what is written in cipher; and we may believe at least that Joseph thought that he was making an accurate representation to his brother of the sentiments of the people of Spain.

'Unfortunately I know, as I believe I told you, not that this representation is accurate (that is to say, that the people of Spain do not prefer the house of Napoleon to the theories of the Cortes), but it is so far true as that the people do not like those theories.

'You have no Executive Government; and the people feel that that which you have established as such has neither authority to control them nor to protect them.

'You have a Legislative Assembly, which has proclaimed itself supreme, and has divested itself of all interference with the Executive Government; yet the Executive Government is its creature; at the same time that, by a refinement of theory, it is not possible either that the Legislative Assembly should have a knowledge of the measures of the Executive Government, or that the Executive Government should know what are the feelings and the sentiments of the Legislative Assembly. The Government and the Assembly, instead of drawing together, are like two independent powers, jealous and afraid of each other; and the consequence is, that the machine of Government is at a stand. To this add that the whole system is governed by little local views, as propounded by the daily press of Cadiz, of all others the least enlightened and the most licentious.

'All countries which begin, as yours did, incur some risks of failure; and I acknowledge that I was in hopes that the blockade of Cadiz would have at least this good effect, that it would allow time and opportunity for the fever of theory in the Cortes to evaporate; and that, when the communication with the interior of Spain should be opened, the Cortes would have passed through the ordeal of inexperience, and

* "Les habitans preferent aux théories des Cortes les ordres d'un souverain de votre maison."

Digitized by Google

that Spain would eventually have the advantage of a free constitution and of an enlightened Government. We have still to look out for these blessings; and, unfortunately, I am apprehensive that the Cortes have immersed themselves to such a degree in theory, that they cannot be looked for under the existing system.

'I have certainly nothing to say to your system of government, and I never interfere in concerns with which I have nothing to do. I will fight for Spain as long as she is the enemy of France, whatever may be her system of government; but I cannot avoid seeing and lamenting the evils which await the country if you do not retrace your steps, let what will be the result of the military operations of the war; and I make you acquainted with my private opinion, as a person of whose judgment I entertain a high opinion, leaving it to you to make such use of it as you may think proper.

'But I am not one of those who discover faults without proposing remedies; and I now tell you what in my opinion you ought to do.

'First; you ought to establish the Regency permanently, with all the powers allotted by the constitution to the King, in the hands of one person. This person ought to be of the blood Royal, if it should be possible to find one, whether male or female of the blood Royal, capable of exercising the office; if not, it should be the person in the country of the highest authority from character, conduct, &c. The Regent should be assisted by a Council of Regency, consisting of five persons to be chosen by himself from the members of the Cortes, or otherwise, as he should think proper. The Council of Regency, if members of the Cortes, should receive no salaries for the performance of this duty. One of them should superintend the Department de Estado; another that of the Interior and Ultramar; another that of Gracia y Justicia; another that of Hacienda; and another that of War and of Marine. These persons should be responsible each for the department under his superintendence; and the whole Council for the general operations of the Government. The Council would, of course, attend the Cortes in their places.

'By these measures you would give authority and respect

Digitized by Google

to the Government; you would connect the offices of the Government together, and the Government with the Cortes. You may depend upon it that the same benefits will not be produced by the attendance of the Ministers in the Cortes, and by giving them the faculties of joining in the deliberations of the Cortes. In that situation they will not have the influence over the Assembly which ought to belong to their character, their talents, and their situation; and, if the members of the Cortes resemble in character and sentiment the members of the House of Commons, not only will Ministers in that degraded situation possess no influence, but they will be despised and shunned, and intercourse with them avoided as if they were the means of communicating an epidemical disorder. You may depend upon it, therefore, that you will never have good and able Ministers, and will never connect the Executive Government with the Cortes as it ought to be, till those who administer the government are members of the Cortes, whether they administer it as a Council of Regency or as Ministers at the head of departments under the constitution.

'Secondly; the next thing to do will be to repeal the 110th Article of the Constitution, which prevents deputies from being re-elected. Indeed that appears to be necessary at all events, if it is intended that there should be any experience in the future Cortes; and likewise the 129th and 130th Articles, if it is supposed that these Articles would prevent the Council of Regency, being members of the Cortes, from recommending to the Regent persons for offices. But they ought to be repealed eventually at all events, if those are the Articles which now prevent the Regent or King from choosing his Ministers from the members of the Cortes.

'Thirdly; I would recommend to you to repeal the whole of the 7th Chapter of the Constitution. The Council of State, as thereby established, answers no good purpose, either of a Council for the Executive Government, or of a balance between the Executive Government and the popular Assembly. If the Government, as proposed to be established under the Constitution, should ever really come into operation, which I believe to be impossible, the Council of State, which cannot be responsible, must come in collision with the Minister of Grace and Justice, who is responsible;

Digitized by Google

and in the mean time the country must suffer by the nomination of bad bishops and bad judges by the intrigues of the Council of State. But the greatest objection which I have to the whole system established by the constitution is that, in a country in which almost all property consists in land, and there are the largest landed proprietors which exist in Europe, no measures should have been adopted, and no barrier should have been provided, to guard landed property from the encroachments, injustice, and violence to which it is at all times liable, but particularly in the progress of revolutions. The Council of State affords no such guard; it has no voice in legislation; it cannot possess the confidence of, and it can have no influence over, the public mind. Such a guard can only be afforded by the establishment of an assembly of the great landed proprietors, such as our House of Lords, having concurrent powers of legislation with the Cortes; and you may depend upon it that there is no man in Spain, be his property ever so small, who is not interested in the establishment of such an assembly.

'The theory of all legislation is founded in justice; and, if we could be certain that legislative assemblies would on all occasions act according to the principles of justice, there would be no occasion for those checks and guards which we have seen established under the best systems. Unfortunately, however, we have seen that legislative assemblies are swayed by the fears and passions of individuals; when unchecked, they are tyrannical and unjust; nay, more: it unfortunately happens too frequently that the most tyrannical and unjust measures are the most popular. Those measures are particularly popular which deprive rich and powerful individuals of their properties under the pretence of the public advantage; and I tremble for a country in which, as in Spain, there is no barrier for the preservation of private property, excepting the justice of a legislative assembly possessing supreme powers.

'You should, therefore, either turn the Council of State into a House of Lords, or make a House of Lords of the Grandees, giving them concurrent powers of legislation with the Cortes; and you should leave the patronage now in the hands of the Council of State in the hands of the Crown.

'By these measures you will give your Government some

Digitized by Google

chance of standing, and your country some chance of avoiding farther revolutions. This is not to be expected, even under the most successful result of the war, unless some measures are adopted of the kind of which I have above sketched the outline.

'I have written you a very long letter, which at least shows that I take an interest in the future welfare of Spain. I should be sorry if, after all, you were to fail in establishing a system of government founded on principles of justice, which should secure the liberty of your country, and should again fall under the degrading despotism from which you have had a chance of escaping. But you may depend upon it that, whatever may be your wishes, and however good the intentions of the greater number of persons of whom the Cortes is composed, this misfortune will happen to you if you are not guided by experience and by the example of those countries in which freedom exists, instead of by the wild theories of modern days.

'I send this letter to my brother, who will give it to you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Don Diego de la Vega.* 'WELLINGTON.

'I have written to you in English, because I write in this language with more ease; but, if you should answer me, write in Spanish, which I can read perfectly.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 30th January, 1813.

'I received your letter of the 25th last night after I had written to you on the subject of the promotion *vice* Brown. The mail has been gone these two days; but I shall send your official letter home, on the promotion, by the next.

'You will have heard that we got on famously on our journey; and I am much obliged to you for our security, &c.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 31st January, 1813.

'I received last night your letter of the 11th instant, and I send this to Sir Charles Stuart to Lisbon, to be delivered to you upon your arrival.

'I was happy to learn from Lord Fitzroy Somerset that you were able to return to us; and I hope that we shall be able to make a good campaign of it.

'Affairs are exactly in the state in which they were at the end of November. I think that if there is any change, Soult has collected more of his army on the Tagus, about Toledo; but he has made no movement which could at all indicate his object; neither has any movement been made on this side.

'I propose to take the field as early as I can, and, at least, to put myself in Fortune's way.

'Many of the regiments are already very healthy; others, particularly the new comers, remarkably otherwise. We have, as usual, lost many men in the last two months of cold weather; but the troops are all well cantoned; and I hope that a continuation of rest for a month or two in the spring will set us up entirely. I hoped to take the field with 70,000 British and Portuguese. I think I shall have 40,000 British and possibly 25,000 Portuguese; and I shall be better equipped in artillery, and much stronger in cavalry than we have yet been.

'I have been at Cadiz, where I have placed military affairs on a better footing than they were before, in the way of organization; and I have provided some means to pay and subsist the armies; and we are beginning with discipline. I am not sanguine enough, however, to hope that we shall derive much advantage from Spanish troops early in the campaign.

'O'Donnell is certainly an able and well intentioned man, of whom a great deal is to be made.

'I believe that, upon your arrival, you had better direct your steps towards this village, which we have made as comfortable as we can, and where we shall all be happy to see you. The hounds are in very good trim, and the foxes very plentiful.

Digitized by Google

'Major Hope shall be in either of the departments you choose. You know that Stanhope and Cathcart are both in the Quarter Master General's department; and I beg you will choose whom you will have with you, whether of those already in the department, or to be appointed.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 31st January, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose an account, to the 24th December, of the money sent by you for the use of the Spanish troops serving in this part of Spain. Of the balance remaining in the hands of the Commissary General, I have ordered 100,000 dollars to be issued to General Castaños for the use of the 4th army since I quitted Cadiz; and I am about to order the issue of another month's pay, about 25,000 dollars, to the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo.

'According to the arrangement settled with you, I propose to provide for the payment of the garrison of Badajoz, as well as of Ciudad Rodrigo, the expense of which will probably in some degree exceed that of Ciudad Rodrigo. The money still remaining at my disposal, however, will probably last for two months longer.

'I likewise enclose an account received from the Commissary General of some of the supplies received from the Intendant General of the province of Salamanca, for the use of the allied army, from the Royal demesne, &c. You will observe that 15,000 dollars have been paid to the Intendant General on this account: there remains a balance on this account of 5788 dollars; and I request you to inquire from the Spanish Government what they wish to be done with this balance, as likewise with whatever may appear to be due on the settlement of further accounts.

'I likewise enclose the original estimates on which the payments were made to the troops under Don Carlos de España, and the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Freneda, 31st January, 1813.

'I enclose a letter for La Vega, which I request you to peruse, and to give to him.

'I likewise enclose you a bulletin which I have received from England, and a paper of the 16th, which will show you the state of affairs in Poland. I think there are some facts adverted to in the report of the Duke of Bassano to the Emperor, laid before the Senate, which are worth an ounce of gold a letter.

'I have been appointed Colonel of the Blues, *vice* the Duke of Northumberland, resigned.

'I likewise enclose a declaration against America.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'Wellington.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Co.

'My dear Sirs, 'Freneda, 31st January, 1813.

'I received last night your letter of the ——, containing a statement of my account to the end of last year, which is very satisfactory.

'You will have heard that His Royal Highness has appointed me to be Colonel of the Blues, an honor as unexpected by me, as it is gracious on the part of His Royal Highness. I do not know whether the power of attorney which you already have from me will enable you to take charge of the agency of the Blues; but if it should not, as I wish to appoint your house to be the agent of the Blues, I beg that you will send me the regular power of attorney.

'I must inform you, however, that, upon reading one of the Reports of the Commissions of Military Inquiry, I observe that the Colonels of regiments are considered responsible for the agents whom they may appoint to transact the business of their regiments; and although I must always contend against the justice of this Report by the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, considering that the War Office alter the system of military accounts according to their daily caprice, and give their own orders to the agents, I do think it necessary, and I believe it is usual for the Colonel of a regiment, to require security from the agent

Digitized by Google

of his regiment for the due performance of his duty towards the public, and to indemnify the Colonel from loss in transactions in which he cannot be a gainer.

'As long as my late regiment, the 33rd, were in India, the transactions between the agents and the public were confined nearly to my own concerns, as a *contractor for clothing*; and as Colonel of the regiment, I could not ask security for the performance of these transactions; but if the favor of the Prince Regent had not removed me from the 33rd, I should certainly have required that your house should secure me and my family from loss in the transactions of that regiment with the public, after their extension by the arrival of the regiment from India. It is much more necessary in the case of the Blues.

'Although I am writing to an old acquaintance and friend, I write to you as I would to any other man upon business, and I state with precision what I think. I have every reason to be satisfied with the mode in which your house have done my business; but I am abroad, and am likely to spend my life on foreign service. I cannot know what passes at home. I have known many instances of the most prosperous houses failing, and I know enough of the nature of the business between the War Office and houses of agency, to be astonished that more do not fail. I have children, and I am determined not to involve myself or them in the intricacies of public accounts if I can avoid it.

'Under these circumstances, I request you to state whether it is usual for the agent of a regiment to give security to the Colonel to indemnify him from all loss; and if it is, I request you to name the securities for your house as agents for the Blues.

'In regard to other matters, I request you to settle all my affairs in relation to the 33rd regiment, in the manner which will be most beneficial to the regiment, and most liberal towards my successor. All the tradesmen are, I conclude, paid.

'I beg that you will employ for the Blues the same persons who were employed by the Duke of Northumberland, and let every thing go on as it has been hitherto.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Co.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Colonel Gordon, Quarter Master General.

'MY DEAR COLONEL, 'Freneda, 31st January, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 13th, and the enclosures do not surprise me; as, both from what I observed of your state of health during the time you were with the army, and what Dr. M'Grigor and Mr. Gunning told me when you were at last obliged to quit us, I was quite certain that you would not be able to return for the next campaign. The truth is, that your health is, if possible, too robust; and I was frequently apprehensive that you would have had fever in the hot weather. Indeed, it was probable that you were saved only by the painful disorder which at last obliged you to go home. I sincerely hope that you may soon recover.

'I beg to take this opportunity of returning you many thanks for the assistance you gave me while with this army; and wishing you success.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Gordon.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 31st January, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness's letter of the 13th January, in which your Royal Highness has informed me that the Prince Regent had been graciously pleased to appoint me to be Colonel of the Royal regiment of Horse Guards, upon the resignation of the Duke of Northumberland.

'I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to His Royal Highness for the repeated marks which I have received of his grace and favor, more particularly for this last instance of both; and I can only assure him of my devotion to his service.

'I am convinced that, on all the occasions on which I have been so highly favored, I have been much indebted to the favorable representations which your Royal Highness has made of my services; and I beg that your Royal Highness will accept my most sincere thanks.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Colonel Torrens.

'My dear Torrens, 'Freneda, 31st January, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 13th and 14th.

'I concur entirely in all your opinions respecting appointments to the Staff; and it may be depended upon that I shall never allow officers to be appointed to the Staff from regiments by which they are required for regimental duty.

'In regard to your letter of the 14th, and your official letter regarding medical promotions, I perfectly recollect to have recommended Mr. Higgins; and I believe I mentioned that circumstance in the representation which I forwarded regarding Mr. Guthrie and Dr. Tyce. You do not suppose that that representation was ever intended to refer to His Royal Highness in the most distant manner. It was intended for the Medical Board, of whom, between ourselves, I entertain the very worst opinion.

'I have proofs that every promotion is a matter of application and intrigue. I shall send home, by the next post, the papers which I have received from —— ——, in regard to his promotion, in which you will see that this gentleman was excited by * * * * to prevail upon Sir Thomas Graham to prevail upon me to recommend him to be promoted to a situation which * * * * did not think he ought to fill, and to which he refused to appoint him. What is all this but intrigue and attention to private applications, instead of to claims grounded on public services? Then, can it be supposed that I can be the victim of their doings without complaining? But I solemnly protest against being supposed to make any complaint of His Royal Highness for any thing, excepting that he should attend to such people as the Medical Board.

'What interest can I have in these concerns, or what can I have to say to any of these medical officers? I never saw Dr. Tyce in my life; and till I saw Mr. Guthrie the other day in the hospital at Belem, I do not believe I ever saw Mr. Guthrie, although, from his reputation in this army ever since it came here, I intended to have made him surgeon to head quarters when Mr. Gunning was promoted, if he had not been recommended for promotion in another manner.

'I have written to His Royal Highness to thank him for

Digitized by Google

my appointment to be Colonel of the Blues. I believe there never was so fortunate or so favored a man.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 2nd February, 1813.

'I enclose a further complaint from Lieut. General Cole, of the conduct of the magistrates in the neighbourhood of S^{t} Joaõ da Pesqueira. I have desired General Cole to specify names and particulars of conduct against others, besides the Juiz de Fora of Alejo, who I request may be brought before the special commission.

'I have likewise desired Lieut. General Cole to employ armed parties to protect his foragers, making the officers commanding them responsible for their conduct; and to call upon the magistrates of the district by proclamation, to perform their duty in aiding to supply the troops with forage, and in repressing the disposition of the people in that part of the country to oppose the military.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir E. Littlehales, Bart.

'MY DEAR SIR EDWARD, 'Freneda, 2nd February, 1813.

'I enclose a letter which I have received from Mr. ——————, who, as well as I recollect, is an army broker in Dublin. He recommends a gentleman to me to be appointed an ensign, who may be very fit for what I know of him; but I do not think I ought to take the recommendation of the army broker without knowing more of the gentleman, more particularly as there was some objection to the person he before recommended to me, and who has since been superseded. I shall be very much obliged to you, therefore, if you will inquire about Mr. * * * *, and let me know who and what he is; whether he is fit to be an officer in His Majesty's service, and above all, whether Mr. —— gets anything for his recommendations; because if he does, I may as well put a stop to that trade entirely.

'I likewise enclose a letter from Lord Dunsany, recom-

Digitized by Google

mending Mr. Peter George Plunkett, a relation of his, for an ensigncy. As well as I recollect Lord Dunsany's handwriting, this letter is written by him; but, having been taken in by a Mrs. ———, who forged Lord Fingall's handwriting, I do not like to answer Lord Dunsany till I am certain that he wrote the enclosed letter; and I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know. If there does not appear any occasion to apply to himself, his relation shall have an ensigncy as soon as I can give him one.

'I hope that you and Lady Elizabeth and your family are quite well. We are all well here. George has been with me lately, and he and March are in very good health.

'Remember me most kindly to the Duke and Duchess, and all the family.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir E. Littlehales, Bart.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Rev. Dr. Curtis.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 2nd February, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 25th January, in regard to the existing state of the Irish College at Salamanca. I earnestly recommend to you to bring that state, and the claims which you conceive the Irish have upon the revenues of the college, in case it should not be re-established, under the view of the Spanish Government.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Rev. Dr. Curtis.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Rev. Dr. Curtis.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 2nd February, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 26th January, in regard to your own claims on the Spanish Government.

'When you think it proper to go to Cadiz to present yourself to the Government, I will recommend you to their notice and attention, as I conceive you deserve; and when you go to Ireland, I shall be happy to give you letters of introduction and recommendation to the principal persons there.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Rev. Dr. Curtis.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Señor Josef Pavia.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 2nd February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 29th December. It is impossible for me to recommend any person to be an officer in the Spanish army against whom the Government could have any objections; and I must, therefore, beg leave to decline recommending you till you shall have removed the objections which the Government may have against you.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Señor Josef Pavia.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Bunbury, Under Secretary of State.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 2nd February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 16th of January. You are not aware, probably, that there are two squadrons of each of the 1st and 2nd hussars in England at present, who could receive any recruits to be now got from Germany; and before I adopt any arrangements in respect to the cavalry, I wait for the answer of the Duke of York to a letter which I wrote to him on the 26th December.

'I prefer having one officer or soldier who has served one or two campaigns to having two or three who have not, and I should be very unwilling to part with the officers of the 2nd hussars. It is true that, according to the plan proposed, the men and horses of the 2nd hussars are to be transferred to the 1st hussars. But I am afraid that they would make that regiment too strong.

'I wish that on all these points, the Secretary of State and the Commander in Chief would send me positive orders. I take only a limited view of them; one referable to the convenience of the army under my command, and the benefit of the service in the Peninsula. They must necessarily take a larger view; and I can only say, that what they order shall be obeyed, *coute qui coute;* but that, if they leave matters to my judgment, I shall never do any thing which, in my judgment, may be prejudicial to the service here. It would make matters much more easy, if they would send me positive orders.

'I would beg leave to suggest to the authorities in England, the expediency of forming the deserters from the

Digitized by Google

enemy's army now at Lisbon, who should be willing to enlist, into a temporary battalion. This battalion, as well as that at Cadiz, should be placed on a better footing. A major should be appointed to command it; and there should be an adjutant to it, to do the duty of adjutant, quarter master, and paymaster; and an officer for each company, the three seniors to be captains, and the others subalterns.

'There are several German deserters at Gibraltar, who might be formed into a battalion in the same manner. We might thus make these people of some use. They are now a burthen. I think there are not less than 1000 of them at Lisbon, detained, I believe, under an order from the Admiralty, to Admiral Berkeley, in the days of Mr. Yorke, to send no more home.

'I am very much obliged to you for the news.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Bunbury.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Freneda, 2nd February, 1813.

'I have received two letters from His Royal Highness of the 13th January, in regard to the provisional battalions which I had recently formed; and in regard to drafting horses from certain regiments of heavy dragoons into others, to which I delay to send answers, until I shall have received His Royal Highness's commands upon a letter which I addressed to him on the 26th December, which I have reason to believe that he had not received when he wrote to me on the 13th January.

'His Royal Highness and I, unfortunately, take a very different view of these questions: he, one referable to the whole army and the general service of the empire; and I, one referable only to the convenience of the army under my immediate command, and the benefit of the particular service in the Peninsula entrusted to my charge. His Royal Highness must be right, but I wish that, being so, he would give me a positive order. He may depend upon it, it shall be obeyed. But when he conveys to me his wishes and his suggestions, and leaves it to my discretion to carry them into execution, or not, he must excuse me if I take my

Digitized by Google

own view of the case, however limited, and act according to my judgment of what will be best for the particular service entrusted to my charge. The service in America, the Mediterranean, or at home, are not my concern, and cannot, nor ought not, to enter into my consideration in any case; and when any thing is left to my discretion, that discretion must be guided by my view of what is best for the service here.

'I am of opinion, from long experience, that it is better for the service here to have one soldier or officer, whether of cavalry or infantry, who has served one or two campaigns, than it is to have two or even three who have not. Not only the new soldiers can perform no service, but by filling the hospital they are a burthen to us. For this reason, I am so unwilling to part with the men whom I have formed into the provisional battalions; and I never will part with them as long as it is left to my discretion.

'I am sure I am right on this subject; and if any body doubts it, let them look at the state of the 4th, 5th, 38th, 39th, and 82nd regiments with this army, compared with others. Yet these are the regiments of the best reputation in the service; some of them, the 2nd batt. 4th, 82nd, and 39th, have come from climates not dissimilar to that in which they are now serving; but it is the service in the field, to which neither officers nor men are accustomed, and for which training and habit are required.

'The same is the case in regard to the cavalry, and indeed it is stronger; and if I were now to choose, I should prefer by far to give the horses of the fine regiments of English hussars to the old regiments here, and keep the officers and soldiers of the latter.

'It must be observed, however, that in regard to drafting horses, great care must be taken, in allotting them to regiments, not to overhorse any. Too many horses are worse than too few. In my opinion, an allowance should be made for ten dismounted men in every hundred, which would allow for serious cases of sickness of men, who might be unable to take care of horses. If His Royal Highness, therefore, wishes that the horses should be taken from the regiments of light and heavy dragoons, to mount others on this service, I beg him to send me his orders, and they shall

Digitized by Google

be obeyed, leaving it to me to fix upon the regiments to be drafted (always excepting those lately sent out), and those to which the horses shall be allotted. If he leaves it to my discretion, however, to draft the horses or not from any old regiment, that is to say, any that has served one campaign, I tell you fairly, that I think it ought not to be done, and entertaining that opinion I shall not do it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 2nd February, 1813.

'I think it proper to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed letter from Don Diego Correa, containing a complaint of the conduct of Lieut. ——, of His Majesty's ship ———, with certain original papers, in order that such steps may be taken thereupon as your Lordship may think proper.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 3rd February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 16th December, in regard to the transportation to a Portuguese settlement of —— ———; and I have to inform you that I have no objection to his being so transported.

'If the Government should determine to transport him I beg to be informed thereof, that I may order that he may be struck off the strength of his regiment.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To J. C. Herries, Esq., Commissary in Chief.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 3rd February, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose for your consideration letters which I have received from Deputy Assistant Commissary of Accounts Adams, and Deputy Assistant Commissary of

Digitized by Google

Accounts Booth, requesting me to recommend them for promotion.

'Both these gentlemen have at different periods been attached to head quarters, and have performed the duty which devolved upon them in a manner highly creditable to themselves and much to my satisfaction.

'I therefore beg leave to recommend their services to your notice and attention; and I shall be happy if it should be in your power to promote Mr. Adams, who now has charge of the department at Cadiz, to the rank of Deputy Commissary General, and Mr. Booth to that of Assistant in the department.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*J. C. Herries, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 3rd February, 1813.

'Since I addressed your Excellency this day, I have received the enclosed reports from Colonel Longa, from which it appears that, since the affair reported in my letter to your Excellency of the 10th January, Colonel Longa has had a very serious affair with the enemy in the neighbourhood of Miranda, in which he took 221 prisoners, having killed 543. This affair appears to have taken place in the beginning of December.

'I likewise enclose the account of his capture of Salinas de Añana, with 6 officers and 246 soldiers of that garrison, at discretion, on the 10th of January, which is referred to in my other dispatch.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Dumouriez.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'A Freneda, ce 3 Février, 1813.

'J'ai reçu, il y a quelques jours, votre lettre du 27 Décembre; et comme je n'ai nulle opération militaire à vous décrire, ou à raisonner avec vous, toutes les troupes des deux côtés étant en cantonnemens, je vous écris quelques mots sur ce que vous me dites du Duc d'Orléans.

'Ce Prince, que je ne connais que de réputation, et pour

Digitized by Google

lequel j'ai le plus grand respect, a mal débuté en Espagne. Appellé, je crois, ou au moins encouragé à venir, par la Régence de Castaños, pour commander une armée composée la plupart de Français, que, dans leurs songes, le Gouvernement Espagnol comptait faire marcher sur la frontière de la France, il a été débarqué à Tarragona, où on m'a dit qu'il fut très mal reçu. Il s'est rembarqué, et il est venu à Cadiz.

' Il y avait des personnes auprès de lui fort indignes de sa confiance et fort indiscretes, qui, le jour même de son arrivée, ont commencé à parler du bien que cela ferait à la nation Espagnole que le Duc d'Orléans en fut fait le Régent. Enfin " las Cortes" s'assemblaient, et leur premier acte fut d'envoyer dire au Duc de s'en aller en vingt-quatre heures ; et après, quand le Duc est allé à l'Isla à cheval, tout seul, je crois, pour leur presenter ses respects, " las Cortes" lui ont fait dire de s'en aller tout de suite ; et elles ont fait dire au —— ——— d'être préparé de les protéger par force. Vous croyez que le —— ——— favorisait les vues de ce Prince ! Eh bien ! je vous dis qu'il s'est fait un mérite des préparatifs qu'il avait fait ce jour-là pour protéger et faire obéir les ordres de " las Cortes."

' Je sais très bien qu'on vous a dit, et que le Duc le croit, que tout ce que lui est arrivé, a été produit par les intrigues des Anglais. Pour moi, je ne savais pas même que le Duc était à Cadiz quand il fut renvoyé. Pour mon frère, je sais qu'il a prédit au Duc ce que lui est arrivé ; et lui a conseillé d'être sur ses gardes ; mais, à dire le vrai, on nous soupçonne de beaucoup de choses dans lesquelles non seulement nous nous ne sommes jamais mêlés, et même dans lesquelles les Espagnols ne nous permettraient pas de nous mêler.

' Mais je déclare que, si j'avais désiré perdre le Duc d'Orléans en Espagne, je n'aurais rien fait que de le laisser continuer le chemin dans lequel il était malheureusement entré ; et j'aurais cru que je ne pouvais le sauver de sa perte qu'en m'opposant, comme Anglais, à sa marche. Mon frère a fait ce qui convenait à son devoir ; il lui a prédit son malheur, et ne s'est jamais mêlé ni pour ni contre ses vues.

' J'ai souvent regretté le malheur qui est arrivé au Duc d'Orléans. C'est un Prince estimable par son caractère, ses grands talens, et sa réputation ; qui aurait pu faire beau-

Digitized by Google

coup pour cette malheureuse contrée. Mais je vous assure que la faute n'est pas la nôtre.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Le Général Dumouriez.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Arthur Gore, commanding 33rd Regt.

'MY DEAR COLONEL, 'Freneda, 3rd February, 1813.

'Before you receive this letter, you will have heard that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint me to be Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, an honor entirely unexpected by me. I do not know who is to be my successor in the 33rd regiment.

'Although highly gratified by the honor which has been thus conferred upon me, as well as by the manner in which it has been conferred, I cannot avoid feeling a regret at one of its circumstances, viz., that I should be separated from the 33rd regiment, to which I have belonged, with so much satisfaction to myself, for more than twenty years.

'I beg that you will take an opportunity of informing the regiment of the sentiments with which I quit them, and that though no longer belonging to them, I shall ever feel an anxiety for their interest and honor, and shall hear whatever conduces to the latter with the most lively satisfaction.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Arthur Gore.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 3rd February, 1813.

'I enclose the copy of my dispatch of this day, which contains the only news I have. I likewise enclose the Gazette of the 17th of January, sent to me from Coruña, which contains the detailed accounts referred to in the bulletin of the 16th, which I sent to you the other day. I do not think they entirely bear out the bulletin.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 3rd February, 1813.

'When I was lately at Lisbon, Mr. Aston delivered me the letter which your Royal Highness had been pleased to

Digitized by Google

address to me; and I had the pleasure of seeing him more than once while I was there.

'I hope that your Royal Highness will permit me to avail myself of the opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your commands regarding Mr. Aston, to return your Royal Highness my warmest thanks for the numerous favors which your Royal Highness has conferred upon me.

'Not only have all the means which the resources at the disposal of your Royal Highness could command been given to support the efforts making in this country, under my directions, but I have been encouraged in every manner to act with confidence in the support of your Royal Highness; and I have been favored and rewarded to a degree not only far beyond my deserts, but far beyond what any subject has yet been by his Sovereign.

'I can evince my gratitude for such favors only by devoting myself to serve and to forward the views of your Royal Highness with the same zeal which first attracted your notice.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Adjutant General.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 3rd February, 1813.

'Lord Aylmer has communicated to me your letter to him in regard to Captain ——— of the — regiment.

'This officer having been on his march from Lisbon to join the 2nd division of the army in the month of December, 1811, in command of a detachment of convalescents in charge of treasure, struck and beat a soldier of the —th regiment, by name —— ——, at Villa Franca, on the Tagus, and it was reported had hurt him so severely, that the soldier had been sent to the hospital.

'The soldier complained by letter to his commanding officer of the conduct of Captain ———, and stated the names of the witnesses who would prove the truth of his story. Captain ———, on the other hand, charged the soldier with mutiny, and particularly with having challenged him to fight.

'I thought it proper to order Captain ——— into arrest upon this complaint, which was brought before me for the

Digitized by Google

first time, as well as I recollect, in the month of April, 1812; but it was impossible to bring him to trial, as —— ——, the principal witness, was in the hospital at Lisbon, and others of the witnesses likewise in hospital at other places. —— —— never having been able to join his regiment from Lisbon, has since been invalided for garrison duty; and has lately been sent home by Major General Peacocke, I conclude inadvertently, in charge of French prisoners. Having ordered that Captain ——— should be brought to trial when the army lately went into cantonments, and inquiry having been made for the witnesses, I find that many, whose appearance is necessary for a fair trial of the case, are absent from their regiments at different hospitals.

'I am sorry to have again to observe that the case of Captain ——— is not singular. It happens too frequently that officers remain in arrest for an unreasonable length of time, on account of the impossibility of collecting the witnesses necessary to be produced at a trial; and recent trials have shown that the consequence of this apparent injustice is impunity for very serious offences.

'I have frequently represented to His Majesty's Government the defect of the Mutiny Act in this respect, and I have recommended that General Courts Martial might be enabled to receive written testimony. I am informed that this remedy is to be adopted; but I am much concerned that the Commander in Chief should have had occasion to notice the cases of Capt. —— and Capt. ——. A knowledge, however, of the detail of the jurisprudence of this army would show other instances of similar hardship, and would tend to prove still more clearly the expediency, on other grounds, of the proposed amendment of the Mutiny Act.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Adjutant General.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 3rd February, 1813.

'In consequence of your letter of the 31st December, stating the necessity of the immediate return to England of Adjutant ———, 4th batt. K.G.L., I beg to acquaint you that I have desired the Commissary General, under whom he is now serving, to cause this order to be obeyed

Digitized by Google

without loss of time, notwithstanding that it appears, by the enclosed letter from Sir R. Kennedy, his immediate return to England will be attended with considerable inconvenience.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 3rd February, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Dr. M'Grigor, containing his opinion on certain papers, which are likewise enclosed, which had been given into my hands at Cadiz by ————————, in regard to his claims to be promoted to be an Inspector of Hospitals.

'You will observe that * * * * urged —— ——— to have application made to me by Sir Thomas Graham, in order that I might apply for this promotion, in which case it would be granted.

'As far as I have any knowledge of ———— ———, his exertions have been very meritorious, and his services most useful at Cadiz; and, adverting to the situation in which he was placed at Cadiz by the late Commander in Chief, the allowances granted to him, and the hopes held out to him by the head of the Medical Board, although afterwards disappointed, I consider him entitled to my recommendation of his claims to the favorable consideration of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 3rd February, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter from Brevet Lieut. Colonel ——— of the —th regiment, reporting the death of Lieut. Colonel ———, and enclosing his own memorial, and that of Captain ———, the senior of his rank in the —th.

'Although I generally recommend officers for vacancies in regimental succession, I cannot avoid to take this opportunity of requesting you to submit to the Commander in Chief my opinion of the services of Brevet Lieut. Colonel Craufurd of the 9th foot, who has never been absent from his regiment, and has always conducted himself in a manner to entitle him to my entire approbation.

Digitized by Google

'I beg you therefore to submit to His Royal Highness the name of Lieut. Colonel Craufurd for the Lieutenant Colonelcy in the —th, vacant by the death of Lieut. Colonel ———.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 3rd February, 1813.

'I have not heard of any alteration in the position of the enemy's corps in front of this army since I addressed your Lordship on the 27th ultimo; and the allied armies all remain in the same positions, with the exception of one division of the army of reserve in Andalusia, which has been moved to Seville.

'The enemy in the north have obliged General Mendizabal to retire from Bilbao; and the blockade of Santoña has been raised in consequence of the departure of Commodore Sir Home Popham from the coast with his squadron.

'I hear, by intercepted letters, that Colonel Longa has lately, on the 10th of January, taken the enemy's garrison at Salinas de Añana, but I have not yet received the official reports of this feat.

'My last accounts from Alicante are of the 3rd January, at which period the reinforcements expected from Sicily had arrived; but Lord William Bentinck was not expected till the latter end of the month.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colone Bourke.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 4th February, 1813.

'I beg that you will send, of the ten guns expected, three 9 pounders and three 6 pounders to General Mina, with their ammunition, which is, I believe, fifty rounds for each gun, carried upon the limber, and all the equipments complete; and two 9 pounders and two 6 pounders to Longa, equipped in the same manner. Send an artilleryman with each equipment; and request that the artilleryman may be sent back to Coruña as soon as he will have shown how the guns, &c., are to be arranged.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Bourke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Freneda, 4th February, 1813.

'When I was at Cadiz, you will recollect that I had some conversation with Mr. Gordon, Mr. Duff, and you, in regard to a scheme for raising money for the use of the army by loan. This subject had long been under the consideration of the King's Government, and at last they gave their consent in letters, of which I enclose copies, marked A and B, that money should be raised in this manner.

'I considered their first scheme impracticable, and remonstrated against it; and since Lord Bathurst has been Secretary of State, I have prevailed upon him to consent to an alteration of it. I enclose his letter upon the subject, marked C, and likewise one of the parchment certificates, the copy of a certificate on paper, showing the mode in which the certificates will be filled up, and a memorandum, showing the operation of the whole proceeding, D, E, F. You will judge how far these certificates will answer for raising money on loan at Cadiz, with the alterations in the conditions as originally held out, marked in red ink in the memorandum*.

'I must observe, however, that if sums are to be raised at Cadiz on these certificates, it will be absolutely necessary to refer to head quarters to procure them. There would be no difficulty in sending to Cadiz blank certificates, signed by me, and countersigned by the countersigning officers, which should be filled up under your authority by the persons who should manage this concern at Cadiz, when any sum of money should be borrowed; but you will observe that registers must be kept, that reports must be made to the Commander in Chief, that hand writings must be examined, &c., and it will therefore be necessary, I am afraid, that we should issue the certificates here, after we shall have received intelligence from Cadiz of the sums being either lodged or ready to be lodged on account of them.

'I do not conceive that there will be any difficulty on account of the high rate of interest at Cadiz. It would cer-

* *Remarks in red ink in the Memorandum.*

'The sum of the rate of interest may be omitted, and the rate beyond five per cent. may be paid in premium, to be deducted from the principal when advanced.

'After "at head quarters or at Lisbon," insert "or at Cadiz."'

Digitized by Google

tainly be desirable to raise the money at the fixed rate of five per cent.; but I shall have no scruple in authorising the advance in the way of premium of any sum beyond the interest of five per cent. for the term of the loan, in order to make up the interest to that sum which it may be necessary to give at Cadiz. It is desirable, however, to limit this sum to be given as much as possible.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will show these papers to Mr. Gordon and Mr. Duff, and any other of your monied friends at Cadiz, and ascertain whether we can borrow any money upon these certificates. I entirely agree, however, with every body who has considered this subject, that it is infinitely better to obtain money upon bills than upon loans; and I shall be obliged to you if you will keep this opinion in your mind throughout your transactions on this subject.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 4th February, 1813.

'I have omitted to inform you that, since my return here, I have spoken to the Commissary General, Sir Robert Kennedy, in regard to the mode of raising our money at Cadiz, in case any misfortune should happen to poor Duff. He concurs in opinion with you and me; first, that we must employ some merchant at Cadiz in these transactions who is well known to the trade of that town, and of good character among ourselves; secondly, that we ought not to employ —— ——; and, thirdly, that we ought not to employ * * * * according to the account you have given of him. Either you or we, therefore, should settle this matter with the Treasury as soon as possible, as I fear that poor Duff will not long be of this world; and I beg you will let me know whether I shall write to Lord Liverpool, or that you will

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

Digitized by Google

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 5th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 1st, and I am glad to find you are doing so well.

'In regard to the Order of the Tower and Sword, Dom M. Forjaz should acquaint me with the names of the British officers on whom his Royal Highness has conferred it, in order that I may apply to the Prince Regent for permission for them to accept it. I will then settle about their title.

'Let me know, when your clothing arrives, where that for each regiment is to be found, that I may march them down for it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 5th February, 1813.

'In consequence of the very serious complaint transmitted to the Portuguese Government by the Juiz de Fora of Sabugal of the conduct of Mr. —— ———, a Commissariat clerk, which was drawn in terms of exaggeration, and from which it would appear that a gross outrage and insult had been committed to the sovereignty and dignity of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which complaint was afterwards forwarded by you to me, I directed that that person should be tried by a General Court Martial; and, notwithstanding that the conduct of the Juiz de Fora had appeared to me to be very extraordinary in dining and associating with that person after he had made so serious a complaint of him, and in afterwards endeavoring to screen him from justice, I directed that he might be summoned to attend as an evidence on the Court Martial, which was assembled for his convenience in this neighbourhood.

'I enclose the report received from the Deputy Judge Advocate on his conduct, from which you will perceive that he did not attend, and that he said he did not mean to attend there.

'This is not a singular instance of similar conduct. Very lately, after the delay of a year, during which an officer was kept in arrest for an insult to the Corregidor of Guarda,

Digitized by Google

because the Corregidor and his evidences could not be got to attend the Court Martial, I had a Court assembled at Mello, only four leagues from Guarda, for the trial of this officer, and the Corregidor and his witnesses were summoned to attend. But they did not choose to attend, and the officer was acquitted.

'When a complaint of the conduct of any officer or soldier is made to me, I invariably do what is my duty; which is, to put the officer or soldier in confinement, and the complaint in the course of trial. But the trial cannot go on, nor the complaint be substantiated, unless the witnesses attend the Court Martial to substantiate their complaint on oath; and I am sorry to say that, although the Portuguese authorities and people are ready enough to complain, they will never come forward as they ought to prosecute, and prove the truth of what they have stated in their original declaration.

'The Government will be the best judges of what ought to be done with this Juiz de Fora. For my part, I had been induced to recommend him to the notice of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; but, having observed in this late instance how very little anxious he is to vindicate what he must have considered, from his complaint, the injured honor and dignity of his Sovereign, I beg leave to withdraw my recommendation; and I request that the Government will suspend the publication of any order which may come from the Brazils for his promotion, till His Royal Highness shall have had under his view the circumstance stated in this letter. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 5th February, 1813.

'I had the honor of receiving last night your Royal Highness's commands of the 11th January, in answer to my letter of the 26th December; and I send this to Lisbon immediately, in hopes that it will be in time for the packet of Sunday. I have sent for Colonel Elley, and will proceed immediately to draft the horses from the weakest of the regiments of Light and Heavy dragoons; and I hope to be

Digitized by Google

able to report my proceedings on that subject to your Royal Highness by the next post.

'I beg to inform your Royal Highness that the Secretary of State has suggested that I should draft both men and horses from the 2nd hussars to the 1st hussars; whereas your Royal Highness has suggested that I should draft horses only; and I beg to have orders upon this point.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 5th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 2nd, and, as I told you in my letter of yesterday, I propose to write to the Secretary of State respecting the rank and title of the Knights of the Tower and Sword as soon as I shall receive the list of them. They cannot accept the order nor assume a title without the permission of the Prince Regent.

'I received some time ago an answer from Lord Bathurst, enclosing a memorandum from the Duke of York, regarding your letter on your rank. Neither was definitive: and it was obvious to me that the question was not understood in England; and as you are, to a certain degree, a party interested in the decision, although you have always considered it very fairly, I did not think it proper to send to you, nor do I now send to you what I received on the subject, which consisted in a private letter from Lord Bathurst, enclosing a memorandum from the Duke of York.

'I enclose you my answer to Lord Bathurst, from which you will see the description of argument contained in the memorandum. The letter contained nothing but expressions of apprehension (equally noticed in the memorandum) that the British Lieutenant Generals senior to you in the army would not serve if this point were decided in your favor. I could say nothing upon this point, though I take the notion of the gentlemen at home to be very erroneous upon it; and you will see that the course of my reasoning on the question must leave this point entirely out of the consideration. I will show you these letters when we meet, whatever may be the decision; in the mean time, it is but justice to Lord

Digitized by Google

Bathurst to tell you that he concludes his letter by saying that in his opinion the reasoning is entirely in your favor.

'You will see that I have put the question in my letter on the ground on which you wished yourself to place it; and it will not be easy to decide it against you. If it is decided against you, it must be by an arrangement with the Portuguese Government, to which you must always be a party.

'In whatever way it may be decided, I recommend to you not to be induced to resign. What we have here is *the* army. You cannot be in any other than a distinguished situation, whatever may be the decision which the Government may come to; and I earnestly recommend to you not to relinquish it. However, there is no occasion for being in a hurry to decide. I only beg that you will not decide upon relinquishing the command before you shall know what the decision is, and the mode in which it is brought about.

'You will see, from the course of the reasoning in my letter, which I enclose, that the Duke's memorandum goes to charge me with a preference founded on partiality, to which part of my letter is a reply.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'Pray return the enclosed when you shall have read it. Our friend —— —— has evidently spoken to your friends as loosely on this subject as he does on others. There is positively no decision upon it.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 6th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 3rd this evening, regarding D'Urban going to Lisbon. I am quite convinced that there is no foundation for the notion and report that you are to be recalled; and you will probably be of the same opinion when you shall have read the letter which I wrote to you last night, and its enclosure. I detain the letter to D'Urban, therefore, till I shall hear farther from you, as it would be unfortunate if he were disturbed just now, unless his presence should be absolutely necessary to you.

'I am very glad to hear of Hamilton's promotion, and I beg you to congratulate him from me.

Digitized by Google

'I beg you will make the exchange of the 11th for the 12th caçadores when you please. I shall announce it to the division.

'I hope the account of your brother's action is true. I have been very uneasy about the American naval successes. I think we should have peace with America before the season for opening the campaign in Canada, if we could take one or two of these d—d frigates.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir R. Kennedy.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 6th February, 1813.

'I enclose a letter and its enclosures from Sir Charles Stuart in regard to the purchase of corn in Egypt. It would have been better, certainly, if the corn could have been got for the barter of military stores; but, as it could not be procured in this manner, it is worth having for money at a cheap rate, particularly if the money is not to be advanced immediately from our military chest. You had better correspond immediately with the authorities at Malta about paying for this corn. Return Sir Charles Stuart's letter; and, as you are at Lisbon, communicate with him on this subject.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir R. Kennedy.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'Pray make arrangements for giving the Portuguese Government 200,000 dollars, either in money or paper, in this month of February.'

To Major General the Hon. G. Anson.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 6th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 3rd this morning. I am sorry that you think of leaving us; but I will by the first post make the application which you are desirous should be made to the Duke of York to give you employment on the Home staff.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General the Hon. G. Anson.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 6th February, 1813.

'I enclose some English and French gazettes of the 20th January. It is reported in London that the Prussian states

Digitized by Google

are about to follow the example of the Spaniards, and to nominate a Regency for the government of the Kingdom as long as the King shall be in the power of the French. This intelligence, if true, gives the solution of the terms of General Yorck's convention.

'I wrote to you the other day respecting borrowing money at Cadiz; but the enclosures are not ready, and the letter will not go by this post.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right. Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 6th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 3rd regarding the purchase of corn in Egypt, and I entirely concur with you that the corn is worth having at a cheap rate, even though it is to be paid for in money; particularly if the money is not to go immediately out of our military chest. Sir R. Kennedy is at Lisbon, and I have requested him to communicate with you upon this subject, and with the authorities at Malta respecting payment for the corn.

'I have likewise desired him to make arrangements to pay the Portuguese government 200,000 dollars in the course of February 1813.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General the Conde de la Bisbal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 7th February, 1813.

'I received your letter of the 30th this morning; and I enclose you the copy of one which I have written to the Minister at War on the subjects to which it relates, which I hope will tend to remove the real inconveniences which you detail. I request you to report in detail the names and the particular neglects and omissions of which any of the *employés* in Seville and Cordova may have been guilty; in order that I may have them punished by the Government.

'We shall never do any good unless we punish those who neglect their duty.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 7th February, 1813.

As the Chief of the Staff has not yet arrived at head quarters, I have delayed to bring under the consideration of your Excellency several matters which require the decision of Government; but I consider the enclosed letter, which I received this morning from General the Conde de la Bisbal, to be so important, that I do not delay to trouble your Excellency upon it.

'I have the honor to enclose the draft of the letter which I wrote to the Conde de la Bisbal on the 9th of January, from which you will perceive what orders I gave to the General officers commanding the several armies, in order to carry into execution the decree of the Cortes of the 6th of January, and the intentions of the Government as communicated to me by your letter of the 8th January.

'I am concerned to observe, however, that the Government have omitted to give corresponding orders to the several Intendants of the provinces; consequently, that it is not understood by the Intendants of the provinces to which of the armies the resources of those provinces are to be allotted; nor the relation in which they stand to the Intendants General of the armies under the decree of the Cortes; nor the proportion of the resources of the provinces allotted by the Government under their letter to me of the 8th January, to be applied exclusively to the support of the armies under the responsibility of the General commanding the 'army, according to the 11th article of the decree of the Cortes.

'Accordingly, I request your Excellency to urge the Government:

'First; to inform the Intendant of each province of the marching of the army to the support of which the resources of the province are to be allotted under the arrangement made with me by the Government.

'Secondly; to acquaint the Intendants of the provinces of the relation in which they stand with the Intendant General of the army which the resources of the province under their charge are destined to support.

'Thirdly; to acquaint the Intendants of the provinces that they [illegible] hold at the disposition of the Intendant

Digitized by Google

General of the army, and of the General of the army to be supported from the resources of the provinces, nine-tenths of those resources, according to the intention announced by the Government in their letter to me of the 8th of January.

'These general instructions to all the Intendants will remove the difficulties and embarrassments adverted to by the Intendant of Cordova in his letter to the Conde de la Bisbal, in consequence of the calls of the 3rd army; but as soon as I shall learn from your Excellency that the orders above referred to have been given, I shall give orders to the Duque del Parque to recall his detachments of the 3rd army from the kingdom of Cordova, and to cease making requisitions upon that kingdom.

'I entertain no doubt that the Government will give these orders without loss of time, in conformity with the decree of the Cortes; and with the arrangement which they made with me when I was at Cadiz.

'In regard to other points in the letter from the Conde de la Bisbal, I have already written to you on the 26th of January, to urge the appointment of Señor Laborda, the gentleman recommended by the Conde de la Bisbal to be the Intendant General of the army of reserve under his orders. There can be no individual in the Kingdom more interested than the General of an army that the Intendant General of the same should be one capable of performing the duties of his situation; and I earnestly urge the Government not to take upon themselves the responsibility of refusing to attend to the recommendation of a General officer of a fit person to fill an office of such importance.

'I have requested the Conde de la Bisbal, in my answer to his letter of the 30th of January, to specify the names of some of those of whose conduct he thinks he has reason to complain on account of their slowness or apathy in the performance of their duty; and when he shall do so I will lay those names before the Government, in hopes that the persons may be punished as their faults shall deserve.

'I now come to a part of the letter of the Conde de la Bisbal, which I acknowledge has given me considerable concern; viz., that part stating that General Abadia, who commands a division of the army of reserve has been ordered to Cadiz by the Government.

'In repeated conversations and by letter, I conceived that

Digitized by Google

I had come to a clear understanding with the Government, that their orders to their army, and to every part of their army, were to be conveyed through me; and that the reports from their army were to reach them in the same channel.

'Not only the orders to General Abadia to go to Cadiz have not gone through me, but I was not even informed of such a circumstance; and this General Officer, contrary to all military rule, and to the particular arrangement made with me, has been taken from the command of his division without my knowledge, or that of his immediate superior. It is by practices of this kind that the Spanish army has been brought to the state in which all Europe laments to see it.

'I have been more particular in noticing this point, because it is not the single instance in which the Government have departed from the arrangement made with me since the arrangement has been made, upon which I intended to address them as soon as the Chief of the Staff should arrive.

'I shall now say no more upon this or any other instance which has hitherto come to my knowledge, hoping, that as the Government must be convinced that I required that these arrangements should be made, in order that I might exercise the command which had been conferred upon me with advantage to the public, they will adhere to them in the same spirit and the same views with which they adopted them; and that as I am to be responsible for their military concerns, they will leave to me the management of them.

'I hope that it is not necessary for me now to protest, after the repeated interviews I had with the Government, that they will always find me disposed to concur with them in any measure they may think proper to propose for the support or for the convenience or honor of the Government.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Freneda, 9th February, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Pakenham regarding Captain Mackworth. Let me know exactly what you wish should be done respecting Captain Mackworth.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Major General the Hon. C. Colville.

'SIR, 'Head Quarters, Freneda, 9th February, 1813.

'It appearing that the sentence of the enclosed Court Martial is, at present, in part illegal, by exceeding the powers given by the Mutiny Act to the Court, I return the proceedings for the purpose of revision.

'By the 20th section of the Act, upon which this sentence must be founded, the Court is enabled to sentence a deserter to any *one* of the following three *distinct* punishments:

'First; "to service in such country, or place, or places abroad, or otherwise, and in such regiment, or regiments, or corps, as His Majesty shall please to direct." That is, to general service.

'Secondly; "to service for life as a soldier."

'Thirdly; "to service for any term of years beyond the period for which such non-commissioned officer or soldier shall have enlisted, and to a forfeiture of all, or any part, of the benefit, or advantage, as to increase of pay, or as to pension, or discharge, which might otherwise have accrued to such non-commissioned officer or soldier from the length or nature of the service."

'But the Court is not authorized to pass the cumulative sentence, of any *two*, or more, of these three distinct punishments, which in this case it has done, namely, *general service, and for life.*

'By the sixth section, the marking with the letter D, as described there, may be added to any *one* of the former three punishments.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General the Hon. C. Colville.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 7th instant, still without intelligence of your brother. In regard to your clothing, I wish you would let me know here where it will be, and at what time for each brigade, &c., including Hamilton's, in order that we may send these troops from hence to move towards it. 'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'My dear Hill, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'I have only just now received your letter of the 7th. I have no idea of the enemy coming to Plasencia; and if they do, one would believe that it would be in force, but of this you must be the best judge on the spot; and I beg that you will understand that I wish you to prevent them from plundering Plasencia, if you can do it with safety to the troops under your command: you must therefore secure a passage over the Alagon.

'Believe me, &c.

'Wellington.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir R. Hill, K.B.'

To Colonel the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you were President, on the trial of John ——— of the 66th regiment, and the letter which you have written to me, recommending that soldier to mercy by the desire of the Court.

'The proceedings of the Court do not afford a shadow of doubt that this soldier deserted; and having deserted, served in the enemy's ranks. Indeed, if he had not so served, he could not, from the particular circumstances of the action, have been taken in the battle of Salamanca. After being taken, he did every thing in his power to conceal himself, and denied all knowledge of his comrade of the 66th regiment, who happened to be in the hospital at Santarem, and recognised him. These facts, all proving his guilt, are perfectly known, at least to the regiment to which this soldier belongs; and yet the Court Martial, having found him guilty, and passed a sentence of death, have recommended that I should pardon him.

'The foundation of this recommendation must be, his former good character; and the excuse made for his desertion from his regiment, in the severity of the officer commanding his company. In respect to the former ground, it ought to have its effect, if the evidence was not clear that the crime of which the prisoner was accused was committed to its fullest extent. In respect to the latter, it really affords no ground

Digitized by Google

for pardoning this soldier. If his officer had been severe, he had means of redress; and, indeed, it appears by the proceedings of the General Court Martial, that this officer had been reprimanded by the Commanding officer of the regiment for his severity. But whether he had or not, the severity of an officer can never be admitted to afford grounds for pardoning a soldier convicted of desertion to, and of serving with, the enemy.

'I wish, therefore, the Court to reconsider their recommendation of this soldier for mercy; and particularly to consider the task which they throw upon me, whose duty it is to uphold the discipline and efficiency of the army, by forwarding such a recommendation upon such a case. If they persist in making it, I shall certainly attend to it; but I must say, that this case of John ——— is the most clearly proved of any that has yet come before me of premeditated and almost undenied desertion to the enemy, and of subsequent service in his ranks; and that it does become necessary, for the sake of example, that General Courts Martial should take serious notice of a crime of this description, so proved, in an army in which, among other crimes, desertion is so prevalent.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Colonel the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan.*'

*To Major General Baron Bock, K. G. L.**

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 7th instant, and you will see by the letters which Colonel de Lancey will have sent you, which are copies of those I wrote to Sir S. Cotton last year on the subject of mules for the portable forges, that you and I do not differ materially, in respect to the carriage of those machines by mules, instead of horses. All that I desire is, when I give a mule to carry a forge, to have a horse in the ranks.

'I cannot consent, however, to hire mules for this service. The hire of a mule is a dollar a day, besides his food; and the forges of a regiment would require twelve. The expense of the establishment would be too great; and the inconve-

* Commanding the cavalry.

Digitized by Google

nience of furnishing nearly 300 mules for this service, besides for all the others for which the cavalry require mules, would be so great, as not to be compensated by the convenience of having the portable forges. If, therefore, the purchase of mules will not answer, I must revert to the forge cart.

'I should think, however, that the business of saddling and loading a mule with a forge is not a trade of such intricacy that our dragoons cannot learn it; and if pains are taken to teach it to them, and care is taken that they do as they are taught, that they take care of these mules, and above all do not load them with women, and with baggage besides forges, I shall not be under the necessity of giving up this useful establishment, in order to resume the forge cart.

'I wish you would send Cathcart over here with the states of the accoutrements and horse appointments of the cavalry as soon as possible.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General*
Baron Bock, K. G. L.' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de Villariezo.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'I had the honor of receiving yesterday the letter which your Excellency did me the honor of addressing me from Cordova (without date), enclosing the copy of one to the Regency of the 25th of January last. I have perused the letter with the attention which every thing deserves which comes from your Excellency, and I am much concerned that your Excellency should have been placed at Madrid in a situation which was disagreeable to your feelings; and that you should be still more displeased with the decree of the Cortes of the 6th of January, 1813.

'Your Excellency must be aware of the nature of the decrees of the Cortes. Neither the Government, nor an individual like myself, has any thing to say to them, excepting to obey them; and much as I lament that the decree to which you have adverted has been disagreeable to your Excellency's feelings, it is not my duty to justify its provisions; and if it were, the representation which your Excellency's letter contains of the disagreeable situation in which your Excellency found yourself at Madrid, would afford ample topics for that purpose.

Digitized by Google

'If, however, it should be in my power in any manner to forward your Excellency's views, or to give scope to the exercise of your Excellency's zeal for the cause of your country, I shall be very happy.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Excellency*
the Conde de Villariezo.' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 4th instant. I do not exactly recollect whether I received your letter of the 21st, in which you enclosed the copy of your dispatch to Lord Castlereagh, before or after I had written to Lord Bathurst mine of the 27th January; I rather think after, because if I had received it before, I should have taken more pains to show that what I had proposed to the Spanish Government was not inconsistent with the constitution.

'The truth is, that I always suspected that the discussion on this subject, having once begun, would not be confined to the Spanish newspapers. Our newspapers have already got hold of it; and if Cobbett takes it up, it is not unlikely to get into Parliament; I wish, therefore, to acquaint Lord Bathurst of my view of the question, that Ministers might be prepared to state it in Parliament.

'It is unlucky that you and I have taken a different view of the subject; but if it is to come into Parliament in any way, it is most fortunate that I wrote to Lord Bathurst as I did, as now, of course, the Ministers will not grant your letter if it should be called for.

'I am quite certain that your view of the subject is erroneous. First; there is not a word in the constitution bearing upon the subject. Secondly; Mexia and La Vega, in their conference with me, the former particularly, acknowledged that there was nothing inconsistent with the constitution in what I had proposed. Thirdly; the practice in Cadiz itself, under the eyes of the Cortes, is exactly in conformity with what I proposed. And Fourthly; if I am not misinformed, the Cortes refused, not a fortnight before I went to Cadiz, to divide the civil and military powers in America.

'Of course we must be unpopular in Cadiz if we allow

Digitized by Google

such blockheads as —— ——— to write letters in the name of the Government, and to pledge the authority of his Government to treaties with the American colonies; and if we act in relation to Spanish America on the principle of smuggling merchants, instead of as a great nation, we must be unpopular. But so far from being unpopular in Spain, or that any thing I have done is unpopular, there is not an authority in the country of any description, whether civil or military, that has not written to congratulate me, and express their satisfaction at my appointment.

'I have written to the Government respecting their omission to give orders respecting the Intendants.

'I believe Doyle ought to be paid as a Spanish General, as well as the others.

'I have written to you respecting Costello, and have sent you the papers regarding loans.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Commissioners of the Transport Board.

'GENTLEMEN, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'Count Reille, who has succeeded General Drouet in the command of the French army (called) of Portugal, having allowed Cornet Thummel of the 2nd hussars, K. G. L., who was taken prisoner on the 15th of November, at Salamanca, to return to the British army, I shall be much obliged to you if you will send to France in exchange for him M. Pierre Tallandier, sous-lieutenant de la garde Imperiale.

'I take this opportunity of acquainting you that Mr. Arscott, Paymaster of the 3rd dragoon guards, and Lieut. Shaw, acting Paymaster of the 4th dragoon guards, to whom my letter of the 1st ult. referred, have returned to the British army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Commissioners*
of the Transport Board.'

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'Lieut. Colonel Elley, the Assistant Adjutant General of the cavalry, has not been able to come to me as I had expected; but I have had the returns made out, which I enclose, that

Digitized by Google

will show the exact state of the cavalry in men and horses at the present moment, upon which I have founded the measures that I propose to adopt to carry into execution your Royal Highness's orders to draft certain regiments to complete others in horses.

'No. 1 is the state of the cavalry according to the last Morning state received, with the exception of the brigade of Household troops, and those detachments of the English hussars which, I am informed, have arrived at Lisbon.

'No. 2 is the state of the same regiments, showing the number of men to be mounted, and the number of horses in each.

'It is more inconvenient to have too many horses in a regiment than it is to have too few. The 11th light dragoons, for instance, have forty five horses more than they can mount; and the consequence of leaving those horses in their possession would be, that forty five mounted men, who would otherwise be in the ranks, must be left out of the ranks to lead them.

'In order to avoid this surplus of horses I have calculated that every man present for duty and on command must have a horse. I am aware that some of the latter have not each a horse, such as those men attending upon the depôts of sick horses, attending at the depôt at Belem, to take charge of horses expected from England, bâtmen to General and Staff Officers, and men attending upon wounded and sick officers sent to the rear. But on the other hand some of the sick present are not so ill as that they cannot ride; and it appears to me upon the whole that the nearest approximation to the demand of a regiment of cavalry for horses is to calculate upon one for each noncommissioned officer and soldier present, and fit for duty, and on command. I calculate the sick horses present and absent in the number to supply the demand; because these require the attendance, if not of a man for each horse, at least one for two.

'According to this calculation your Royal Highness will see, by return No. 2, that we have 6245 men to be mounted, and 5175 horses; leaving a deficiency of 1070 horses.

'I propose to draft horses from the 4th dragoon guards, which have 341 men to be mounted; the 9th light dragoons, which have 370 men to be mounted, and the 13th light dragoons, which have 415 men to be mounted, which

Digitized by Google

will make a total of 1126 men. This will reduce the number of men to be mounted from 6245 to 5119. This number of men will be provided with 5175 horses.

'I wait your Royal Highness's order to draft the 2nd hussars, K. G. L.: whether to draft both men and horses, or horses only.

'I enclose Nos. 3 and 4, the states of the Household troops, made out on the same principle with those of the other regiments of cavalry, from which it appears that they now want 89 horses to complete. But your Royal Highness will observe that these regiments have very few sick; and it is probable that hereafter it will be found that they are sufficiently mounted; and at all events the horses to be drafted from other regiments will not suit them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'I enclose the translation of a letter from Count Münster to Colonel Arentschildt, which the latter has put into my hands, in which I am convinced the writer must be mistaken.

'His Royal Highness could not have meant to express that Colonel Arentschildt's promotion depended upon my recommendation. If it does I certainly cannot give it too readily, or too heartily, to express my sense of his merits. At all events I shall be very glad if this point is explained; as I shall be sorry that Arentschildt should think that he does not get his promotion because I do not recommend him.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'As it is possible that the events of the next campaign may render it necessary for the army to undertake one or more sieges in the north of Spain, and as all the heavy ordnance and stores attached to this army were sent round to Alicante in the month of June last, for the service of the troops expected from Sicily, I beg leave to recommend that the ordnance and stores contained in the enclosed lists

Digitized by Google

should be embarked in transports and sent to Coruña, to be at my disposal as soon as may be convenient; and that twice the quantity of each article may be in a state of preparation in England, to be shipped when I shall report that they are necessary.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Major General Cooke, and one from Rear Admiral Cockburn, in regard to the claim of certain officers of the navy employed as agents of transports, and of certain officers of marines, employed in escorting stores on the expedition of the troops at Cadiz to Huelva in the month of August last.

'Bât and forage being an allowance given to officers of the land service to enable them to meet certain expenses attending their service in the field during a campaign, I thought it proper to inquire whether the services performed by the officers of the navy were out of the strict line of their duty as officers of the navy; and your Lordship will observe the answer which Rear Admiral Cockburn has given on that point.

'I must observe, however, that if an agent of transports can claim bât and forage for landing in order to perform his duty of agent of transports as at Huelva; he may claim it upon every other occasion on which troops may be landed from transports. The same argument will apply to the officers of marines employed with the parties of marines in the escort of stores to the troops on their advance.

'There is no doubt but that officers of the army would have received the allowance, called bât and forage, if they had been employed in this manner; and the question appears to me to depend entirely upon the determination of Government, whether officers of the navy and marines, being employed on shore with the army, are to receive the allowance called bât and forage on every occasion in which they shall be employed on shore with the troops. On which I beg to have the orders of Government.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'I enclose a list of officers belonging to His Majesty's service, on whom His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has recently been pleased to confer the order of the Tower and Sword, in different degrees, some in His Royal Highness's service, and others serving in the British army in the Peninsula. I likewise enclose a letter which I have received from the Secretary of State to the Government of Portugal on this occasion.

'I request your Lordship to lay these papers before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and to request His Royal Highness's permission for these officers to accept the honor thus conferred upon them by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'As I observe that a letter which I wrote to the General Officers commanding divisions of this army on the 28th of November, regarding the state of discipline of their several divisions, and the means of restoring the discipline of the troops, has been published in the daily newspapers in England, I think it proper to send your Lordship a copy of it.

'I believe there is no officer in the army who is not aware of the necessity of the adoption of some measures to restore its discipline; and I am only afraid that those which I have recommended are not sufficient for the object.

'Scarcely a post arrives that does not bring an account of some outrage committed by a British soldier on the inhabitants of Portugal; and I am sorry to add that there are too many instances of the revenge of these people on the soldiers of the army.

'I enclose your Lordship a report which has recently been made to me of the march of a detachment in charge of ordnance stores from Lisbon to Coimbra. I do not send this report because there is any thing extraordinary in the outrages which have been committed by the soldiers of this detachment, but only because the report of them is com-

Digitized by Google

prised in a short compass, and your Lordship will be enabled to see at one view the nature of them, and the difficulty of applying a remedy under the military law as it now stands.

'The commanding officer at Lisbon was certainly in fault, and it is contrary to the orders of this army, to send a detachment of 40 men unless under an officer*. But I must acknowledge that if an officer had been sent with this detachment, he would not have been able to keep such men in order; particularly under the difficulties of persuading the Portuguese to go the distance of from 100 to 150 miles on foot through a country which is almost a desert, (through which they are afterwards to return,) to give evidence before a British Court Martial of the injury they have received.

'The soldiers who committed the outrages of which I now lay the report before your Lordship, are not the old soldiers of the army, who might be supposed hardened by the commission of former crimes; but they are either recruits lately arrived from England, or men come from Cadiz.

'I repeat, that these disgraceful outrages must be committed, unless, first, Courts Martial have the power of receiving written testimony; secondly, the number of members to constitute a Regimental or Detachment Court Martial is diminished; and thirdly, the power of the Provost Marshal of the army is legalised, and his establishment extended.

'These measures go to punishment; but the only effectual measure, to prevent both crime and punishment, is to improve the situation and the character of the non-commissioned officers of the army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'I have reports to which I give credit, that the Italian division of infantry commanded by General Palombini, which belongs to Marshal Suchet's army, but which joined King Joseph before he retired from Madrid in the month of August last, and afterwards returned into Castille with the troops in the end of October, has recently marched to the

* See "GENERAL ORDERS," page 179, "HOSPITAL," Abrantes, 13th of June, 1809, No. 4.

Digitized by Google

northward; accompanied by the Polish light horse, armed with lances, which had hitherto belonged to the army of the south. I have not yet heard that these troops had passed Burgos.

'No movement of any description has been made by any of the armies since I addressed your Lordship last.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'When I received your Lordship's dispatch, apprizing me that you intended that Watteville's regiment should go to America, I directed that the whole of it might be collected at Cadiz immediately, as I considered it advantageous to the regiment to be brought together for a short period before it should embark for America; and no inconvenience was likely to result from leaving the 2nd batt. 67th regiment alone at Carthagena, till it should be convenient to send there Dillon's regiment. I see that this regiment forms part of the corps at Alicante.

'I now enclose your Lordship an extract of a letter from General Cooke, from which you will see that Watteville's regiment are much in want of clothing.

'I am very glad to find that you are going to reinforce Sir G. Prevost, and I only hope that the troops will go in time; and that Sir George will not be induced by any hopes of trifling advantages to depart from a strong defensive system. He may depend upon it that he will not be strong enough either in men or means, to establish himself in any conquest he might make. The attempt would only weaken him, and his losses augment the spirits and hopes of the enemy, even if not attended by worse consequences; whereas by the other system, he will throw the difficulties and risk upon them, and they will most probably be foiled. If they should be so, and they should receive a check at sea, their arrogance will be lowered a little, which will give me more satisfaction than any thing that has occurred for a length of time, and they will be obliged to ask for peace.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'In your letter of the 13th of October, you tell me that the Horse Guards intended to propose to the Treasury an increase of Dr. M'Grigor's pay, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know what has been done on that subject. 'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'Marshal Beresford has written to me on the subject of the mode of appellation to be assumed by the Knights of the Tower and Sword, upon which I believe it is necessary that the gentlemen of the Herald's Office should decide. The Knights of the Order of Maria Theresa of the lowest class have assumed the title of *Sir*, whether by authority or not, I do not know; and it would appear that the Knights of an Order conferred upon them by a sovereign, with the permission of their own sovereign, ought to assume the title equally with Knights created by their Sovereign.

'However, I know nothing about the matter, and I only request that as so many of them have been made Knights upon this occasion, the proper authorities in England will settle in what manner they are to be addressed.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 10th February, 1813.

'I have lately received intelligence that the enemy have destroyed the remaining colleges and other large buildings which were at Salamanca, in order to use the timber as firewood; and there is great reason to apprehend that, if we should be able to carry forward the operations of the war in the next campaign, we shall suffer much from the want of large buildings for our hospitals.

'It is impossible to place the British soldiers in the houses of the inhabitants of any town; and from the month of June forwards, it will be impossible to lodge the sick and

Digitized by Google

wounded in tents, at first on account of the heat, and afterwards on account of the rain and cold. I therefore beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the enclosed letter from Dr. M'Grigor, in which he recommends that portable hospitals should be sent from England, of the same description with those heretofore sent to the West Indies, and with those either sent, or intended to be sent, to Walcheren in the year 1809.

'I would recommend that they should be calculated to hold 4000 men; that they should be sent to Oporto, with one or more persons belonging to the Storekeeper's Office, in charge of them, who should understand the nature of them, and the mode of erecting them; who should have superintended their stowage in the transports; should superintend their disembarkation at Oporto; and should be responsible for their being complete in all their parts at the station at which they should be required.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Longa.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 11th February, 1813.

'I have received your several letters, and I sincerely congratulate you upon your success. I have forwarded your reports to the Government.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know what you have done with your prisoners, sending me the receipts of those to whom you delivered them.

'The Government have sent me some papers relating to complaints which have been forwarded to Cadiz against you, upon which I shall take another opportunity of writing to you.

'There is nobody better acquainted than I am with the difficulties of the situation in which you have been placed, and with the manner in which you have conducted yourself, and the benefits which the nation has derived from your services; but I recommend to you to be very cautious and just in all your proceedings.

'The country must support the troops which it is necessary to employ against the common enemy; but the country has a right to expect that the burdens imposed shall be

Digitized by Google

imposed with equality, and that they shall be faithfully applied to the purposes for which they are imposed; and, above all, that when they have paid large contributions for the support and maintenance of troops, they shall not be harassed by additional requisitions, and by plunder, and the other consequences of the indiscipline of the troops.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Longa.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 11th February, 1813.

'I send the list of officers for the medal of Salamanca, in hopes that it may catch the Tuesday's mail at Lisbon.

'You will observe that I have recommended Major General Alava, and Brig. General O'Lalor, two Spanish officers, who have long been attached to head quarters, and whose services I have frequently reported for medals on this occasion. General Alava has since been wounded. I likewise propose to recommend Don Carlos de España, and the division under his command, on the same principle as the Portuguese officers, as soon as I shall get an accurate list of them. I think it will do good to give them the medal.

'If your Lordship should grant the medal to General Alava, I beg to mention that he has been in the battles of Busaco and Fuentes de Oñoro, at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and at the battle of Salamanca, all of which should be inscribed on the medal. General O'Lalor has been at the same, and at the siege of Badajoz. Indeed Alava was present at the storm of Badajoz, but not during the siege, as he had not returned from Cadiz, to which place I had sent him with the account of the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo.

'The Spanish officers must of course have the permission of their own Government to accept these medals.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 12th February, 1813.

'I received yesterday a letter from Lord Bathurst, from which I judge that every thing in regard to your situation

Digitized by Google

in this country has been settled to your satisfaction, by the consent of Sir Thomas Graham.

'I received yesterday your letter of the 8th instant, and I write this day to Admiral Martin, to request he will assist you with vessels to send your clothing to the Mondego, as well as Oporto.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Vice Admiral G. Martin.

'MY DEAR ADMIRAL, 'Freneda, 12th February, 1813.

'I received yesterday a letter from Beresford of the 8th instant, in which he adverts to a conversation which he has had with you, in regard to sending to the Mondego and Oporto the clothing for the Portuguese army, in vessels employed by the British Government.

'Excepting the store ships, which I believe it is desirable should be sent to England as soon as possible, I do not know of any immediate necessity for the return of any others, and I shall be obliged to you if you can make it convenient to give the Portuguese army the assistance of any transports or store ships to carry their clothing to the Douro and the Mondego, as I fear much of it will be damaged if it should be sent in the vessels usually employed by the Portuguese Government in these services.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Vice Admiral G. Martin.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Castaños.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Freneda, ce 12 Février, 1813.

'Je crois que cette lettre vous trouvera à Badajoz; et je serai bien aise d'avoir de vos nouvelles, pour savoir combien de temps vous comptez y rester, les arrangemens que vous ferez pour le commandement de la réserve d'Estremadoure, et les mouvemens que vous comptez faire de votre personne après que vous aurez fini vos affaires en Estremadoure.

'J'ai envoyé au Commissaire Anglais à Elvas 20,000 *duros*, pour être à votre disposition; et 80,000 sont dans les mains du Colonel Bourke à Coruña pour le même objet.

Digitized by Google

'Quand vous serez à Badajoz, je vous prie de donner un peu de votre attention aux affaires d'habillement des troupes en Estremadoure.

'J'ai donné l'ordre le 14 Juin dernier, pour que 5000 habillemens complets fussent envoyés à Alcacer do Sal, pour être donnés au Marquis de Monsalud; outre cela j'ai donné l'ordre le 2 Août pour 1400 habillemens complets au même endroit, pour le régiment de Doyle, faisant un total de 6400 habillemens. Je voudrais bien qu'il y eût 6400 de bonnes troupes! Voulez vous avoir la bonté de demander ce qu'on a fait de ces habillemens? car j'ai encore une requisition du Marquis de Palacios pour 2800!

'Il faut aussi faire attention à l'habillement de l'armée de Galice. J'ai donné 12,000 habillemens complets le 2 Août, 1200 le même jour pour Marquiñez, et 5000 le 17 Octobre, et puis 5000 le 28 Novembre pour la division de Porlier. Je vous envoie la demande que le Chef d'Etât Major en Galice m'envoie à présent. Je serais tenté à croire, qu'avec les restes des 12,000, qui n'ont pas été livrés à la troupe (c'est à dire, s'ils n'ont pas été perdus), les 1200 de Marquiñez, et les 5000 qui sont encore à la Coruña, l'armée de la Galice sera bien habillée. Je vous prie de me faire savoir ce que vous en pensez. Je tacherai de faire avoir les autres objets demandés pour l'armée de Galice.

'Je compte faire un réglement sur cette affaire d'habillement; car la troupe Espagnole en détruit plus que toute autre, faute de soin; et il faut en rendre responsable les Capitaines des compagnies.

'Je voudrais aussi causer avec vous sur les secours que je pourrai donner à la division de Morillo, et aux troupes de Penne Villemur, et à la garnison de Badajoz, en addition au secours que je continue à donner aux troupes de Ciudad Rodrigo, et à la division de Don Carlos. Cet arrangement diminuerait de beaucoup la dépense de la 4me armée en Estremadoure, et vous pourriez appliquer les ressources de cette province, lesquelles sous les circonstances actuelles doivent être assez grandes, pour maintenir l'armée en Galice. Mais je ne sais pas si je pourrai arranger ceci avant que je ne vous verrai. En tout cas, je vous prie de m'envoyer un état du deboursement de la solde du corps de Morillo, de la cavalerie de Penne Villemur, et de la garnison de Badajoz.

Digitized by Google

'Mes souvenirs au Général Giron, et à tous vos Messieurs. 'Agrèez, &c.

'*General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 12th February, 1813.

'We received yesterday a mail from England, with papers to the 27th January. It appears that the Russians have entered the Prussian frontier, and, it is said, have arrived at Königsberg. There is a proclamation of the Emperor, and another of Kutusoff, stating their intention to restore the monarchy of the Great Frederick in its ancient splendour.

'Lord Bathurst tells me, among other things, that they hope to prevail on the Crown Prince, with his Swedes, to take the field early in the campaign. It would appear that there is scarcely any French army left, except that in our front.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.'

To Brig. General Inglis, President of a General Court Martial.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 13th February, 1813.

'I enclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of Private —— —— of the 34th regiment; and I beg to inform you that the recommendation of the Court must be by letter separate from the proceeding. On the recommendation itself I must beg the Court to advert that the prisoner has been convicted on the clearest evidence of striking his officer.

'I am not aware that any provocation can justify, or even palliate, such an offence; but, if there is such a one, it does not appear by the proceedings to have been proved on this trial in any manner.

'I therefore request the Court to reconsider their recommendation. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Brig. General Inglis.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Colonel Fisher.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 13th February, 1813.

'I enclose some papers received from Marshal Sir William Beresford, containing the proceedings on an inquiry into a report from the British Ordnance Storekeeper at Abrantes of the robbery of the British stores at that place on the night of the 11th September.

'I concur very much in the opinion of Marshal Sir William Beresford, that, if there is not reason to suspect the Ordnance Storekeeper himself of making away with the stores, he is chargeable, at least, with neglect; and I beg that another officer may be appointed to relieve him, and that he may never again be employed in this army.

'I wait for your report on these papers before I order any further measures.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Fisher.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 13th February, 1813.

'I received last night your letter of the 9th in regard to the order of the Tower and Sword for Admiral De Courcy, and the circular letter of Government upon that subject.

'It is my opinion that you had better leave it to Government entirely to decide, first, whether you are or not considered in the service of the Prince Regent of Portugal in the view of the circular letter from Lord Castlereagh: if you are not so considered, and you are not permitted to accept the order; and, secondly, that the refusal should proceed from the Government.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 14th February, 1813.

'Having referred to the Inspector of Hospitals your letter of the 1st instant, containing a petition from the Nuns of the convent of S^ta^ Anna, at Coimbra, I beg to enclose the copy of the letter which Dr. M'Grigor has written on the subject, by which it appears to be his intention not to occupy

Digitized by Google

the building referred to longer than it is absolutely required for the service of the sick and wounded.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Memorandum to Señor ———.

'14th February, 1813.

'Write to ———, and tell him that, as he came here on the business of the army, it is proper that the reasonable expenses of the journey should be paid, and they shall be paid as soon as he will let me know the amount.

'That I always understood that he and others, friends of the Marquesa de Alcañices, assisted the army by getting intelligence for it, as the mode in which they could best serve the cause of their country. That I should have thought of offering them payment for these services as little as I should have thought of claiming pay for similar services myself; and I considered the only expense to be incurred was the real *bonâ fide* expense of procuring and transmitting the intelligence.

'That I beg to have a positive answer whether I have been mistaken or not on this point.

'If I have been mistaken I desire to have a positive statement of what he and his friends require as payment for their future services, and an estimate of the whole expense to be incurred in procuring and transmitting this intelligence.

'I shall then be able to judge of the expediency of defraying the expense of such intelligence as they can send.

'If I have not been mistaken I desire that he and his friends will put themselves in communication with ——— and transmit the intelligence they may procure through the channels which ——— will point out; by which arrangement much expense will be saved.

'Although I conceived, and do consider, that persons in his situation ought to serve their country in this manner without payment (and that, indeed, no gentleman would ever acknowledge that he was paid for such services), yet it is very possible that he and his friends may be in want of assistance. If that is stated I shall not be backward in giving it to them; but it must be clearly understood to be on the score of good will, and not in payment for services of this description. 'WELLINGTON.'

Digitized by Google

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 14th February, 1813.

'I have to request you to lay before the Portuguese Government the papers I have the honor to enclose, relative to the murder of Private James Magee, of the 83rd regiment, in the neighbourhood of the village of Villar; and I trust that exertion will be made to bring to justice the perpetrators of this crime. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To —— ——, M.P.

'MY DEAR ——, 'Freneda, 14th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 11th January by Colonel Grant; and I shall be very happy to do every thing in my power to forward his views in this country.

'As I have long ceased to think of home politics, it cannot be said that I am of a party different from that to which any other person belongs. I serve the country to the best of my ability abroad, leaving the Government at home to be contended for by the different parties as they may think proper.

'I am not an adequate judge whether the existing Government have or have not done every thing in their power for the Peninsula. This I know, that they have done a great deal; and a great deal has been effected; and I read of their being blamed for events with which, as an honest man, I must say they had, or could have, nothing to do.

'Believe me, &c.

'——, *M.P.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To C. Greenwood, Esq.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 14th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 26th January, and I have already communicated to you my intention to employ the same tradesmen for the Blues as the Duke of Northumberland.

'Let the expense of the band be paid as it has hitherto been by the Duke; but I shall speak to Elley or Hill upon the subject, as it would be absurd in me to incur permanently such an expense because the Duke of Northumberland did. 'Believe me, &c.

'*C. Greenwood, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 14th February, 1813.

'Mr. Mackenzie has arrived here from the Mediterranean, and has informed me, that having been in communication with Admiral Greig on the part of the Emperor of Russia, that officer had informed him, and had authorised him to inform His Majesty's Government, that the Emperor of Russia was disposed, and, even under the pressure under which he labored at the time had it in his power, to send to the Peninsula a body of Russian troops to serve under my command, at the expense of Great Britain.

'Mr. Mackenzie will explain to your Lordship the particulars of his communications with Admiral Greig; the ground he has for believing that the Admiral was authorised to make this communication, and that the Emperor will be enabled to carry into execution his intentions.

'I think it proper, however, to acquaint your Lordship at the earliest period with my sentiments on this subject.

'I should certainly recommend to the Emperor to employ all his means in the north of Europe, on the same grounds that I recommend to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and his allies in the Peninsula, to employ all theirs in the Peninsula. But it may happen, as is represented by Mr. Mackenzie, that His Majesty the Emperor has more troops than he can find the means of employing in the north of Europe, (because the active employment of troops must always be limited by the means at the disposal of the Government which employs them,) and he may have at his command a disposable force which it may be in his power to detach to the Peninsula. If this should be the case, I earnestly recommend to your Lordship to accept the offer to the amount of 15,000 men.

'There can be no doubt that this number of troops (of Russians particularly) would have the most decisive effect on the next campaign. Even if 1000 or 2000 only were sent, it would show the power of the Russian empire; the inclination of the Emperor towards the cause of the nations of the Peninsula; and the measure would have the best effects, as well on the enemy and his few partisans in these countries, as on all the good patriots.

'I need not say how much I am flattered by the dispo-

Digitized by Google

sition of the Emperor to place his troops under my command; which I attribute to his sense that I have served His Majesty zealously in this country. If, however, the Emperor should carry this intention into execution, I beg leave to recommend not only that the Emperor of Russia should place them under my command, but that he should accept of my services (with the permission of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent) as a General Officer in his service, of rank senior to the General Officer who should be sent in command of his Imperial Majesty's troops; and that although the discipline and interior economy of His Imperial Majesty's troops should be carried on under the direction of the General Officer, who would come to the Peninsula with them, all reports, &c. regarding them and their operations should pass through my hands.

'I mention this now, because having for some years commanded an allied army composed of very discordant materials, and having had the good fortune of having preserved the utmost harmony among them, I am anxious that in case His Majesty the Emperor should be disposed to carry this intention into execution, his views should not be frustrated by want of attention to the occurrence of one of those accidents which experience has shown are too likely to occur in the employment of allied troops in the same scene of action.

'I request your Lordship to observe likewise, that the introduction of Russian troops into the Peninsula is quite a new feature in the war. I entertain no doubt that neither of the allied Governments will entertain the slightest objection to the measure; and that they will feel the obligation which they owe to the interest which the Emperor of Russia will manifest in this manner in their just cause.

'But it is absolutely necessary that they should be consulted on the introduction of the troops of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia into the Peninsula; and in order that His Majesty's Government may have the earliest information on this subject, I propose to take the first opportunity of informing the allied Governments of Spain and Portugal of the offer conveyed by Mr. Mackenzie, in order that they may make known their sentiments upon it at an early period

Digitized by Google

through His Majesty's Ambassador at Cadiz, and Minister at Lisbon.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 14th February, 1813.

'As the best mode of apprizing the Spanish and Portuguese Governments of what is in agitation in regard to the Russian troops, I propose to send them copies of my letter to your Lordship on that subject of this date.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 14th February, 1813.

'Mr. Mackenzie, who is going to England to make a communication to your Lordship in regard to the employment of Russian troops in the Peninsula, informs me that he has not the honor of being known to you; and I beg leave to introduce him to you, and to recommend him to be employed in carrying into execution the measure in contemplation, if the Government should determine upon it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the President of the Spanish Regency.

'MONSIEUR, 'à Freneda, ce 15 Février, 1813.

'J'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir qu'un agent diplomatique du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique a passé ici à son retour de la Méditerranée, et m'a informé qu'il est chargé par un agent de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie d'offrir au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique le service d'un corps Russe dans la Péninsule, pour être à la dépense de Sa Majesté Britannique, et pour servir sous mes ordres.

'La meilleure manière de faire savoir à la Régence tout ce que je sais et ce que je pense sur cette offre, est de vous envoyer la traduction de la lettre que j'ai écrite la-dessus au

Digitized by Google

Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique; par laquelle vous verrez que j'ai recommandé au Gouvernement Britannique d'accepter l'offre jusqu'au nombre de 15,000 hommes, si les Gouvernemens alliées de la Péninsule y donnent leurs consentemens.

'Je saisis donc la première occasion de faire savoir cette offre à la Régence; et je la prie de communiquer la-dessus avec l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté à Cadiz; et, en cas que la Régence voit quelque raison pour que les troupes Russes ne soient pas permises d'entrer en Espagne, elle la communique, sans perte de temps, à l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique.

'J'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que j'écris pareillement au Gouvernement Portugais.

'Je vous ai addressé directement sur ce sujet, parceque, comme il est important que ni l'offre ni la décision du Gouvernement soient connus, je n'ai pas cru de mon devoir de mettre cette affaire dans le cours ordinaire de la correspondance.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Président de la Régence.*' 'WELLINGTON.

[Letters to the same effect were written to Dom Miguel Forjaz, to Sir Henry Wellesley, and to Sir Charles Stuart.]

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 16th February, 1813.

'I enclose you an extract of Lord Bathurst's letter regarding the command, from which you will see that the business is settled as you supposed it would be. However, being settled, I do not conceive that it is any business of yours to inquire in what manner, or on what principles.

'As far as I have any knowledge of the sentiments of the King's Ministers, I believe them to be well disposed towards you; and the omission to which you advert, unaccountable as it is, must be attributed to that kind of negligent, slovenly mode of doing business, which is too common among public men in England.

'I do not believe Murray has any thing to say to them. I am sure he can have no influence over them.

Digitized by Google

'I write to the Admiral about a passage for Hamilton. Do you mean to call Amarante to take his command?

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Vice Admiral G. Martin.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 16th February, 1813.

'It has been recommended that Lieut. General Hamilton should return to England for the recovery of his health; and as he has lost his health in the service, I shall be much obliged to you if you will order him a passage on board one of His Majesty's ships.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Vice Admiral G. Martin.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Freneda 16th February, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Dr. M'Grigor, recommending six medical gentlemen belonging to the Portuguese service to be promoted to be Staff surgeons.

'In case these gentlemen should be promoted, I propose that they should continue to do duty as Staff surgeons with the Portuguese army, and that they should continue to be paid as such on that establishment.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 17th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 13th, in regard to the enlistment of men of the 4th and 10th regiments for four years.

'The law must be carried into execution if the soldiers require it; but they should be clearly informed, before they avail themselves of this law, that they are liable to be called upon immediately to serve again, under the ancient laws of the Kingdom; and that it would be better for them to continue to serve throughout the war, when they should have

Digitized by Google

their discharge, and that they should be no longer liable to serve under the ordinary recruiting laws.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 17th February, 1813.

'I have received this morning your letter of the 15th. Although I have the honor to belong to one of the regiments of Guards, I confess that I do not understand the origin and principles of what are called privileges of these corps, by which knowledge alone it is possible to decide on questions of the description you have brought before me with consistency.

'When the Guards were in the field with King William, and King George II., they were a part of His Majesty's household, and under the immediate direction of His Majesty, or of officers belonging to the corps of Guards, specially appointed by the King for that purpose.

'I believe that the campaigns under those monarchs are the origin of the privileges of the Guards, as they are called; and the customs introduced on those occasions have been adhered to when the Guards have been on duty over His Majesty's person on the home service.

'One of these customs or privileges has certainly been, that the Guards in brigades have been commanded by an officer belonging to the corps of Guards; but they have generally been in divisions with troops of the line, as at present; and both on the Continent in 1793 and 1794, and in this country, a General officer not belonging to the Guards has commanded the division.

'Although it may be argued, from the practice of the days of King William and King George II., and of the home service of the present day, that no officer but one of the Guards had a right to inspect the soldiers' account books; and it is not improbable that the Lieutenant Generals not belonging to the Guards, who have commanded the divisions in which the Guards have been incorporated on different services in the late and present war, have not had occasion, or have not thought it necessary, to inspect those accounts,

Digitized by Google

I do not see any reason to doubt that it is the duty of the Lieutenant General to inspect those books if he thinks it necessary; that this inspection is enjoined by His Majesty's regulations, and no exception is made, or apparently intended, in favor of the Guards, or of any other troops.

'If Major General Howard and the officers of the 1st regiment of Guards have submitted the books of the 1st regiment to your inspection, I should think there can be no doubt upon the subject; and that upon communication with the commanding officers of the 2nd brigade of Guards, they would consider the matter in the same light. But if there should be any further doubt on their minds, the best measure to be adopted would be to have the case put in such a state as that I may lay it before the Duke of York, who, as Commander in Chief of the army, and as senior Colonel of the Guards, is the most proper person to make a decision upon it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 17th February, 1813.

'In answer to that part of your letter of the 27th, which refers to arms for the Spaniards in the course of the current year, I have to inform you that if you will send 50,000 stand of arms in the course of the year, they will, in my opinion, supply the wants of all the allied armies.

'We have, at present, a large number in our different stores.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 17th February, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from General M'Leod to Colonel Fisher, informing him that 100 of the artillery horses, intended for this army, had been sent to Alicante for the use of the troops there.

'We shall be very incomplete indeed in the number of horses necessary for the equipment which we ought to

Digitized by Google

take into the field; and we can find no substitute for them here.

'I doubt very much that the resources of the British Government are capable of equipping two armies for the field in the Peninsula, as they ought to be; and the attempt will only tend to cripple this army, upon which every thing depends, and which ought to be well equipped in order to be able to effect any thing, without doing much good to the other. The army on the eastern coast must necessarily be confined to the coast in its operations. It may do a great deal of good if the army from this side can hold its ground at all in the interior of Spain. But if all the resources of Great Britain were applied to equip the army on the eastern coast, it is quite impossible that it should effect any thing unless the army on this side is so equipped, and in such strength as to be able to keep the field.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 17th February, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter from Major General Peacocke, containing the report of the capture and ransom of the Canada horse transport by an American privateer, with a detachment of the 18th light dragoons, and other troops on board; upon which I request to receive your Lordship's directions.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 17th February, 1813.

'Since I addressed your Lordship last, I have received reports that the Polish cavalry, which I reported had marched to the northward, and certain other bodies of cavalry (*gendarmes*), which belonged to the army of the North, have gone into France. The Italian infantry had not proceeded farther than Vitoria, but it was expected that it was going to France likewise.

'Marshal Soult has lately taken the horses from the officers of the infantry and of the civil departments of the army, in order to mount cavalry.

Digitized by Google

'No movement of any importance has been made since I wrote last. The troops cantoned along the Tormes crossed that river in the course of last week, and moved forward to the Yeltes and Huebra; and those on the Upper Tormes and Endinal, on the road from Baños to Salamanca, principally with a view to plunder the country, situated between the outposts of the two armies, of cattle, of which the enemy are much in want. The flocks had, however, been generally driven off; and the objects of this expedition were accomplished in a very trifling degree. The enemy threatened the Sierra de Francia and Bejar; but Lieut. General Sir R. Hill having by my desire attended to these points, and strengthened his posts at Baños and in the Sierra, they retired again across the Tormes.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Baron Maucune.

'Au quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 18 Février, 1813.

'J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer vingt quatre onces d'Espagne, la somme que vous avez eu la bonté d'avancer au Général Sir Edward Paget.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Baron Maucune.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General the Earl of Dalhousie.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 19th February, 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings and sentence of the General Court Martial, of which you are president, on the trial of —— ——, of the Royal artillery drivers; and, having attentively considered the evidence in reference to the charge, and to the Articles of War, it appears that there never was a case more clearly proved of unprovoked mutiny, unmitigated by drunkenness, and attended by violence against the authority of an officer in the execution of his duty; and, having adverted to the frequency of this crime in this army, it is my opinion that the soldier who has been found guilty of it by the Court Martial, of which your Lordship is president, ought to suffer the extreme penalty which

Digitized by Google

the wisdom of the Legislature has annexed to the crime of mutiny.

'Under these circumstances, I consider it my duty to desire that the General Court Martial will revise the sentence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General*
the Earl of Dalhousie.' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 19th February, 1813.

'I enclose a letter for Whittingham, which I request you to peruse and forward.

'I find that 3000 sets of horse appointments are on their way to Cadiz for the Spanish army; and I shall be much obliged to you, if you will not allow them to be distributed till you will hear further from me.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Whittingham.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 19th February, 1813.

'Sir Henry Wellesley has transmitted to me your letter to him of the 3rd of January, in regard to your holding the office of Inspector of the division of Spanish troops under your command, and to the abuses and inconveniences to which your troops would be liable in case your expectations in this respect were disappointed; and having conversed with the Chief of the Staff, and with the Inspectors General of Cavalry and Infantry on this subject, I have been informed by each of those officers that it was particularly settled with you, that when the troops under your command should serve in the Peninsula, they were to come under the control of the Inspectors' office, and were to have Inspectors attached to them in the same manner as other troops.

'This being the case, it remains to be considered whether, adverting to the inconveniences to which you refer, it is proper I should now exempt the troops under your command from this control. Upon this point I have to observe, first, that I hope to be able to prevent the abuses of which you

Digitized by Google

complain, as well as of others; secondly, that even if I should not succeed entirely, it is not worth while to enter into the disputes and complaints which a partial departure from a system long established in the Spanish army would occasion.

'I have therefore desired the Inspectors General of Infantry and Cavalry to appoint deputy Inspectors for your division, and I beg you to submit to their control.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Whittingham.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 19th February, 1813.

'I request your Excellency to draw the attention of the Government to the two copies which I enclose, of letters received from the Intendant General of the 4th army, which show in the clearest manner that, to the 9th instant, (that is one month after the period at which I left Cadiz, expecting that all the arrangements which I had settled with the Government for the organization, the subsistence, and the eventual efficiency of the armies,) not one point of those to be settled by the Government had been adverted to.

'I am aware that these letters have been written to your Excellency and the Minister of Hacienda, and they have already come under the notice of the Government; but I wish to draw their attention again to them, in order to press upon the Government the necessity of calling to account those of the servants of the Government who, by neglecting their duty, have exposed the Government itself to the most serious responsibility for the failure of all the measures adopted by the Cortes to render the armies efficient at the approaching commencement of the campaign.

'I repeat that officers and soldiers without discipline or subordination are worse than useless; and that discipline and subordination cannot be established in any army that is neither paid nor fed; and that the Spanish officers cannot be paid nor fed, unless the Government shall carry into execution the measures which were arranged with me under the decree of the Cortes of the —th of January.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 21st February, 1813.

'I enclose a letter which I have received from Colonel Halkett, containing an account of the losses sustained by a Quarter Master of the 2nd light battalion of the King's German Legion, on his passage through Portugal, between Santarem and Abrantes, in consequence of a robbery.

'I beg that you will lay this letter before the Government, and that you will do me the favor to ascertain whether there are any means of recovering the loss from the district.

'At all events it is desirable that the Government should adopt early and energetic measures to force the magistrates in the Alentejo and Portuguese Estremadura to perform their duty, and to get the better of the bands of robbers by which every road in the country is infested to such a degree that travelling is unsafe, and the robbers may be said to be in possession of the country.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. the Secretary at War.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 21st February, 1813.

'Not having received a copy of your Lordship's circular letter of the 24th April, 1812, to commanding officers of regiments, stating "that, agreeably to long established practice, non-commissioned officers and privates, losing their necessaries when made prisoners of war, have no claim against the public on account thereof in cases in which they remain in captivity upwards of four months;" I beg to request that I may be favored with this letter, in order that I may act upon it, and give the necessary instructions to the Board of Claims.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon. the Secretary at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Freneda, 22nd February, 1813.

'I received this morning yours of the 21st, and I congratulate you upon Colonel Harrison's success.

Digitized by Google

'I do not know what kind of post Bejar is; but, as it appears by your letter of 5 P.M. that the enemy were moving on this side of the Tietar, I think you had better be light at Bejar and in strength at Baños. As our intelligence is good, you would always have time to reinforce the post at Bejar from Baños; but if, on account of the movements of the enemy on the Tietar in force, it should be necessary to withdraw both, you might find it difficult to withdraw that from Bejar if it was too strong.

'I doubt your being able to procure, either at Elvas or Abrantes, the quantity of 3 inch rope you require; but you may send for it, and write to the Governors respectively to say that I beg they will supply the quantity if they have it in store. But it must not be taken from the rope bridge at Elvas, or the pontoon bridge or bridge of boats at Abrantes.

'In case the *petite guerre* on our outposts should continue, I propose to draw up another division to the front, which will enable me to give effectual support to your posts in the Sierra.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Caro Manuel, Minister of Grace and Justice.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 22nd February, 1813.

'The gentleman who will have the honor of delivering this letter to your Excellency is Dr. Curtis, the Rector of the Irish College at Salamanca, whom I beg leave to recommend to the Regency as one who is highly respected throughout Castille, as one who has always performed his duties in the high situation in which he was placed, with honor to himself and advantage to the country, and who is sincerely attached to the just cause in which Spain is engaged, of which he is a victim.

'He will explain to your Excellency the views which he entertains for the benefit of the institution, over which he has long presided, and of the religion which he professes; and I beg leave to recommend him to your attention.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Caro Manuel.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 22nd February, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 18th instant, No. 1, in regard to the complaint which I had made of the conduct of certain magistrates in omitting to attend when summoned as witnesses at Courts Martial.

'I am certainly a little surprised that this opportunity should be taken for the remark in the concluding part of Dom M. Forjaz' letter; and I am obliged to you for having repelled the insinuation which it contains. It is not the first time that such remarks have been made; but they shall not prevent me from following the course which I conceive it is proper I should follow.

'I imagine that the Government are under a mistake when they suppose that the magistrates of Guarda, of Sabugal, &c., were summoned to attend Courts Martial in their capacities of magistrates. The magistrate of Guarda was beaten, and complained as an individual; and, according to the usual practice of the country, would not give testimony of the fact on oath when it came to judicial inquiry. The magistrate of Sabugal complained of an insult to the sovereignty and dignity of his Prince in most inflated language, but not judicially. Although he had been witness of the transaction of which he complained, when called upon to give his testimony before the tribunal at which the Government desired the person complained of should be tried, he refused to attend!

'The consequence in both the cases was that the persons accused were acquitted for want of evidence. I complain of these omissions, and of the injury they do to the discipline of the army; and in answer I am accused of insolence in the mode of conveying the summons; and I am told that it is beneath the dignity of a magistrate to attend any Court to give his testimony, as if this was not the common duty of every individual in every state, be his station what it may!

'I am ready to admit that, however a British army may be unfortunately necessary for the defence of Portugal, a British Court Martial is not recognised by the laws of that kingdom; and, strictly speaking, no person in Portugal is bound to attend its summons. If the Government had

Digitized by Google

stated this answer I should have understood it, and should have acquiesced in its truth and justice; but I should have requested you to point out to the Government the necessity (for the sake of the discipline of the British army, in which this country is so materially interested, and of the peace of the country) that some means should be devised of enforcing the attendance of persons of all descriptions as evidence at a British Court Martial.

'I can have no communication with any authority of the Portuguese Government on any concern relating to the British army, excepting through His Majesty's Minister; and, if I am to understand that it is intended that no person shall attend a Court Martial as a witness upon its summons, excepting under a Portuguese authority, I must give orders that lists of Portuguese witnesses, when required, shall be invariably transmitted to me; and, in addition to the subjects on which I have to trouble you, I must request you, from time to time, to have orders transmitted to them by the Government to attend the Courts Martial of the British army. I hope the orders or summons will then be conveyed with due civility, that the witnesses summoned will attend, and that persons guilty of breaches of discipline and order will not be acquitted, after the confinement of more than a year, for the want of the testimony of the injured person who made the complaint against them.

'I beg to know whether the Portuguese Government are prepared to adopt this arrangement.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 22nd February, 1813.

'I have received your letter (No. 2) of the 18th instant. I beg leave to recommend to your protection, as His Majesty's Minister in Portugal, the persons mentioned in my letter to you of the 26th January, whom it appears to be the intention of the Portuguese Government to try according to the Portuguese law.

'I am ready to deliver them over to any persons whom the Government may make known to me, through you, as the

Digitized by Google

proper persons to receive them into custody; but I hope that you will take measures to prevent their prolonged confinement before they are brought to trial for the offences of which they are accused.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Freneda, 23rd February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 22nd. I beg you not to allow —— —— to alarm himself out of Bejar, particularly after having fought for and retained the possession: it is desirable for many reasons to maintain it, if it can be maintained without unreasonable risk or loss.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General the Hon. E. Pakenham.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 23rd February, 1813.

'I return the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of —— ——, of the Royal Artillery drivers; and I beg to inform you that the recommendation of the Court in favor of the prisoner must be by letter, separate from the proceedings.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General the Hon. E. Pakenham.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 23rd February, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose the Spanish newspaper called the "Conciso" of the 8th instant, and I beg to refer you to the statement, page 4, containing the speech of the Minister of Hacienda, of the 7th instant, particularly to the words I have marked, stating, as a reason for the omission to form magazines, that "the English seized all the effects which the French abandoned, and the Government was deprived of those resources."

Digitized by Google

'The "Conciso" is generally considered to contain an authentic account of what passes in the Cortes, otherwise I should not think it necessary to trouble you on the subject of the speech of the Minister of Hacienda to the Cortes, notwithstanding that it is understood, and I have always been in the habit of considering, that what the Minister of any state declares officially to the Popular Assembly of that state must be strictly founded in truth; and that this statement of the Minister of Hacienda is directly the reverse of what I have stated to my Government with the knowledge of your Excellency, and, I believe, of the Spanish Government, as being what I conscientiously believed to be the truth.

'The Minister of Hacienda must have been possessed of some official information on which he founded the assertion above referred to; and it would be desirable to obtain a knowledge of that information. But, according to my knowledge, so far from the English having "seized all the effects which the French abandoned," I asserted, and reported to the Secretary of State, that every thing taken from the French at Ciudad Rodrigo, at Badajoz, at Salamanca, at Madrid and the Retiro, at Valladolid, and even in the battle of Salamanca, had been made over to the Spanish authorities. Notwithstanding the statement of the Minister of Hacienda, I repeat this assertion, and I beg that it may be conveyed to the Spanish Government; and I do not consider it to be any exception to the truth of this assertion that a few French carts found in Ciudad Rodrigo, and the boats and pontoons found in Badajoz, were taken from the former by the permission of the Captain General Castaños, and from the latter by the permission of the Marques de Monsalud.

'Not only were the effects abandoned by the French not seized by the British army, but the deficiency of the magazines in the places of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz was replenished from the stores of the British army; and there is in fact, at this moment, no magazine of provisions in either place that does not belong to the British army, and no military stores that were not acquired by the gallantry of the British army, or stored in those places by its Commissaries.

Digitized by Google

'If, after this assertion, there is any doubt upon these subjects, I beg to refer to the respectable officers employed by the Spanish Government to reside at my head quarters, who are as well acquainted with all transactions of this nature as I am.

'I believe that at Burgos the enemy abandoned a magazine consisting of 700 *fanegas* of grain of different kinds, part of which was plundered by the guerrillas, and the remainder was divided equally between the troops under General Castaños and myself.

'In regard to supplies from the country in the last campaign, the allied British and Portuguese army received none, whether belonging to individuals or to the Government, for which payment was not made on the spot, or has not since been made, or for which debts are not due of which the accounts are at this moment in a train of settlement. I had lately a communication with your Excellency upon this subject which proves the truth of this fact.

'I am by no means desirous that the Minister of Hacienda should contradict the statement which he made to the Cortes. It is sufficient for me if my own Government and country are convinced that I have stated officially what is true. I am desirous, however, that in future the Ministers of the Spanish Regency should, when they notice the conduct of myself, or of the army under my command, confine themselves to those facts their information on which may be founded on official documents.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 24th February, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter of the 15th instant, and its enclosures, which I have received from the Captain General Castaños, which I request you to lay before the Regency, from which the Regency will observe the inconveniences resulting from the delay in carrying into execution the measures agreed upon with me before I quitted Cadiz.

Digitized by Google

'I beg you particularly to draw the attention of the Regency to the letter from your Excellency of the 15th January last, to the Marques del Palacio, copied in the letter from the Marques to the Captain General Castaños.

'I now beg leave to refer your Excellency to my letter to your Excellency of the 25th December, 1812, in which I informed your Excellency as follows *; to which your Excellency, in your letter of the 1st January, 1813, was pleased to reply.

'I believe there is no person who will read these extracts, and the letter of your Excellency to the Marques del Palacio of the 15th January, who will not be convinced that the arrangement intimated to the Marques is inconsistent with the arrangements made by the Government with me.

'I am convinced that it must have been an oversight; but I am anxious to have the opinion of the Government, either recalling or confirming that letter at an early period.

'The object which I had in view in every thing I proposed to the Government, was to have in my hands the power of performing duties for which I was to be responsible. It is impossible for me to be responsible for the Marques del Palacio.

'I would, besides, observe to your Excellency, that the letter of your Excellency of the 15th January is not less inconsistent with the arrangement made with me than it is with the spirit at least, if not with the letter, of the decree of the Cortes of the 6th of January. Under that decree the Commander in Chief of the 4th army was to be Captain General of Estremadura; and under the Ordenanzas, and the old practice of the service, and particularly under the arrangement made with me, it rests with the Captain General of the province, who is responsible to Government and to me, to take care that there is a proper person to command in the province.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

* See letter of 25th December, 1812, p. 1.

Digitized by Google

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 24th February, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 15th instant this day. It is not my wish to continue a correspondence of the kind of which that letter forms a part.

'I am sincerely desirous of forwarding the views of the Government in every respect, and of serving them in the manner which it may be most agreeable to the Regency; but I would observe to your Excellency that much of the cause for this description of correspondence would cease, if your Excellency would communicate to me directly the orders and wishes of the Government, whatever they may be; or if their execution should be of so pressing a nature (which can seldom occur) as that it is necessary for the Government to order that they might be sent direct to one of the officers under my command, it is desirable that your Excellency should at the same time communicate to me copies of them.

'I mention this, because I see that orders were sent by your Excellency, on the 6th of February, to the Conde de la Bisbal, and, I conclude, to other General Officers commanding armies, containing various arrangements for the movement, the organization, and discipline of different regiments of cavalry, infantry, &c. &c.

'Your Excellency will at once perceive the inconvenience of this mode of conducting the business of the army, when you advert to the letters which I have recently and this day addressed to you for the information of the Government, particularly on the subject of the organization and discipline of the cavalry. Your Excellency will observe that I had already turned my attention to the state of that arm, and had proposed measures for its reform to the Government, to be gradually carried into execution, and according as circumstances permitted; and I had ordered the movement of General Freyre's corps of cavalry, with a view to these reforms, and to the re-equipment of men and horses in various respects. I had other plans in contemplation for the reform of other corps of cavalry belonging to the armies; but not only is it impossible for me to act on these or any

Digitized by Google

other plans, if your Excellency continues to send the orders of the Government direct to those under my command, but your Excellency must perceive that I cannot be deemed in any manner either the Commander in Chief of the army, or at all responsible for it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Adjutant General.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 24th February, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose the Rev. Mr. Allott's report of the progress of the Children's Schools which have lately been established at Belem; and I beg to acquaint you that, when I was at Lisbon in the month of January, I took an opportunity of visiting the schools, and found them in excellent order.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Adjutant General.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 24th February, 1813.

'I beg leave to recommend that the clothing for the regiments composing this army, whether due at Christmas, 1812, or at Christmas, 1813, may be sent to the Tagus before the equinoctial gales in September next, and that it may be packed in bales or cases, each weighing ninety lbs., with a view to its more easy conveyance on the backs of mules.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. the Secretary at War.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 24th February, 1813.

'Some doubt having arisen regarding the construction of your Lordship's circular letter of the 19th of October last, on the subject of the allowance of bât and forage money, I take the liberty of referring you to the enclosed paper, containing the copy of that letter, and a memorandum from the Deputy Quarter Master General, to the different

Digitized by Google

queries to which I will thank your Lordship to favor me with a reply as soon as may be convenient.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon. the Secretary at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 24th February, 1813.

'After the enemy had retreated across the Tormes, as reported in my last dispatch to your Lordship, and their troops had taken up their cantonments, those on the Upper Tormes collected again on the 19th instant from Piedrahita, Puente del Congosto, El Barco, and Avila; and on the morning of the 20th, a body of about 1500 infantry and 100 cavalry, under the command of the Général de division, Foy, endeavored to surprise, and attacked Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's post at Bejar, consisting of the 50th regiment and 6th Portuguese caçadores, which troops were under the command of Lieut. Colonel Harrison of the 50th. The surprise did not succeed; and the enemy were repulsed with loss, and pursued for some distance by the 6th caçadores, under Major Mitchell.

'I enclose Colonel Harrison's report, from which your Lordship will observe that the Colonel mentions the good conduct of the 50th regiment and 6th caçadores.

'In consequence of the enemy's recent movements between the Tormes and the Agueda, and their attack upon the post at Bejar, and the better to enable me to check them in future, I propose to move up another division of the allied British and Portuguese army to the front, which can be done without inconvenience to any of the objects for which the troops were placed in cantonments.

'The enemy have lately collected at Benavente about 5000 or 6000 men, from their garrisons on the Duero; and made in the last week an incursion beyond the Esla towards Puebla de Sanabria, but I have not yet heard the result.

'There has been no other movement that I have heard of.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Freneda, 24th February, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Sir William Beresford, containing a requisition for arms and appointments for the Portuguese troops.

'When I wrote to your Lordship last week upon this subject, I did not calculate upon the demand for the Portuguese army amounting to more than half the amount, or 10,000 stand of muskets. It is desirable, therefore, that the supply of arms for the Peninsula, throughout the year, should be 60,000 stand of muskets instead of 50,000, as stated in my last letter.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 24th February, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 27th January, in regard to the formation in this army of a Staff Corps of cavalry under the Adjutant General, for the purposes of police; and although I have not received the orders with which His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief states in his letter to your Lordship that he intends to honor me, I propose to proceed forthwith to form the two troops of this corps which it is intended should be attached to the army in this country.

'At the time I took the command of this army in April 1809, I formed a corps of horsemen then denominated the Corps of Guides, which was placed under the command of an officer of the Quarter Master General's department. It consists chiefly of foreign deserters from the enemy's army, and is officered by Portuguese, generally students of the University of Coimbra. The object in the formation of this corps and its duties, at first, were to make inquiries about, and to reconnaitre roads; to provide interpreters between the common village guides of the country and the leaders of columns of troops on their march; and to circulate orders and other communications between the different divisions of the army and head quarters.

Digitized by Google

'In proportion as the numbers of the army have been increased, and their operations have been extended, and the resources of the country in means of communication have been diminished, this corps has been augmented; and in the last campaign all the communications between the army and the frontier of Portugal; all those with Madrid and General Hill's corps, as well while on the Tagus as while in Estremadura, were carried on by the Corps of Guides placed in stages on the roads.

'The nature of the disorders committed by our soldiers, and the time of their committing them being generally on their removal to or from general hospitals, suggested to me the expediency of using the Corps of Guides in aid of the police under the Provost, on the roads on which they should be placed for the communications in the next campaign; and with this object in view I directed a further increase of the corps at the close of the last campaign.

'It is my opinion that these measures will not be the less necessary, even though the Staff Corps of cavalry should be formed in this army.

'First, our English non-commissioned officers and soldiers are not very fit to be trusted alone, and out of the view of their officers, in detached stations at a distance from the army, as the soldiers of the Guides are for months together, without occasioning any complaint.

'Secondly, when the Staff Corps shall have supplied the orderlies for General officers, and those men necessary for the police of the different divisions of the army, and for the principal hospital stations, it will not be sufficiently numerous to perform the duties of police on the great communications of the army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 24th February, 1813.

'It is desirable that 20,000 sets of black accoutrements should be sent to Lisbon as soon as may be convenient for the use of the Spanish army.

'I likewise request your Lordship to send out horse ap-

Digitized by Google

pointments to Lisbon for 4000 cavalry for the Spanish army, in addition to the 4000 already arrived at Coruña.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Campbell, at Alicante.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 25th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 12th instant, regarding the conduct of the 2nd Italian regiment, and I entirely concur in all the measures you have adopted, and applaud the decision and firmness of your conduct. I am prepared likewise to approve of whatever you shall determine, upon deliberation, regarding the future fate of the men of the regiment, whether to be formed into a regiment again or not; or if so formed, whether to be kept as part of the army or sent back to Sicily.

'The foreign troops are so much addicted to desertion, that they are very unfit for our armies, of which they necessarily form too large a proportion to the native troops. The evil is aggravated by the practice which prevails of enlisting prisoners as well as deserters, and Frenchmen as well as other foreigners, notwithstanding the repeated orders of Government upon the subject. The consequence is, therefore, that a foreign regiment cannot be placed in a situation in which the soldiers can desert from it, that they do not go off in numbers; and in the Peninsula they carry to the enemy the only intelligence which he can acquire.

'With this knowledge, I seldom, if ever, use the foreign British troops of this army on the duty of outposts; and whatever you may determine regarding the 2nd Italian regiment, I recommend the same practice to your consideration.

'There is nothing new on this side of the Peninsula. The armies are nearly in the stations which they took up in the end of November.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major Gen. Campbell.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To P. C. Tupper, Esq., Consul at Alicante.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 25th February, 1813.

'Sir Henry Wellesley has forwarded me your letter of the 16th instant, in which you inform him of the arrival at Alicante of forty mules taken from the enemy, presented to me by Don Asuncion Nebot.

'As I have not an opportunity of writing to that chief, I beg that you will tell him how much I am obliged to him for his attention.

'I have heard of his successful endeavors against the enemy with the utmost interest, and I sincerely congratulate him upon them; and I shall be happy to be able to communicate with him more closely. . .

'I am much obliged to you for having given over the mules to the service of the British artillery, where I beg they may remain.

'I take this opportunity of expressing my sense of the services which you have rendered to the interesting cause in which we are all engaged, in the different situations you have filled on the eastern coast of the Peninsula. I have read your accounts of transactions there with the utmost interest, and I sincerely wish you success.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*P. C. Tupper, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 25th February, 1813.

'His Majesty's Government have lately sent out to this country certain sums of money in guineas to pay his troops, which I have issued to the troops at their current value in England, viz., one pound one shilling sterling; dollars are issued to the troops at the rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling each, which is the Mint price of dollars in England, and the guinea therefore, in reference to dollars, is worth four dollars and four-sixths of a dollar.

'The dollar is worth twenty *reales vellon;* and the guinea, according to the same rule, ought to be worth ninety three *reales vellon*, and twelve *maravedis.*

'Some difficulty, however, has occurred in circulating guineas in Spain at this rate of exchange, which is certainly

Digitized by Google

their intrinsic value; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will bring the subject under the consideration of the Spanish Government, and request them to issue a proclamation to authorise the circulation of guineas in Spain at the rate of four dollars and four-sixths of a dollar, or at ninety three *reales* twelve *maravedis*.

'I have the honor to enclose an extract of a letter which I wrote to His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon on this subject*, in order to procure their circulation in Portugal, with his answer, and the copy of the proclamation of the Portuguese Government after an issue of the guineas by the Portuguese mint.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To General Castaños.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'Freneda, ce 25 Février, 1813.

'Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 22, et les lettres officielles qui l'accompagnent. J'écrirai des réponses officielles à celles ci; mais en attendant j'ai lu le mémoire du Général Giron que je trouve excellent. Il fonde ce qu'il propose sur ce qui exige le bon sens; qui est cent fois meilleur reglement que tout autre. Je ne crois pas qu'il y ait quelque chose à trouver à redire dans tout le mémoire; mais comme j'ai dit là haut je vous y donnerai une réponse officielle.

'Pour ce qui regarde les habillemens des troupes en Estremadure je verrai si je peux vous en donner; je crois cependant que toute la provision de l'année dernière est finie, et celle pour cette année n'est pas encore arrivée. D'ailleurs vous en avez besoin, je crois, en Galice, où je travaille avec Salvador pour mettre les choses sur un bon pied; et je crois qu'en ce qui regarde armemens, habillemens, et equipemens de soldat, l'armée de Galice sera bientôt mieux que jamais.

'J'ai en main une réforme pour la cavalerie, et, en idée, une pour l'infanterie qui j'espère fera un bon effet. Les Français seraient bien étonnés, et il serait drôle, si, après tout, nous eussions une armée Espagnole pour la campagne prochaine! Je crains seulement pour les finances.

'J'ai ordonné à M. Routh de payer à votre ordre les

* See 25th Nov., 1812, in Vol. ix.

Digitized by Google

20,000 duros qui sont à Elvas. Que voulez vous qu'on fasse des 80,000 qui sont à la Corrogne ?

'Je crois qu'en tout cas il faut que nous payions les garnisons de Ciudad Rodrigo et de Badajoz, dans le sort desquelles nous sommes si fortement intéressés, et les troupes aussi qui serviront de concert avec notre armée. Si nous ne payons pas les dernieres, il y aura beaucoup de mécontentement, et de la desertion. Mais je ne désire pas limiter mes secours à ces troupes seulement. Si on peut trouver du numéraire, j'aurai assez pour donner de la solde à 50,000 hommes, dont guère la moitié serait appropriée en payant les troupes que je vous ai déjà proposé avec celles d'Alicante.

'Je suis bien faché de ce qui est arrivé à —— ——. Pour moi, j'entends tant de choses sur tout le monde que je n'en crois jamais que la moitié : mais je ne crois rien de ce qu'on dit de —— ——. Cependant sa reputation est vraiment mauvaise ; et je crois que ce serait une injustice de le faire servir auprès de notre armée dans laquelle on parle bien mal de sa conduite à Madrid. Je crois qu'il ferait mieux de servir dans l'armée de Galice.

'J'ai écrit à la Régence sur l'affaire du Marquis del Palacio. J'espère que nous nous entendrons à la fin ; mais les choses n'ont pas été bien jusqu'à present. Je serais faché d'être obligé à donner ma démission ; mais vraiment je le ferai, si on n'agit pas avec moi, comme j'agis avec tout le monde, c'est à dire, de bonne foi, et selon l'arrangement convenu.

'Je n'ai aucune nouvelle de Cadiz sur la politique, mais je serais tenté à croire que les affaires vont durer telles qu'elles sont, au moins pour quelque temps.

'Je suis faché d'avoir de si mauvaises nouvelles sur les affaires de finance d'Estremadure. Il faut espérer que cela ira mieux.

'Je vais demain faire la revue des troupes à Ciudad Rodrigo.

'Agréez, &c.

'*General Castaños.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Je vous prie de faire mes complimens à la Manuela de Caldera, et à la Payno.'

Digitized by Google

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Freneda, 25th February, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 18th. That which I was apprehensive would come into discussion in Parliament, was the difference of opinion it was stated in the Spanish newspapers that I had with the Cortes; and the grounds for and view of that difference taken by the libellers at Cadiz. However, that apprehension is probably groundless; and at all events I have not, nor shall I write another line upon the subject, without sending it to you.

'I wish you would state officially your objections to the proposed mode of raising money, and specifically the plan proposed instead of it. Have you conversed upon this plan with the person whom Mr. Gordon brought to me? It appears to me that nothing can be fairer than this plan to all parties; but I am by no means wedded to it, and I must say that I have not yet given even one security in payment of our enormous debts. I shall write to Admiral Martin respecting the trade with San Sebastian. I write to General Campbell, and Mr. Tupper by this occasion, letters which I send open for your perusal.

'You do not mention the receipt of my letter to La Vega, and I therefore send a duplicate of it. I informed you of the conversation I had at Cadiz with the Portuguese Minister regarding the claims of La Carlota to the Regency: I held precisely the same language at Lisbon to the Portuguese Government and Ministers; and I rather understood from the latter that the Prince Regent, although desirous of having the claims of his family to the succession recognised, did not wish that Carlota should be Regent; at least, that he had never intimated such a wish. I think that if this was known at Cadiz it would settle her claims for ever.

'There is nothing new. I have been obliged to write strongly to the Government on the delay of their measures for the settlement of the army, and on their departure from their arrangements with me; I hope I shall by fair means bring them to rights, if not, I must resign the command.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K. B.

'Wellington.

Digitized by Google

'I do not write to Nebot, but leave it to Tupper to write to him.'

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Freneda, 27th February, 1813.

'I write to let you know that an expedition is talked of at Salamanca, to the Sierra, of 8000 men, to be collected from the Tormes. This may not be true, but it is as well to attend to the report so far as not to undo your arrangements, if you can keep there without material inconvenience I think likewise, that if the green forage has begun to appear on this side of the Tagus, you might bring the Royals or 3rd dragoon guards to Zarza or Moraleja.

'I have ordered the 4th division to this side of the Coa, and shall observe closely what passes. Do you observe what passes on the side of the Tietar and Alberche. We must save these Sierras, and keep the pass if we can without material risk or loss.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir R. Hill, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 27th February, 1813.

'I have had a conversation with Lieut. Colonel Fisher and Colonel Dickson respecting our and your ordnance arrangements for the next campaign.

'I shall be perfectly satisfied if you can equip one nine pounder brigade, (new pattern) and one six pounder brigade, to be with Hamilton's division, and one nine pounder brigade, (new pattern) to be in our reserve. I will take from you, and will pay for the use of the British artillery equipments, all the draft mules you will have over and above that complement, which shall be delivered to us fit for service.

'We must have a company of Portuguese artillery in our reserve, besides the artillery attached to the brigades with Hamilton and in our reserve.

'I should wish all the ammunition with these brigades to be on carriages; and I recommend to you to apply the carriage or pack mules you have collected for the gun ammunition, to carry musket ammunition or provisions.

Digitized by Google

'We want *only* 1500 horses or mules to complete our artillery equipment to what is absolutely necessary to draw it. However, I believe I shall get them before the time comes for opening the campaign. The taking your nine pounder brigade into the reserve will save us 170 horses; but we shall still want the 1500.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Marshal*
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Major General Hay.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 27th February, 1813.

'I return the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of —— ——.

'If the latter part of what is contained in the sentence is considered by the Court as a recommendation of —— ——, it must, according to the Standing Orders of the service (of which it is extraordinary that I should have occasion to remind the General Court Martial), be conveyed in a letter separate from the sentence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Major General Hay.*'

To —— ——.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, 'à Freneda, ce 27 Février, 1813.

'J'ai reçu votre lettre du 23 de Badajoz. C'est au Général Castaños, et pas à moi, qu'il appartient de faire les arrangemens de la 4me armée, avec lesquels je n'ai rien à faire, que de voir qu'ils ne sont pas contraires au bien du service.

'J'ai toujours eu lieu d'être content de votre service pendant que vous serviez de concert avec cette armée; mais, à vous dire le vrai, je crois que ce vous serait une injustice de vous y remettre; et que vous ferez mieux de vous poster à l'armée de Galice.

'Vous savez que je suis dans l'habitude de dire mon avis franchement; et si mon feu ami le Marquis de la Romana était ici, je lui dirais la même chose.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'—— ——.'

Digitized by Google

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 27th February, 1813.

'I shall be glad to learn from you how you find yourself, and whether your wounds are getting better, and are likely to enable you to take an active share in the next campaign.

'You will have seen the result of my letter to the Government in consequence of your reports to me. Matters appear to me now to be in a state that we shall be able to make the experiment whether any thing can or cannot be got from the country on account of the legitimate Government. You will likewise have seen that the gentleman whom you had recommended has at last been appointed Intendant General of the Army of Reserve.

'I have written to the Government on the subject of your last letter to me; and I trust that I shall at last have put an end to the interference of the Government in concerns in which they renounced all direct interference by their arrangement with me.

'You will have seen that I have directed General Freyre's cavalry to assemble on the Guadalquivir, with a view to their re-equipment, and to save the horses from starving at the present moment. I have in contemplation, indeed I have already commenced, a re-organization of the cavalry in the old established regiments of the service, which I propose to carry into execution, by degrees, as circumstances will permit; which arrangement I hope will eventually restore that arm in the Spanish armies. I have likewise in contemplation an improvement of the organization of the infantry, upon which I should wish to have your opinion.

'The regiments now consist of one battalion, having a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major; and 8 companies, each company having one Captain and 4 Subalterns, and an establishment of 150 men. The objection I have to this organization is; First, that, if a regiment should be complete, it consists of too many men to be manageable, particularly by officers themselves not very well trained to discipline.

'Secondly; there are in every regiment of infantry at present a very large proportion of men, either from youth and weakness, or from age and infirmities, not fit for the active

Digitized by Google

duties of the field; and all these, in the event of the regiment marching to the field, would become a burden to the army.

'Thirdly; there are duties to be performed, or garrisons to be occupied, in each of the districts allotted for the support of the armies. Indeed, it is not quite clear to me that any contributions will be realized without military assistance. All these duties might be performed by the men above referred to, if properly organized.

'Fourthly; the regiments, as now formed, have no reserve. A regiment takes the field, and if, by the fatigues of the service or the casualties of war, its numbers should be reduced, it must go bodily to garrison; whereas, by the organization which I propose, it will always be possible to keep it up in a respectable state for service.

'What I should propose is that each regiment should consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, and 12 companies, each of 100 men, and 1 Captain and 3 Subaltern Officers. The regiment to be formed into two battalions, each battalion of 6 companies, and the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, or Colonel and Major, to be with the first battalion; the Lieutenant Colonel or Major, as the arrangement might be, with the second. In case the regiment should not consist of 1200 men complete, it should have only 10 companies, of which 6 in the first, and 4 in the second battalion.

'The regiment would thus become much more manageable in manœuvre. If the Commander of the Army should have any occasion to leave any troops in his district, he would have the facility of leaving the least disciplined and weakly men of the regiments under his command, who would be in a state of organization to perform some service. The second battalion of a regiment left behind in cantonments would be a reserve for the first, and would furnish it with trained recruits to keep up its numbers.

'The two battalions of the same regiment should always belong to the same army; and it would of course rest with the Commander in Chief of the Army whether he would or not take both into the field. If he should do so, they would of course act together in the same brigade under the command of the Colonel, but in separate battalions. Generally

Digitized by Google

speaking, however, I would recommend to leave the second battalion in cantonments, and to have the first battalion only in the field.

'I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate to me your sentiments on this scheme.

'The office of Inspector General in the Spanish army is a very ancient one, which, as at present exercised, does not appear to be very useful, although it might be very much so. I propose to try what I can do on this point, and whether I cannot get the most able officer of rank in each army appointed the Inspectors, really to perform the duties of the office. This, with the frequent reviews and inspections by the General Officers of the army, will aid in restoring discipline and appearance, which is very important.

'There is nothing new on this side. The enemy appear to have quitted the Upper Tormes since their affair with our troops at Bejar on the 20th. But I suspect that they want to get hold of the Sierra, and I have collected a few troops to prevent them. We are tolerably strong, and I shall certainly assemble the troops as soon as the green forage appears.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Conde de la Bisbal.* 'WELLINGTON.

'I write to you in English, because I write that language with most facility; but I can read Spanish perfectly, and beg that you will use that language in your reply, which will be most convenient to yourself.'

To the Judge Advocate General.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 27th February, 1813.

'I enclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial on the trial of —— ——, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, and the recommendation of that gentleman, upon which I request you to take the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

'I have to inform you that —— —— is under arrest upon another charge, on which, to save time, his prosecutor has offered to admit all he has stated he wishes to prove by calling the Commissary General, Mr. Bissett, from

Digitized by Google

Gibraltar, and other witnesses who cannot conveniently be assembled at this trial. He has since declared he wishes to prove more; that Mr. Bissett must appear, however inconvenient to the service; and that he protests against being tried, unless all the witnesses are present.

'You will observe the opinion of the General Court Martial, that —— —— is not a person in a sane state of mind; and if His Royal Highness should be pleased to attend to the recommendation of the Court Martial in his favor, I humbly beg leave to recommend that it should be on condition of his resigning his situation in His Majesty's service.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Judge Advocate General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Brigadier General Inglis.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 28th February, 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of Mr. Deputy Assistant Commissary ——; and I must request the Court to revise both their proceedings and sentence.

'In regard to their proceedings, the Court should ascertain the amount due to the public, and not refer to any other authority whatever.

'In regard to the sentence, it appears to me to be extraordinary that the Court should have found the prisoner guilty of disobedience of a positive order in making purchases at all; that they should have found him guilty of making purchases at extravagant prices; and should have by their sentence awarded that punishment which is attached to embezzlement, and yet should have acquitted the prisoner of "fraudulently and wilfully misapplying the public monies."

'I should wish the Court to consider whether the disobedience of the orders of his superior officer by Mr. —— is not sufficient at least to constitute the wilful misapplication of the public money; and whether, considering the difficulty of proving the positive receipt of profit in a transaction of this description, it ought not to be taken into consideration by the Court, together with the general color of the transac-

Digitized by Google

tion itself, to induce the Court to attach to it those terms of infamy which undoubtedly belong to it.

'If the Court do not think proper to alter their sentence as above suggested, I have then to inform them that I doubt the legality of that part of their sentence which goes to make Mr. —— pay a sum of money to the public. Upon this point I beg leave to refer the Court to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, in which they will see that the power to sentence the payment of a sum of money found to be due depends upon the finding of the guilt of *embezzlement*.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Brig. General Inglis.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Whittingham.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 1st March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your several letters to the 1st of February, by the Chief of the Staff of your division who arrived here yesterday.

'In answer to your letter of the 26th January, I have to inform you, that Captain Grey being employed on the eastern coast of the Peninsula, on the service of the regiment to which he belongs, I cannot allow him to serve in the Spanish army.

'I have settled with the Inspectors General of Cavalry and Infantry, that you shall be appointed the Inspector of both arms in the division of troops under your command; and you will carry on that duty according to the orders and regulations of the Spanish Government.

'I have settled with the Inspector of the Cavalry to draft the Hussars of Aragon, and the regiment of Cuenca, into the regiments of Almanza and Olivenca. This draft will make those regiments over complete in men; but you will dispose of the horses as you may think proper among the trained men of the regiments as already formed, and the others you will have trained either in Spain or Majorca, until I shall send orders for the disposal of them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major Gen. Whittingham.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Major General Roche.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 1st March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 3rd of February.

'The division of troops under the command of General Whittingham belongs to the army of Majorca; that under your command belongs to the 3rd army; but it is for the present detached from that army, for the purpose of co-operating with the allied British and Sicilian corps at Alicante.

'I do not propose to make any alteration in this arrangement.

'I have written to General Elio, to request that he will direct arrangements may be made for the supply of the troops under your command, and those under the command of General Whittingham.

'I understand that the troops under your command, as well as all others of the Spanish nation, are in the service of His Catholic Majesty; and they are neither your property, nor that of any other Spanish General officer. They will be attached to those under your command or not, as may be convenient to the service, and not otherwise; and I beg that the complaints on this subject, and the requests that certain troops may be called back to your division, may not be repeated.

'This reasoning applies to the Hussars of Fernando VII., equally with the regiments of Aragon and Burgos; and I am surprised that so much time has elapsed since the clothing and appointments for that regiment have arrived in Spain; and that the regiment should not yet have received either.

'I write by this occasion to General Elio, to desire that the regiment may be placed in a convenient situation to receive its clothing and appointments from Alicante, which I desire may be delivered to the commanding officer of the regiment when he shall call for them, and that the regiment may afterwards be disposed of, according to orders which shall go from hence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Roche.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To General Elio.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 1st March, 1813.

'The Chief of the Staff will have made you acquainted with the motives which induced me to order a part of the cavalry belonging to the army under your command to move to the Guadalquivir; and I have to inform you that the same motives have dictated the orders which I send by this occasion, in regard to the Hussars of Aragon, and the regiment of Cuenca, and in regard to the Hussars of Fernando VII.

'I can assure your Excellency, however, that it is not my intention to weaken the corps of troops under your command. I hope to be able to render it as efficient as you could wish before the campaign shall commence, and that you will have those opportunities of distinguishing yourself, of which you are desirous.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General Elio.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don M. Pedrorena.

'MONSIEUR, 'Au quartier Général, ce 1 Mars, 1813.

'J'ai reçu votre lettre du 20 Février. J'ai pris des informations sur les reclamations que vous faites sur la laine qui a été prise pour le service du siége de Burgos; et j'ai trouvé que nous vous sommes endettés pour une quantité de laine, qu'il parait par votre lettre monte à quarante-six ballots. Je vous prie de me faire savoir le prix de cette laine, et de vous assurer que vous en serez payé.

'Pour ce qui regarde le bled, la toile, et l'argent, je crois que ces objets ont été donnés à l'armée du Général Castaños, et pour ceux-là je ne peux pas être responsable.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Don M. Pedrorena.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 1st March, 1813.

'The regiments of infantry, Pontevedra and El Principe, belonging to the 4th army, and now stationed in the neighbourhood of Coruña, are, according to the last accounts, composed generally of men who, having heretofore deserted

Digitized by Google

from the service, have been brought back to it; and they are generally natives of the provinces of the north of Spain.

'As I know it is the wish of the Regency to reinforce the troops in Catalonia, I have requested the British Admiral at Lisbon to send transports to Coruña; and propose to order that these two regiments may be embarked in them, and sent as soon as possible to Catalonia.

'In case the Government should entertain any objections to this measure, I beg to hear from you upon it without loss of time; that if necessary, I may be able to prevent the embarkation of the troops.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir R. Kennedy, Commissary General.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 2nd March, 1813.

'I beg that you will send to Coruña by the first opportunity, to be at the disposal of Lieut. Colonel Bourke, 1800 Flanders kettles, 5000 wooden canteens with straps, 16,000 turnscrews with worms, of the stores at Lisbon in your charge, for the use of the Spanish army.

'I have written to Admiral Martin, to request him to send some transports to Coruña, and these articles might go by that opportunity.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir R. Kennedy.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Vice Admiral G. Martin.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 2nd March, 1813.

'There are in Galicia, in the neighbourhood of Coruña, two Spanish regiments of infantry, that of El Principe, and that of Pontevedra, consisting in the whole of 2000 men, which it is expedient should be sent from Coruña into Catalonia; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether it will be convenient to you to send transports to Coruña to take them round. If you can, I request you to send them to Coruña as soon as may be convenient to you; taking to Coruña certain stores, for which the Commissary General will make the usual application for conveyance.

Digitized by Google

'On the arrival of these vessels at Coruña, it is desirable that the officer in command of them should not mention for what purpose he is sent to Coruña; and that he should be directed to communicate with Lieut. Colonel Bourke at that place, and to follow the directions he will receive from that officer in regard to the embarkation of the troops, and the period of his sailing.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Vice Admiral G. Martin.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Castaños.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 2nd March, 1813.

'I have considered with the utmost attention the letter of your Excellency of the 22nd of February, enclosing one of the 14th of February from Don Pedro Augustin Giron, Chief of the Staff of the 4th army, and a memoir and other documents from that officer, in regard to the organization to be given to that army, under existing circumstances, which do the highest credit to the sense, the diligence, and ability of that officer.

'Having referred these papers to the consideration of the Chief of the Staff, I enclose his report upon them, and I now proceed to make you acquainted with my opinion, and with the measures which I wish you to adopt.

'I concur entirely in the opinion of General Giron, that the organization of the 4th army must not be framed according to any technical rules supposed to be fixed, but should be adapted to circumstances. It is my opinion, however, that he has not carried that wise principle as far as it is expedient that it should be carried, in the measures which he has proposed for your Excellency's consideration.

'The armies of all the allied nations are now in quarters of refreshment, and they may be considered as on the defensive. But this state will soon be changed; and whatever form of organization we may give to the 4th army, the mode in which the several parts of which it is composed will then be employed, and the situation at that time of the several countries from which the resources of the 4th army are to be drawn, become objects to be considered, and should be considered, in reference to the organization of the army.

Digitized by Google

'That part of the 4th army now in Estremadura, must necessarily, a part of it form the garrison of Badajoz, and be employed in aid of the civil and financial authority of the Government; and that part of it which will take the field, must necessarily co-operate with the right of the allied British and Portuguese army. That part of the 4th army now in Castille, must necessarily form the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, and support the civil authority in Castille; while those troops which are disposable for the field, must necessarily co-operate with the left of the allied British and Portuguese army. This statement of the circumstances in which the troops composing the right wing of the 4th army are likely to be placed, will tend to show that it is expedient to carry still further than General Giron has proposed, the principles which he has himself established. For this extension further reasons will be found in the measures to be adopted for the exercise of the command in the provinces of Estremadura and Castille, during the absence of your Excellency from those provinces. In fact, the General officer commanding the right wing as proposed to be formed by General Giron, would be absent, it is to be hoped, at least from Estremadura equally with your Excellency; and this province, so interesting from the resources which may be expected from it, would remain without a military commanding officer, on whose exertions every thing depends under the existing system.

'To these considerations are to be added those relating to expense, referred to in the memorandum from the Chief of the Staff; and upon the whole, I recommend you to arrange this part of your command, which is totally disconnected from the rest, in the following manner:

'First; That you should appoint a General officer to command in Estremadura, and another in Castille for the present, as far as the Tormes, under the orders of your Excellency.

'Secondly; That in order to save expense, and the employment of additional Staff officers, these General officers should be, one, the acting Governor of Badajoz, and the other, the Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo. But if your Excellency should not deem this expedient, it is desirable that

Digitized by Google

those Governors and their garrisons should be under the orders of the General officers whom you should appoint to command in Estremadura and Castille respectively.

'Thirdly; That the brigade under the command of General Morillo, and that in Castille, hitherto under Don Carlos de España, should be considered as detached for a particular purpose, and, for the moment, from the 4th army, equally with the garrisons of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz.

'Fourthly; That the cavalry under the Conde de Penne Villemur should be considered as a brigade of cavalry instead of a division as proposed; and that this brigade, as well as the troops under Don Julian, should be considered as detached, in like manner with the infantry. These detached brigades, and the garrisons of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, will have the several Staff and Commissaries attached to them; the latter of course under the direction of the Intendant General of the 4th army.

'This arrangement will suit the circumstances of the moment, whether referring to the territory, the troops, or the prospects of the campaign; while, if circumstances should enable the armies to connect more closely, it will be easy to join the detached parts of the 4th army to the main body. It has, besides, the advantage of saving an unnecessary expenditure of money in Staff and Commissariat officers.

'Having thus disposed of the right wing of the 4th army, as proposed by General Giron, I come to what he calls the centre, which is, in fact, *the army;* and I conceive that that part of it which has hitherto been the 6th army, and the division of Porlier, and the cavalry under the Conde de Fiquelmont, should be the right wing of the 4th army, and the troops of the 7th army, the left wing.

'It is my opinion that the right wing should consist of three divisions of infantry; of which the infantry of the late 6th army should compose two, and the division of Porlier the 3rd; and the left wing, of three divisions composed of the troops heretofore of the 7th army, as proposed by General Giron.

'The next point to be considered is the General Officers and Staff for these wings, their relation to each other, and to your Excellency; and to the territories from which the re-

Digitized by Google

sources are to be drawn by which these troops are to be maintained.

'The General Officers and Staff of the former 6th army would naturally form that of the right wing, under the direction of the Staff of the 4th army attached to your Excellency; and the General Officers and Staff hitherto attached to the 7th army would form that of the left wing, under the same directions; and each with the diminutions which the alteration in the organization of the armies may have rendered practicable.

'In regard to the command of these wings, at least of the right, it is a consideration entirely for your Excellency's convenience.

'It might be convenient to your Excellency to have a second in command to assist you in the management of all the various concerns confided to your superintendence; or it might be convenient to appoint a particular officer to command the right wing and another the left wing, under your Excellency's directions; or to keep the command of the whole of the six divisions of which the 4th army will be composed in your own hands, and those of the Chief of the Staff of the 4th army.

'In whatever way you will decide this point, and I would rather recommend the adoption of the division of command by wings, I would suggest to you that General Giron should be your second; or that he should be appointed to command the right wing of the army; or that he should continue to assist you, if you should adopt the plan last proposed, as the Chief of the Staff.

'If you should adopt the mode proposed of dividing the army in wings, it would be desirable that you should name the General Officer commanding the right wing to be your deputy in Galicia, Leon, and Asturias; and the General Officer commanding the left wing in the Provincias Vascongadas.

'I believe that I have now gone through all the points referred to in General Giron's letter and memoir; and have given you my opinion, and communicated my wishes upon them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To General Castaños.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'Freneda, ce 2 Mars, 1813.

'Je vous envoie un mémoire en Anglais, sur un plan d'organisation pour l'infanterie, que je vous prie de vous faire traduire en Français ou Espagnol, par le Capitaine Mallet, et je vous serai bien obligé de me donner votre opinion là dessus aussitôt que vous pouvez.

'Agréez, &c.

'*General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General the Hon. E. Stopford.

'MY DEAR STOPFORD, 'Freneda, 3rd March, 1813.

'I received in due course your letter of the 2nd February, to which I delayed to write an answer till Mr. Sodré should arrive, whom I expected daily; as I wished to refer to my correspondence with the Prince Regent before I should reply to you. He, however, like others, had his engagements at Lisbon, and arrived here only yesterday, and having referred to my papers I find that I omitted your name in the list which I sent to the Brazils of those on whom I thought His Royal Highness might with propriety confer the order of the Tower and Sword.

'Why I omitted it, excepting that you were not with the army at the time I wrote upon this subject, and your name was not on the list which I had before me, it is impossible for me at this moment to account for; but certainly not with any intention of mortifying you; and still less with that of casting *a slur* on your character. Indeed, I hope that this mode of considering an omission which can easily be rectified, is only a *façon de parler;* and that you will think no more of it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General*
the Hon. E. Stopford.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 3rd March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 13th February, from

Digitized by Google

Gibraltar, and I shall be very happy to have your assistance on the other side of the Peninsula.

'The season is not yet sufficiently advanced to enable us here to take the field, and till we can do so in strength we should only lose the corps employed in partial attempts elsewhere. I hope soon, however, to be able to collect the army; and I shall send you instructions as to the part you are to act. I am inclined to believe that your operations must necessarily be connected with the fleet or the coast, and must be much of the same description with those carried on by me in the first campaign, that of 1808 in Portugal. There is nothing new in this part of the world.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir John Murray.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 3rd March, 1813.

'I enclose you the copy of the letter from Sir Charles Stuart, and of the note of the Portuguese minister in regard to the employment of the Russian troops in Portugal, which you will communicate, if you deem it expedient, to the Spanish Government.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 3rd March, 1813.

'I think it proper to enclose, for the notice of Government, a letter which has been sent here by two persons in my confidence at Salamanca, being the account of what passed at a meeting of the Ayuntamiento of that town assembled under the direction of the Corregidor appointed by the enemy, as it tends to show that the enemy have reverted to the plan of assembling the Cortes, which they had in contemplation in the last year.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*'

Digitized by Google

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 3rd March, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter from Colonel Bunbury, containing General Leigh's request, that I should apply to the Commander in Chief to recommend that the Buffs should be permitted to wear "Douro" on their colors. As this regiment distinguished itself particularly in the passage of that river, I beg you will submit the proposition to His Royal Highness' favorable consideration.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 3rd March, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Major General Campbell, giving an account of the conduct of the 2nd Italian regiment at an outpost at Xixona, which had induced him to detain that regiment and re-embark it; and the copy of a letter which I have written to Major General Campbell on that subject.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 3rd March, 1813.

'I enclose the last daily state, in which are not included the hussar brigade, nor D'Urban's cavalry.

'There are at least 2000 Portuguese infantry returned on command who are on furlough with their friends, and will be present for duty; and there will be some reinforcements for the Portuguese army from the depôt at Mafra. I think, likewise, that I shall have some more men from our hospitals. But we are already stronger than we have ever been since I have commanded the army; and I hope in every respect more efficient.

'We want, however, 1500 horses to complete the equipment of the artillery (that is without spare) for which I asked in October; after turning the last troop of horse artillery which arrived into a nine pounder troop, and substituting a Portuguese brigade of artillery for a British

Digitized by Google

brigade in the reserve. I do not hear of more than 800 horses coming out, of which 100 have been given to the troops at Alicante, as I have understood, and lately informed your Lordship. But we are purchasing mules and doing every thing in our power to render this equipment complete.

'I have been doing every thing in my power to get on the Spanish army; and I must do the officers the justice to say that I have reason to believe they do every thing in their power. I have much reason, however, to complain of the delays and conduct of the Government on various points connected with the army since I quitted Cadiz; upon which I have written to them in such terms as, I hope, will bring them to their senses. We have large bodies of men well clothed, armed and accoutred, and in a certain state of discipline.

'It is still doubtful whether I can realize any resources from the country, so as to be able to make any use of these troops as an army in the field. Indeed I am afraid it is almost hopeless, and the chief reliance is upon that part of the British subsidy not already appropriated, for any effectual aid from the Spanish army. I calculate that I have appropriated half of it, or £500,000. It is very doubtful whether we shall realize more, or even that sum without material inconvenience to the military chest of the army. I shall, however, do every thing in my power, aided by your Lordship's monthly £100,000, which you will observe has been of such use to us, that not only has the produce of our bills been greater since we have received this supply regularly, but what is still more extraordinary, I do not believe you have received any complaint of want of money for many months.

'Although I believe the Spanish army are generally clothed, and they ought not to want clothing for at least a year, I think it would be advisable to let us have clothing for 100,000 men, instead of for 50,000, in the year 1813. You may depend upon it that none shall be issued, the issue of which can be avoided; and I have it in my power to control this concern in any way I please. By sending the 100,000 suits this year, I shall have time to distribute and send them to the different armies when wanted. I enclose

Digitized by Google

a list of the articles sent last year, and have marked those which may, with great propriety, be omitted in future.

'I am inclined to think that we should do very well, nay much better, without the military agents; and I shall be glad to know whether there is any objection to my informing them that they are no longer to be employed as such, in case I should continue to think they are of no use. I believe that Colonel Bourke ought to be continued, but none of the others.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 3rd March, 1813.

'The enemy have made no movement in this part of the country since I addressed you on the 24th ultimo. It is generally reported throughout the country that they propose again to attack our post at Bejar, but I have not heard of any movements or preparations which give any ground to believe that such a design is entertained.

'I have not yet received the details of the operations of the enemy's corps, which I reported in my last had crossed the Esla. It is reported that they surprised the Spanish fort at Benavente, and moved forward as far as Villa de Ciervos, towards Braganza. They retired from thence, but I have since heard they had returned on the 26th to Villa de Ciervos. These accounts are not official, but I have sent to have the details.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Conde de la Bisbal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 5th March, 1813.

'I have received your Excellency's letter of the 21st of February, in regard to the promotion of Captain Don Juan Mendeta, of the regiment of *Voluntarios de España;* and your Excellency may depend upon my earnest desire to procure the promotion of those officers who shall, by their good conduct, attract the attention of the General officers under whose orders they are serving; and that I shall take an early

Digitized by Google

opportunity of endeavoring to forward your wishes in regard to Don Juan Mendeta.

'It is very important to restore and maintain the authority of the Royal Ordenanzas on the subject of promotions as well as on other points; but I hope that it will not be inconsistent with a due observance of these, to forward the promotion of those officers who, by their conduct, attract the attention of the General officers under whose orders they are serving.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 5th March, 1813.

'I have received your Excellency's orders of the 19th and the 22nd of February ultimo, the first directing that Brigadiers Don Pascual Liñan and Don Josef Zaldivar should be sent to ————, and the last directing that the 1st battalion of Spanish guards, serving in the 3rd army, and now at Granada, should be sent to Puerto de Santa Maria.

'Your Excellency will see, by the reports transmitted to your Excellency by this occasion, that I have obeyed the orders of the Government in respect to the Brigadiers General.

'I am not acquainted with the employment of Brigadier Liñan in the 4th army. Brigadier General Zaldivar now commands that division of the 4th army which is in Castille; Mariscal de Campo, Don Carlos de España, being absent by leave of the Regency, and Brigadier General Carroll being absent on account of sickness. But I conclude that the necessity of calling these officers to Cadiz was urgent, and, notwithstanding that this division now remains without a General officer, the order of the Government is obeyed.

'I do not exactly understand, by the terms of your Excellency's letter regarding the Spanish guards, whether you have or not sent orders to this corps to march; but at all events I have sent them the orders. I have likewise sent orders to the Conde de la Bisbal to give directions that they may be provided for on the march. I have received no

Digitized by Google

reports, nor has the Chief of the Staff, of the bad state of this battalion; and, as it is in Granada, where it ought to be well provided for, and, I understand, has been lately clothed, I am astonished that it should be in the state represented to the Regency; and I am equally surprised that such a report on any corps of the army should have reached them by any channel excepting by that appointed by themselves, and should have been deemed so authentic as to induce them to act upon it.

'I beg leave to remind your Excellency that this is the third regiment of infantry, making in the whole about 3000 men, which have been drawn from the armies on that side of the Peninsula, by orders direct from your Excellency, without any reference to my opinion. I likewise beg leave to remind your Excellency that, when you think proper to send orders direct to the troops of one army to march into the district, the resources of which are allotted to the support of another army, it is necessary to apprize the General officer commanding that army of the passage of such troops, in order that he may give directions that they may be provided for; and that, in case such troops are to remain permanently in such district, it is necessary in order that they may be transferred to the army for whose subsistence the resources of the district are allotted.

'If these measures are not adopted, the troops must continue to exist by plunder and other irregular means; and the advantages expected to result from the measures which I had the honor to propose to the Government will not be realized.

'I wait the directions of the Government to order the battalion of Spanish guards to be transferred to the Army of Reserve.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, K.B.

'MY DEAR COLE, 'Freneda, 7th March, 1813.

'The mail has just arrived and brought the enclosed letters to announce that you are made a Knight of the Bath,

Digitized by Google

of which I received an intimation some time ago. I beg leave to congratulate you on this well-deserved honor.

'The box containing the insignia is here, and I will invest you with them with the greatest satisfaction on any day you will come over here.

'We are not very roomy at Freneda, but we ought to have present the General officer and Staff of your division, and some of the commanding officers of regiments.

'I am not quite certain that it would not be best to adjourn head quarters to Ciudad Rodrigo for the occasion.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 7th March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 2nd instant, with its enclosure from Dom Miguel Forjaz, containing the request of the Portuguese Government that the persons concerned in the outrage committed at Punhete should be tried by a British Military Court; and I have to request that you will return to me the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held for the investigation of this case, which I transmitted to you in my letter of the 26th of January last.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 7th March, 1813.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will draw the attention of the Portuguese Government to the state of the arrear of pay due to the troops which form the operating army, and urge them to adopt some decisive measures to bring it up more nearly to a par with the arrear to our troops. We are now paying up to the 24th of November, whereas the Portuguese troops have not received farther than June; and yet the subsidy is paid regularly; indeed, it is the only payment not in arrear.

Digitized by Google

'The greatest inconvenience, indeed serious evils, were the consequences last campaign of the deficiency of regular payments to the Portuguese troops, which will be aggravated in the next campaign if some decided measures are not adopted to apply a remedy to the evil. I should wish the Government to apply the remedy themselves; and I suggest to them, first, to abolish the Junta de Viveres totally, and to put a stop to the payments still making in the most extravagant and shameful manner by, or on account of that infamous board; and, secondly, to raise the direct taxes, as I proposed to them last year, in Lisbon and Oporto.

'I have ascertained that the sum required to pay the officers and troops actually employed in the field amounts to between 150,000 and 160,000 dollars monthly; and, if the Portuguese Government do not adopt arrangements to satisfy me that this sum shall be paid in every month, I must state the matter to my own Government, and to the Prince Regent, and must adopt other measures which are in my power to secure the regular payment, at least on a par with our troops, of the officers and soldiers of the Portuguese army composing the army in the field.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 7th March, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter which the Chief of the Staff has received from the Chief of the Staff of the Army of Reserve of Andalusia.

'I beg that you will lay this letter before the Regency, and that you will do me the favor to explain to them that their orders cannot be obeyed as I wish to see them obeyed; that confusion must continue to exist in the military service; and that the chain and system of military subordination must be broken in upon, unless your Excellency should communicate to me, and to the Chief in command of the troops, the orders which the Government are under the necessity of sending immediately to any portion of the troops.

'Upon this point I beg leave to call your Excellency's

Digitized by Google

attention to the paragraph of my address to your Excellency of the 25th of December*: and to your Excellency's answer of the 1st of January, 1813.

'I conclude that the Government propose to adhere to what was therein arranged; and I should be glad to know their sentiments on this point. I am perfectly aware that on many occasions it may be absolutely necessary, on account of the distance at which I am from the seat of Government, that the Government should send orders direct to particular portions of the troops; and your Excellency will observe that I myself proposed to Government, by my letter from Xerez of the 10th of January, 1813, that the orders of Government to the Conde de la Bisbal, for the movement of the Army of Reserve, should be sent direct. But this practice should be limited by the necessity for it; as the discipline and subordination of the army, nay, the support of the authority of the Government itself, and the obedience to their orders, depend upon their adherence to the military rule of every army, viz., that the communications of the head to the inferiors should be made through the channel of their chiefs.

'I understand, from your Excellency's letter of the 15th of February, that the Government has given in charge to General Abadia the superintendence of various arrangements for the preparation of certain troops for an expedition beyond the seas. It would put an end to all these difficulties and discussions, and would facilitate and secure the execution of the orders and intentions of the Government upon this point, if your Excellency would do me the favor to signify to the Conde de la Bisbal, and to me, what officers and corps are to be placed at the disposition of General Abadia for this purpose; and that, on every occasion in which it should be necessary for the Government to give orders direct to any inferior officer or to the troops, you would be pleased to apprize me of them, as well as the General Officer commanding the army to which they belong.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

* See page 1.

Digitized by Google

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'Freneda, 9th March, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 4th and 5th, and I concur entirely with you regarding the conduct of the Marquez de Borba. I have already written to Sir Charles Stuart regarding the arrears due to the Portuguese troops; and, if I should not find that efficient measures are adopted to bring their pay at least on a par with that of our own troops, whom we are now paying to the 24th of November, I must give the monthly subsidy in future here to the Paymaster of the Army for that purpose.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'Wellington.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Colonel the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 9th March, 1813.

'I enclose the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of Lieut. ———, of the —nd regiment; and I request that the Court will revise both proceedings and sentence.

'In respect to the proceedings, it appears to me that as the Court thought proper to consider and forward the written testimony not on oath brought forward by the prisoner, they ought equally to have taken into consideration, and to have forwarded the letters of the Marques del Palacio, and the writen testimony *on oath*, in favor of the prosecution.

'In regard to the sentence, I beg the Court to observe that the foundation of all the General Orders against which Lieut. —— has been found guilty of offending, has been a desire on my part to prevent the committing of outrages by the soldiers, in consequence of which outrages many had lost their lives in the contests with the people of the country in defence of their property.

'It is in the power of an officer in the command of a party, such as was under Lieut. —— orders, to prevent outrages of the description proved to have been committed by his party; a plain and distinct line of conduct is traced for

Digitized by Google

him in the General Orders for every case that can possibly occur; and he is, and must be considered responsible for the conduct of the party.

'I would just beg the General Court Martial to consider whether a reprimand from the Commander of the Forces can be considered by any body as a punishment for such offences as were committed by this party; whether such a sentence can be considered as giving support and weight to the General Orders of the Commander of the Forces, or is likely to produce such an effect upon the minds of the officers of the army in general, as to operate as an example and render others more attentive; or the effect which the General Orders had in view, viz., to prevent the inhabitants of the country from taking the law into their own hands, and from revenging upon the soldiers the outrages which the soldiers commit.

'I would beg the Court likewise to observe, that without the aid of their sentence, the complaint of the Marques del Palacio supported by written documents, on oath, were sufficient grounds for me to reprimand Lieut. ——, without giving them the trouble, or taking up the time of the public by trying him; and as they have found him guilty, I consider it my duty to recommend that they should pass such a sentence as will operate as an example to others, and shall convince the allied nations that an appeal is not made to a British General Court Martial in vain.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Col. the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Campbell, Gibraltar.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 9th March, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose the extract of a letter which I received by the last mail from the Earl Bathurst; and I request you to carry into execution his Lordship's orders regarding the 2nd batt. 9th regiment, according to the state in which you may consider it to be.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General Campbell.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Campbell, Gibraltar.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 9th March, 1813.

'I enclose an extract of a letter of the 2nd February from the Earl Bathurst received by the last post; and I beg that you will be so kind as to send foreign recruits to Cadiz according to the arrangement proposed by his Lordship, if you should be able before next November.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General Campbell.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 9th March, 1813.

'I enclose a letter with its enclosures which I have received from Lieut. General Sir L. Cole, in regard to the murder of a British soldier.

'I am concerned to add, that several instances of the same kind have occurred lately in that part of Upper Beira, and much disinclination has been shown on the part of the magistrates to give that assistance to the army which every army requires.

'It is very desirable that the Government should adopt some decisive measures on these subjects.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Adjutant General.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 9th March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 18th January, in regard to —— ——, —— ——, —— ——, and —— —— ——, four soldiers of the —th regiment.

'These soldiers were part of a guard who, when escorting treasure from Lisbon and Badajoz in the year 1809, robbed the money-chest of £2500 sterling. Shortly after the robbery was committed, 2500 dollars were found in the possession of the prisoners; but no proof could ever be obtained that they had robbed the military chest, although I, and those who considered the subject with me, never entertained the slightest doubt upon the subject.

'For this reason I did not think it proper to bring these

Digitized by Google

persons to trial before a Court Martial. They must have been acquitted, and they would have had a claim to the money which had been found in their possession. As the robbery by the soldiers of the guard of the money and other articles under their charge was but too common a practice, I did not deem it expedient to hold forth to the army this example of the success with which such an outrage to such a serious extent might be committed with impunity.

'Although I cannot now lay my hands on the copy of the letter, I recollect to have applied to the authorities at home for orders in what manner to proceed in this case; but never having received any, and the commanding officer of the —nd batt. —th regiment having applied that the men might be released and might join the battalion when the battalion went home, I gave orders accordingly.

'I now request to have orders what I am to do with these men; and particularly whether I am to restore to them the money taken from them and locked in the military chest in the year 1809.

'I enclose various letters from Lieut. Colonel ——, and other papers on this subject, including the Report of the Deputy Judge Advocate of the 27th Feb. 1810, on the chance of convicting the offenders of this robbery.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 9th March, 1813.

'In answer to your letter of the 3rd February, in regard to the detention in this country of the second battalions, and their formation into provisional battalions, I can only repeat to you what I have said to Colonel Torrens, viz., that when His Royal Highness, or the Government, shall send me an order upon any subject, they will invariably find it obeyed with the utmost celerity; but if they leave the execution of their wishes to my judgment, they must expect that I shall exercise a judgment upon the subject; and that with every desire to act as they wish, I shall not adopt a measure which is in my opinion prejudicial to the service in this country.

'Every day's experience has proved to me that one soldier who has served one or two campaigns in this country

Digitized by Google

is worth two, if not three, newly sent out; and it further appears, that it signifies but little from what part of the world regiments come, as those from Gibraltar, Ceuta, Cadiz, and the Mediterranean, are equally inefficient with those from England and Ireland. The second battalions, some of which have now been four years in this army, are the best troops we have, and will render good service in the next campaign in the way in which I have organized them. It could not be expected from me that I should send away nearly 2000 of these soldiers, at a moment when every man is an object, the period of sending them away being left to my discretion.

'But let the orders that they shall be sent come from the quarter in which they ought to originate, and they shall be obeyed with alacrity; and you shall hear no complaints of their ill effects.

'I hope that your Lordship and His Royal Highness will understand that I am not at all desirous of throwing any difficulties in the way of the execution of the plans formed at home for the service at large; but that when a point is left to my judgment it can be exercised only upon the effects which the execution will have on the service in this country.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Cooke.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 10th March, 1813.

'The Secretary of State having communicated to me the intention of His Majesty's Government to send the 29th regiment to Cadiz, I have to request that on the arrival there of this corps, you will cause the 59th regiment to be embarked in the transports which shall have conveyed the 29th from England, and send them round to Lisbon.

'I have the honor to be,

'*Major General Cooke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 10th March, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 5th, to which I shall reply in a day or two. It appears to me that the Cortes

Digitized by Google

and Government have outdone themselves in the affair of the Russian troops in Spain.

'I am afraid they did not send you a correct copy of my letter to Lord Bathurst. I have desired Lord FitzRoy to write to Mr. Vaughan on the subject.

'We have received letters and papers from the 6th to the 19th of February. I am to have Lord Buckingham's blue riband. There is nothing new from Russia, no intelligence having been received for twenty days; but it appears by the French accounts, that the remnants of their army are on the Oder with a part at Posen; the Russians on this side the Vistula, but the pursuit not very active.

'Buonaparte is reconciled to the Pope; on what precise terms is not stated; but it appears that he has ceded the territory of the Holy See, in full sovereignty.

'In a Madrid paper I see that it is stated that the ecclesiastical affairs of Spain will soon be arranged under the mediation of the Pope! This is very important.

'There is nothing else of any importance.

'There is a curious letter from the Princess of Wales to the Regent.

'The votes in both Houses on the American war were unanimous.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 10th March, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose, for your Royal Highness's consideration, the copies of some letters which have passed between Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart, and me, and the commanding officers of regiments of Foot Guards, in regard to a question in which these officers conceive the privileges of the Guards are concerned.

'I confess that I do not understand the subject; and, at all events, the question having been raised by those officers, and they having continued of the same opinion upon it after they had been made acquainted with that which I had been induced to form, it is absolutely necessary that I should lay

Digitized by Google

the subject before your Royal Highness, and request your Royal Highness will procure a decision upon it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 10th March, 1813.

'I have received several accounts that General Caffarelli and Marshal Soult had been recalled from this country, the former from the command of the army of the North, the latter from that of the army of the South. I have reason to believe that the former has been relieved from his command by General Clausel, and has gone to France with those troops belonging to the Guards which still remained in the army of the North. These have been relieved in the North by the Italian division of Palombini, which, in former dispatches, I reported to your Lordship had marched to the northern parts of Spain.

'It is likewise reported that Marshal Soult had set out on his return to France, and had passed Madrid and Segovia.

'A large draft has been made from the artillery in this country to be sent to France; and likewise one of twelve men from each battalion of infantry; and it is understood that these troops form the escort of Marshal Soult.

'Marshal Soult is relieved in his command of the army of the South by General Gazan.

'I have received reports that a reinforcement of troops, amounting to about 4000 men, had entered Spain, and had arrived at Burgos.

'The enemy have made no movement of importance since I addressed your Lordship last.

'The expedition beyond the Esla was merely for the sake of plunder.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 10th March, 1813.

'I have just received a letter of the 5th instant from my brother, a copy of which, he tells me, he intends to send to

Digitized by Google

England, and which will probably be received about the same time with this, in which you will see that the Spanish Government and Cortes have outdone themselves in their conduct respecting the Russian troops.

'It luckily happens that it is most probable that the Emperor of Russia would not have it in his power to carry into execution his offer, as, if what I read in the newspapers of the state of his army be true (and indeed it must be expected that his army would suffer from their extraordinary exertions during the winter), he can have no more men, whose services would be worth having, than he would require for himself.

'Although I did not expect that the Spanish Government would hesitate about accepting the offer of Russian assistance, and that it could be possible that they would decline it, I think that, upon the whole, it is fortunate that the subject was brought under their consideration as it was brought, and at the earliest period.

'I have not seen the Cadiz newspapers beyond the 24th of last month, but the subject was then talked of in the Calle de Atocha; and I doubt not that, between that day and the 5th of March, the newspapers took a tolerably active share in the discussion.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General the Hon. E. Pakenham.

'MY DEAR PAKENHAM, 'Freneda, 11th March, 1813.

'I enclose a letter and its enclosures which I have received from Colonel Torrens, from which you will perceive that there exists a committee in the —th regiment, which I suppose is the committee for the management of the concerns of the mess; but you will see that it extends its attention to other matters, with which it ought to have no concern; and that the existence of such a committee, with such objects, and under such circumstances, is justly considered to be improper, and injurious to discipline.

'I have always considered that there is no greater incentive to the performance of duty in every situation, and that nothing upholds discipline and good order in a regiment to

Digitized by Google

a greater degree, than the sentiments and spirit of the officers belonging to it. No man dares to neglect his duty, or to conduct himself in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, if he knows that his brother officers will notice his misconduct with their disapprobation, or that it will be attended by the loss of their esteem; and I am convinced that I should carry into execution the intentions of the Commander in Chief in a very inadequate manner, if I did not guard myself against the notion that the existence of such sentiments, and such a spirit, is disapproved of at head quarters or by me.

'The existence of such a spirit among the officers of a regiment is very different from what appears in these papers as the proceedings of the committee existing in the —th regiment.

'In the former case, every officer judges and acts for himself, and he discourages misconduct or neglect of duty by his opinion and demeanor towards those guilty of either. He does not bend his opinion even to that of a whole mess, which I am sorry to say experience has shown sometimes acts in the spirit and on the principle of combination; much less does he shape his conduct according to the opinion of a committee of that mess.

'It is obvious that the existence of such a committee, taking upon themselves to advert to such circumstances as it appears have been considered by the committee in the —th regiment, must be prejudicial to subordination and to discipline, and that even the corps of officers themselves cannot with propriety act as this committee has acted.

'I beg you to inquire into the circumstances adverted to in the enclosed papers, and to call before you the officers of the —th regiment, and point out to them the danger and impropriety of their mess committee, or even their mess, continuing such conduct; and you will inform the commanding officer that I shall consider him responsible if any thing of the kind should occur in future, unless he should report the conduct of those who shall disobey my orders, and those of the Commander in Chief.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General the Hon. E. Pakenham.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 11th March, 1813.

'I enclose a letter received from Sir William Beresford regarding the balance existing in the hands of the collectors in different parts of the country. I knew of this evil before; and as long ago as January, in the year 1810, I wrote to the Government respecting it.

'We must prevail upon our friend the Marquez de Borba to let us know the real state of the revenue, and of the actual receipts, and of the balances in the hands of the several collectors. If he does not give us this information, I must mention the subject to the Prince Regent. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will talk to him upon it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 11th March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 1st of March, in which, by the orders of Government, you have enclosed representations from the Intendants of the provinces of Toledo and La Mancha, in regard to the contributions which the enemy have it in contemplation to levy from certain villages in those provinces.

'Your Excellency will have seen, from my dispatches to your Excellency since I have been appointed to command the Spanish armies, that the allied British and Portuguese army, having been actively engaged in operations in the field from the month of January to the end of the month of November, 1812, required some rest; that the troops required clothing and equipments of different descriptions, the whole of which they have not yet received; and that, above all, it was impossible to employ the army actively in the field in this part of the Peninsula till the green forage should appear for the support of the horses and animals attached to the army.

'I have therefore considered it proper to keep the Spanish troops on the defensive till the allied British and Portuguese army could take the field, even supposing the Spanish

Digitized by Google

troops were now in a situation to take the field. But, although a sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable me to enter into details upon this point, I am now sufficiently informed to be able to assure your Excellency that there is not a single battalion or squadron in a situation to take the field; that there is not in the whole kingdom of Spain a depôt of provisions for the support of a single battalion in operation for one day, nor a shilling of money in any military chest. I have not yet received the report of the mode in which the system for the support of the armies, adopted by the Cortes in January, and lately ordered by the Government, has operated; but, unless it should succeed, it is very obvious that we cannot hope for the permanent operation of any Spanish corps.

'Under these circumstances, I have had to consider of the expediency of taking any steps on the representations forwarded to me by your Excellency. The nearest troops to the points stated to be threatened by the enemy are those under Brigadier Morillo, certainly more numerous than those of the enemy threatening those points.

'But first I must inform your Excellency that the troops under Brigadier Morillo cannot be moved from their present situation, having neither money nor provisions.

'Secondly; I have to inform you that, if I should think it proper, as a military measure, to move forward the troops under Brigadier Morillo, I should think it necessary to provide for his being supported by some other corps of troops, in case the enemy should reinforce their troops, threatening the points referred to in the provinces of Toledo and La Mancha.

'The troops which would naturally support Brigadier Morillo are those of the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the Conde de la Bisbal, whose discipline and organization would thus be prematurely interrupted, even if it should be supposed that they have money and provisions to enable them to move from their present cantonments, which supposition is, I believe, directly contrary to the fact.

'The consequence, then, of moving troops to save a few villages likely to be plundered by the enemy, would certainly be, immediately, very inconvenient, and might prove

Digitized by Google

fatal in the ensuing campaign to the efficiency of the troops employed on such service.

'One of the misfortunes attending the existing war in the Peninsula is the necessity of sacrificing the interests of individuals to the cause of the nation, and to the great object of its ultimate salvation; and I have entered into detail, as far as I am able, in my answer to the Government upon this subject, because I am certain that they will receive many complaints of the same kind, and that many individuals who are not protected will think that they might be so.

'All that I can say is, that the armies are each of them as far forward as I think they can be, in a view to their subsistence, to the receipt of their equipments, &c., and to their mutual support; and that I cannot consider it advisable to risk the loss of such a body of men as that under the command of Brigadier Morillo, for example, for the sake of endeavoring to save a few villages in La Mancha and Toledo from plunder; or to render it certain that I should receive no assistance from the Conde de la Bisbal's corps in the next campaign, by moving them forward now, without magazines of provisions, or money to buy them, to support Brigadier Morillo in his operations for the protection of a few villages from plunder.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 11th March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness's letters of the 16th and 17th of February, which shall be strictly obeyed. I was induced to delay the drafting of the three regiments, respecting which I wrote to your Royal Highness, till the 20th of February, till I could be certain that the horses would have forage on their movement, and till I could get accurate returns of the state of the horse appointments; but the orders have been given for drafting the 4th dragoon guards, the 9th and 11th light dragoons, instead of the 13th. The 11th light dragoons were locally situated more conveniently for delivering the horses to the other regiments; and, having been very sickly lately, I con-

Digitized by Google

sidered it most expedient to draft them. The horses of these regiments will complete the 3rd and 5th dragoon guards. The Royals and 4th dragoons, the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th light dragoons, will give about 50 horses to the 1st German heavy dragoons. The 3rd dragoons have already 28 horses more than they can mount. The 1st hussars want only 13 horses; and the 1st German heavy cavalry want 70 horses.

'I wait for your Royal Highness's orders for drafting both men and horses from the 2nd hussars; and, in case your Royal Highness should approve of that measure, which indeed was ordered by the Secretary of State, I should propose to draft from them a sufficient number of men to complete the three squadrons of the 1st hussars, and all their horses to be distributed among the other regiments of cavalry. I should likewise propose to do the same with the 2nd German heavy dragoons, to complete the 1st regiment; and to send the remainder of the men and officers of the 2nd dragoons and 2nd hussars home to England.

'If, however, your Royal Highness should disapprove of my drafting the men, as well as the horses, of the 2nd hussars, I propose immediately to draft the horses only from those regiments. The other regiments will however certainly have more horses than they can mount. Upon this point I have to add, in addition to what I have stated in my letter to your Royal Highness of the 10th February, that each regiment has 12 mules attached to it to carry its portable forges, which mules perform the service which would otherwise be performed by horses, and they ought to be reckoned as so many in addition to each regiment.

'One of the provisional battalions shall return to England as soon as the 2nd batt. 59th regiment, which has been ordered from Cadiz, shall arrive.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*'

To Colonel the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 12th March, 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of Private

Digitized by Google

——— ———, of the —nd regiment, for desertion; and, having adverted to the disgraceful prevalency of this crime in the British army, and to the circumstances attending the desertion of this soldier, I consider it my duty to request the Court Martial to revise their sentence on his trial, and to sentence the extreme punishment which the law has allotted to his crime.

'It is always with very great regret that I trouble a General Court Martial; but it cannot be expected that crimes will be prevented by punishments, or discipline maintained in an army, unless the examples of the consequences attending the commission of these enormous offences should be of a nature to operate on the minds of the soldiers in general.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Col. the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Roche.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 12th March, 1813.

'I have received your three letters of the 14th ult. You command a division of Spanish troops, which is an integral part of what is called the 2nd army, and which must so remain till I shall give orders to the contrary. If you dislike your situation, or make any further difficulties about obeying the orders you receive, or fail to carry on the service, you must either resign your command, or, in the latter case, I shall recommend to the Government that another officer may be appointed to it.

'This division of the 2nd army is however attached at present, for the purposes of the service, to the Anglo Sicilian corps, which disembarked at Alicante last autumn; and I have no doubt that General Elio will give every facility in his power to enable the division to perform its duty as it ought in that situation.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Roche.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Major General Roche.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 12th March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 14th ult. on the subject of 40 mules which have been lately sent to Alicante, and consigned to the care of the British Consul, by Nebot, a guerrilla chief; and, in reply to your request that they should be appropriated to the service of the artillery attached to your division, I have to acquaint you that, as these mules were presented to me by Nebot, they are my property, and I have given them to the British artillery attached to the Anglo Sicilian troops at present at Alicante.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Roche.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Roche.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 12th March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 25th ult. on the subject of the nature of the original establishment of the corps of troops under your command; and, in reply to it, I beg to refer you to the letter (No. 1) which I have this day written to you.

'I am perfectly aware of your merits; but I cannot allow you or any other officer to consider yourself independent of the regular authorities of the army in which you are serving.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Roche.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 13th March, 1813.

'I have this morning read your letters of the 10th and 11th. I have always intended to remove you to the 2nd division as soon as Sir Thomas Graham should arrive, and I have no reason to believe that there will be any difficulty in so doing.

'I am sorry to receive so bad an account of my friends the Guards. I had thoughts of sending the 1st brigade to Oporto, which will, I think, do them most good.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To General Castaños.

' MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, ' à Freneda, ce 13 Mars, 1813.

' Je vous envoie une réponse officielle par cette occasion sur l'organisation des troupes en Galice, et sur la cavalerie de Penne Villemur. Soyez sûr que je ne presserai aucune réforme, et qu'on verra qu'on ne perdra rien en force, mais, au contraire, qu'on gagnera dans celle dont je me mêlerai.

' Je ne vois aucune raison pourquoi vous ne disposeriez pas de Salvador comme vous voudrez; et vous n'avez qu'à dire comment vous voulez disposer de lui, et je l'arrangerai. C'est jetter un tel homme par la fenêtre que de le mettre à l'Armée de Reserve de la Galice, qui n'existe pas, même sur papier.

' Je ne veux rien entreprendre dans les affaires qui ne m'appartiennent pas. Le Gouvernement doit savoir mieux que moi si le Ministre de la Guerre leur sert; et c'est leur affaire, et non pas la mienne.

' Je suis très content du Chef de l'Etat Major, qui me parait un homme fort sage et discret; et qui ne se mêle que de ses propres affaires, qu'il fait très bien.

' Je suis bien aise de ce que vous me dites du père du Général Giron; et je vous prie de le féliciter de ma part. Pour ce qui est de l'avancement de Giron, je vous parle comme si vous n'étiez pas son oncle, et je vous assure que j'ai la meilleure opinion de ses talens; et je suis bien sûr qu'il ira loin dans la carrière militaire. Mais ce n'est pas possible pour moi de demander son avancement à présent sans demander celui des autres, ses anciens, ou ses contemporains. Je ne suis pas insensible aux avantages qu'il y aurait au Commandant en Chef qui commencerait sa carrière en demandant une promotion d'Officiers Généraux; mais j'avoue que je prefere avoir ces avantages dans l'armée Espagnole comme je les ai eu dans d'autres armées; c'est à dire, en faisant strictement mon devoir envers le public, aussi bien qu'envers les officiers et les soldats de l'armée. Sous ces circonstances, je désire beaucoup ne pas demander de promotion à présent.

' Agréez, &c.

' *Général Castaños.* ' WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

'J'ai des nouvelles de Londres que le Prince Régent m'a donné l'Ordre de la Jarretière.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 13th March, 1813.

'I enclose a letter and its enclosures from Lord Bathurst, in regard to an inquiry into the sale of stores destined for the Spanish army by ——. Have you received any answer regarding the inquiry which it was agreed you were to make on the letter on the same subject which I received from Lord Bathurst when I was at Cadiz?

'There is nothing new. It is reported that King Joseph is quitting Madrid, and is about to establish his head quarters at Valladolid. I believe this report, as I find from Valladolid that Reille has removed from the palace there, which is in a state of preparation for some other person, and that quarters are prepared for Reille at Tordesillas. It appears that they are all confoundedly alarmed at our position in the Sierra.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Rt. Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Officers, Knights of the Tower and Sword.

'GENTLEMEN, 'Freneda, 15th March, 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has been pleased to appoint you a Knight (————) of the Order of the Tower and Sword; and, having requested the permission of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great Britain and Ireland for you to accept this honor, the Secretary of State has answered me as follows:—"Having laid before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent the lists accompanying your Lordship's dispatch, No. 10, of the British officers upon whom the Portuguese Government has been pleased to confer the Order of the Tower and Sword, I have received His Royal Highness's commands to desire your Lordship will communicate to those officers the Prince Regent's gra-

Digitized by Google

cious permission that they should accept this honorable mark of distinction, and bear the insignia of the Order."

'I have at the same time to inform you that, having requested the directions of the Secretary of State whether the officers who should be permitted to receive this distinction were to take the appellation borne by English knights, his Lordship has answered me in the negative, unless they should be knighted by His Majesty's authority.

'I enclose a letter from the Prince Regent of Portugal, and the insignia of the Order of the Tower and Sword.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'To the Officers, 'WELLINGTON.
Knights of the Tower and Sword.'

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 15th March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing one of the 5th February from General the Baron d'Eroles; and I have to inform you that, in regard to the point stated by General Baron d'Eroles, I have adopted the following arrangements:

'First; I have given directions that arrangements may be made for removing from Catalonia, General Milans, Brigadier Porcas, and the Auditor de Guerra, Sala, the detail of which I shall hereafter have the honor of laying before your Excellency.

'Secondly; all matters relating to the armies managed by the civil authorities being, by the decree of the Cortes of the 6th January, 1813, under the direction and management of the Captains General of the several provinces, I have called upon those officers for returns of the state of the levies of recruits in the several provinces; and as soon as I shall receive these returns, I shall have the honor of proposing to the Regency the allotment of recruits to the army of Catalonia.

'In the mean time, I have heard that there are 8000 recruits in Galicia, and it is advisable that the Regency should take measures to provide means to transport to Catalonia half of that number from the ports in that kingdom.

Digitized by Google

'I beg to know from your Excellency what measures are adopted on this subject.

'The Government have before them my proposition to transport to Catalonia the regiments of Pontevedra and El Principe from Galicia, the means of transport for which troops are already gone to Coruña, and are waiting for orders to be given subsequently to your Excellency's answer to my letter of the 1st instant.

'I have written by this occasion to the Ambassador of His Britannic Majesty at Cadiz, to request him to assist the troops in Catalonia with clothing as far as may be in his power.

'The Government know best whether any assistance in corn can be sent to Catalonia from Cadiz. I am quite certain that, under existing circumstances, and till the civil administrations shall be better organized, it will be quite impossible to send any corn for some time from the provinces not occupied by the enemy.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 17th March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 5th of March, in regard to the formation of a depôt of instruction for the cavalry at San Carlos.

'An institution of this description is always, in the abstract, useful; but there are various points connected with the establishment of this institution upon which it is impossible for me to give an opinion, till I shall know the sentiments of the Government upon various subjects which I have laid before them.

'Your Excellency has ordered this institution to be formed without consulting my opinion, and without transmitting the orders of the Government through me, although, of all other points in every military establishment, those relating to technical discipline have always been reckoned the peculiar province of the Commander in Chief.

'Your Excellency has ordered corps of cavalry to join

Digitized by Google

this new institution without consulting my opinion, or transmitting the orders of Government through me, which corps of cavalry I had destined for other services. You have appointed a commandant and other officers to the institution without consulting my opinion, or receiving any recommendation from me or any other officer upon the subject.

'I beg again to refer the Government to my letters to your Excellency of the 4th and 25th December, 1812, and to your Excellency's answers of the 24th December and 1st January, 1813, and to receive a final decision from the Government whether they propose to adhere to their engagement, solemnly entered into with me after repeated discussions, or whether they do not; and I beg to have decisive answers to my letters noted in the margin*, to which no answers have yet been received.

'I now tell your Excellency that I propose to take the field at the head of the allied British and Portuguese army at the earliest possible moment, and that I have every reason to believe that, in consequence of the delays by the Government in issuing the orders consequent to the arrangements settled by me at Cadiz, complained of in my letter of the 7th February, and in consequence of the interference of the Government in every military arrangement contrary to their engagements, I do not believe that any Spanish corps will be in readiness to move till late in the season, if any should be in a state to move at all.

'As appertaining to this subject, I enclose the copy of a letter received from the Chief of the Staff of the army of reserve, in regard to officers belonging to corps in the army of reserve being detained in the depôt of the cavalry at the Isla, without the knowledge of the Conde de la Bisbal, of myself, or of any other military authority.

'I have other complaints of the same purport from the Conde de la Bisbal, of orders sent by your Excellency to troops under his command without any communication to him, and of his ignorance whether these and others are or are not under his command, upon which I can give him no

* One of 7th February; two of 24th ditto; one of 1st March; one of 5th ditto; one of 7th ditto; and two of 15th ditto.

Digitized by Google

answer, not having received from your Excellency the slightest intimation of the movement of the corps, of the objects in moving them, or of any circumstance regarding their movement.

'I repeat to your Excellency that it is quite impossible that any military establishment can go on in this manner; that it is essentially necessary that the Government should adhere to one uniform mode of proceeding, and channel of communication with the army, which has been settled by their engagements with me, as the only mode by which regularity and military efficiency can be ensured, or their own authority preserved; and I earnestly intreat them to decide finally whether they will or not adhere to those engagements.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 15th March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letters of the 6th and 12th of March, No. 1 of the former date, and Nos. 1 and 2 of the latter.

'I beg to inform you that the Juiz de Fora of Sabugal did not make his complaint judicially, but as an individual; and, in order to prove the case before the competent tribunal, it was necessary that he should be examined before the General Court Martial by which Mr. Thompson was tried, and acquitted, as I believe, for want of the evidence of the Juiz de Fora.

'That of which I complained in my letter of the 22nd ultimo was, not only that an accusation should have been brought forward by the Government, apparently uncalled for, and certainly unfounded, "that the magistrates were called upon to attend upon the Courts Martial of the British army in a manner inconsistent with the rules of politeness," but that it should be contended that, when summoned to attend the British Courts Martial, they were not bound, nay, according to the law, ought not to attend. I admitted that a British Court Martial could have no jurisdiction or authority in Portugal, excepting by courtesy; and I proposed that, to get rid of all these difficulties, I should apply to you, and you to the Government, to order the attendance

Digitized by Google

upon Courts Martial of those persons whose evidence might be necessary.

'In answer to this proposition, the Government have sent the note of Dom Miguel Forjaz of the 4th March, and the *Alvara* of 21st October, 1763, from which it appears that, according to the 9th clause, the Portuguese Court Martial is bound to receive as evidence the written testimony forwarded to them by a magistrate.

'I now beg that you will inform the Portuguese Government that a British Court Martial cannot receive written testimony, unless in extraordinary cases of which they are witnesses, which cases I cannot take upon myself to define; and therefore the *Alvara* of October, 1763, and the *Portaria* of the 9th March, 1813, enclosed in your letter No. 2 of the 12th March, extending to British Courts Martial the *Alvara* of October, 1763, are quite inapplicable to our situation, or to the difficulties of the question.

'I now beg leave to submit to your consideration, and that of the Portuguese Government, the copy of a letter of the 11th March, from Major General Long, the President of a General Court Martial, assembled for the trial of Serjeant Waters of the 13th light dragoons, for misconduct at Monforte in respect to billets, the complaint respecting which had come from the Government through you.

'You will see in Major General Long's letter an account of the conduct of the Juiz de Fora, when called upon to answer a question put to him by the Court, apparently most important for the conviction or justification of the serjeant under trial; and, from your knowledge of the English law of evidence, which, as far as I can judge, is the best general rule for the discovery of truth, by which Courts Martial ought to be guided, you will see how impossible it is for any Court Martial to proceed to any sentence, excepting that of acquittal, upon such defective information as that which this court have before them, without the testimony of the Juiz de Fora.

'I beg you to draw the attention of the Portuguese Government to the facts stated in Major General Long's letter as applicable to the *Alvara* of October, 1763; and as I have brought under the consideration of the British Government the expediency of enabling Courts Martial to receive written

Digitized by Google

testimony when on foreign service, and as this subject will probably come under the consideration of the Legislature in the course of this session of Parliament, I recommend that if the Portuguese Government should not be disposed to adopt some measures to oblige the inhabitants of Portugal, magistrates as well as others, to attend Courts Martial when summoned, you should forward this correspondence to His Majesty's Government, in order that they may see how this matter stands in this country.

'In regard to the Juiz de Fora of Monforte, however, I must request you to draw the attention of the Government to his conduct in a very particular manner. I do not believe that the law of Portugal would justify him in refusing to give evidence before a Portuguese Court Martial on the points on which he refused to give evidence before the British Court Martial, of which Major General Long was President; and considering that he had himself made the complaint against the serjeant under trial, and that the Court had assembled at Monforte for his convenience, and that of the other witnesses in the trial, courtesy at least should have induced him to answer the questions put to him, and to treat the Court with politeness, and at all events not with insolence.

'It is impossible for me to form a decided judgment whether, in point of Portuguese law, this Juiz de Fora was right or wrong in refusing to answer these questions, but of this I am quite certain, that in his conduct towards the Court Martial, in shutting them out of the place appointed by himself for their assembly, he treated them in a manner in which no Court ought to be treated; and if the Governors of the Kingdom do not think proper to notice such conduct, I beg that you will bring the subject under the consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as I shall under that of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

'I now come to the consideration of your letter, No. 1, of the 12th March, and its enclosure of the 10th March from Dom Miguel Forjaz, containing a complaint of the same magistrate of Monforte, against the commanding officer of the 13th light dragoons, for confining and punishing a native of Portugal for buying corn from a soldier. The records of

Digitized by Google

the Portuguese Government, and the orders of this army, will show that I have not been unwilling to notice complaints of this description, and to bring them to inquiry, and those complained against to punishment, if they should be found to deserve it; but I must be excused from taking any farther notice of these cases, which is really useless in a view to justice, and only tends to bring into contempt the complaints of the Government and my authority, till some satisfactory arrangement shall be made respecting the necessity of giving testimony before a Court Martial, and some measures shall have been adopted by the Government to mark to the public their sense of the conduct of the magistrate of Monforte.

'I lament as much as the Government can that these questions should have arisen. It cannot be very agreeable to me to have to consider and write upon them; and those are responsible for the discussion of them who, knowing the necessity there is for the assistance of a British army to assist in the defence of the country, have by their conduct given rise to them, and have brought matters to such a state as that if there should unfortunately exist a necessity for continuing the army in Portugal during another season, it is more than probable that, notwithstanding all my efforts to prevent the misfortune, there will be serious conflicts between the magistrates and people on one side, and the troops of both nations on the other.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 15th March, 1813.

'A considerable sum of money is about to be sent to Lisbon for the use of the army, in pagodas, with directions from the Treasury that they may be recoined at the Portuguese mint, into Portuguese coins.

'I have requested Sir Charles Stuart to have an assay made of them at the Portuguese mint, and that he will take measures to ascertain the length of time which will be required to recoin the whole sum. I have likewise requested him to send a few of the pagodas to you at Cadiz; and I

Digitized by Google

request you to have them assayed, to ascertain the sum they will produce in Spanish 8 and 4 dollar pieces; also the length of time which will be required to recoin them to the value of £150,000.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'The Right Hon. 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 15th March, 1813.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know what quantity of clothing you have still in store. I want to send 6000 complete suits to the army of Catalonia, and about 4000 to Alicante, for Elio's army. I have only 2000 at Lisbon, but these are wanted for Estremadura.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'The Right Hon. 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 15th March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 8th. It appears to me that the Cortes have again outdone themselves in their proceedings on the change of the Regency. I never have known a shoe-black dismissed in such a style! This proceeding will do them a great deal of harm.

'——— ——— must have mistaken Sir John Murray; and I can adopt no proceeding in regard to the Sicilian levies, on what he says.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'The Right Hon. 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 16th March, 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you that I have received the notification of the approbation of the Prince Regent that the officers in His Majesty's service, and others of His Majesty's subjects in the service of the Prince Regent of Portugal,

Digitized by Google

on whom His Royal Highness had recently conferred the Order of the Tower and Sword, might accept the same, and wear the insignia.

'I enclose the copy of the letter which I have written upon this subject to the several officers of the British army upon whom this same honor had been conferred.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Major General Baron Bock.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 16th March, 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of Corporal ——, —— ——, —— ——, and —— ——, of the —th regiment, and likewise on the trial of —— ——, —— ——, and —— ——, of the —th regiment, which I return to you, and request that the proceedings and sentence of both may be revised.

'In regard to the first mentioned trial, the Court have admitted in their proceedings a statement put in, and sworn to by Lieut. ——, containing much matter not of his own knowledge, and in fact applicable to other cases, instead of allowing him to refresh his memory by his paper made out at the time of the transaction, and making him tell his own story. This paper is besides separate from the proceedings, and unsigned.

'The proceedings of the Court Martial have not been signed by the acting Judge Advocate.

'In regard to the sentence, that on —— and —— is illegal. The General Court Martial have not the power, either by the Mutiny Act or Articles of War, to pass a sentence that a soldier shall serve for a period of years, or for life, beyond the seas, for any crime excepting desertion. This sentence, therefore, must be altered.

'Observing, likewise, the disorders committed by the party to which the soldiers belonged on their march from Lisbon to Coimbra, and that ——, who was acting corporal, has been found guilty of a most atrocious offence, and that —— has been found guilty, as well of that offence as of

Digitized by Google

mutiny, I hope that the Court will consider it necessary to make an example of these soldiers, and to sentence the full punishment which the law allows.

'In regard to the proceedings on the other trial, it is required by the General Regulations of the service that those of each separate trial should be headed by the names of the President and members of the Court, which has been omitted, and the Judge Advocate has omitted to sign the proceedings.

'There is the same objection to the sentence as to that on the other trial under consideration, with this additional objection, that it is contrary to law to sentence restitution in cases of felony. This remark does not apply to the money found on the prisoners.

'I hope likewise that the Court will consider it necessary to make an example of these offenders, and to sentence a punishment to the full extent allowed by the law.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Baron Bock.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Vice Admiral G. Martin.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 16th March, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter, and its enclosures, which I have received from the Secretary of State; and I beg leave to suggest to you the expediency of sending to England the transports referred to by the Transport Board, and of retaining in their stead others of a smaller size, which may be sent from England.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Vice Admiral G. Martin.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To —— ——, Esq.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 16th March, 1813.

'I had the honor of receiving by the last post your letter of the 24th February, and I am very much obliged to you for the details into which you have entered regarding the means of obtaining intelligence for this army. In general we have not been deficient in that respect; but as it is always desirable to obtain as much as possible, I could have

Digitized by Google

wished you had gone into still further details respecting the mode of obtaining intelligence at Paris, which is, I believe, very difficult; and respecting the execution of your plan of communicating it by a newspaper; and respecting the facilities of receiving such newspaper in this country.

'In England it is not impossible to communicate intelligence by a newspaper. Indeed the contents of all the newspapers are intelligence to the enemy, upon which I know that plans of operations have been formed; and it appeared upon a trial for treason, some years ago, that very detailed information was conveyed to the enemy in this manner. But I do not see how this could be done in France, where the press is under such extraordinary restrictions. Then, if the information could be obtained and inserted in a newspaper in France as proposed, it appears to me to be quite impossible to receive it at the head of this army, excepting by England.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'—— ——, *Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 16th March, 1813.

'I have given directions that 500 of the 4000 sets of cavalry clothing and appointments should be landed at Coruña, and the remainder sent to Lisbon, where 500 more are to be landed, and the remaining 3000 then to be sent to Cadiz; and I have assembled the body of the Spanish cavalry on the Guadalquivir to receive them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 16th March, 1813.

'I enclose a letter, and its enclosure, which I have received from the Secretary of State, in regard to the recoinage at Lisbon of a sum of money expected from England in pagodas.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will have these pagodas assayed at the Portuguese mint, in order to ascertain what they will produce in Portuguese coins; and

Digitized by Google

if you will send a few of them to Cadiz, in order that Sir Henry Wellesley may have them assayed at the Spanish mint, as it may be desirable to have them converted into Spanish instead of Portuguese coins.

'I also request that you will have it ascertained how long it will take to convert the whole into Portuguese coins.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 16th March, 1813.

'I request you to take an early opportunity of returning my most grateful acknowledgments to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the fresh mark of his favor which your Lordship has informed me it is His Royal Highness's intention to confer upon me, by sending me the Blue Riband vacated by the death of the Marquis of Buckingham. I hope that His Royal Highness believes that I am grateful for all his favors, and that I shall endeavor to prove my gratitude by continued zeal in his service.

'I likewise request your Lordship to accept my thanks for your favorable representation and recommendation of my service to His Royal Highness, to which I am much indebted.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Earl of Liverpool.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 16th March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 24th February, in regard to the medals, and I concur entirely with you regarding all the improvements you propose on the subject. You have provided a remedy for a difficulty which I could never get over in a way at all satisfactory to myself.

'I likewise agree with you in the propriety of having a cross with eight bars, or a star with eight points, for those who are entitled to more than seven distinctions.

'I am not certain that it would not be best that all General Officers, as well as others, should wear the medal or cross at the button hole till they should receive the last distinction. It is very awkward to ride in round the neck.

Digitized by Google

'According to the new principle, I believe that General Alava and General O'Lalor ought to have the cross instead of a medal, and I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you will so arrange it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Alava's name is Mariscal de Campo Don Miguel Ricardo de Alava. O'Lalor's, Brig. Don J. O'Lalor.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 16th March, 1813.

'I have read your clause to enable Courts Martial to receive written testimony, and it is my opinion that not only the words included by you in the brackets must be omitted, but the following proviso, that the witness shall not be capable of attending.

'The crimes which give us most trouble are those committed by soldiers belonging to detachments on a march, and generally at a distance from their regiments, or any station at which they can be tried. For instance, the soldiers respecting whom I sent you the inquiry lately, committed the crimes for which they are to be tried at every stage on the road from Lisbon to Coimbra, a distance of about 130 miles. They were halted at Coimbra, because, the cavalry being by accident in that neighbourhood, it was possible to try them there; otherwise, to join their regiments, they would have gone 100 miles farther. But still, if the presence of the accused should be necessary when the written deposition is taken, we must have detachments with officers travelling backwards and forwards in charge of prisoners to be present at the taking of depositions against them, and these prisoners would have had to march from 100 to 200 miles. It is obvious that in many cases they would have to go much farther; and in some cases, such as retreats, in which the grossest outrages are committed, of which written depositions might be procured, it must be impossible to send the prisoners to be present at the time they are taken.

'Then the other proviso will render the whole clause nugatory. I believe it seldom happens that a witness is not *capable* of attending a Court, at all events it is not very easy of proof. I believe likewise that a Court Martial, like

Digitized by Google

every other court, is bound at present to receive the best evidence which can be procured, and that if it can be proved that a witness cannot attend, and his written deposition is produced, it must be received. The evil for which I want a remedy is, that owing to the distance from the seat of the jurisdiction, the inconvenience of attendance to the witnesses is so great that they prefer suffering the injury to incurring it; and they will not attend, and the guilty escape punishment; not that they are not capable of attending.

'Then there is another very serious consideration on this subject, upon which I have desired Sir Charles Stuart to address the Secretary of State, and that is, the objections made by the Portuguese magistrates to attend Courts Martial as witnesses, to substantiate complaints against British officers and soldiers. I have had frequent discussions with the Portuguese Government, through His Majesty's Minister, on this subject, particularly lately; and they have, upon a proposition of mine that all summonses of witnesses to attend a British Court Martial should proceed from the Government, passed a *Portaria*, placing our Courts Martial on the same footing as Portuguese Courts Martial; and they have sent me the *Alvara* of October, 1763, which regulates the mode in which Portuguese Courts Martial are to obtain the evidence of persons not military.

'From this it appears that a Portuguese Court Martial is bound to receive as evidence the written deposition sent to it by a magistrate, and this clause is construed to include his own. In several instances lately, therefore, the magistrates have refused to attend to give evidence against officers and soldiers of whom they had complained; disputes of a disagreeable nature have ensued; and, in fact, the jurisdiction of British Courts Martial is at an end as to all cases of this description. It is obvious that either the one country or the other must alter its law.

'I wish that somebody would look over the proceedings of Courts Martial of this army, and they would see in what a state that jurisdiction stands. There is nobody knows it better than Mr. Larpent, who is a most valuable addition to the Staff of this army.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. Colonel Sherlock, 4th Dragoon Guards.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 17th March, 1813.

'I have received this morning your letter of the 16th instant, which I confess has surprised me not a little, as I thought I had explained sufficiently in the General Order for drafting the regiments of cavalry, that the arrangements had been made much against my inclination. It is useless to say more, than to assure you that I have contended against it to the utmost extent, and, till it was *positively ordered*, I did not carry it into execution.

'I assure you that I have not served so long without knowing the difference between soldiers who have served, and those who have not; and as the Commander of the army, I should certainly prefer to take the horses from the latter to taking them from the former; but if my superiors are of a different opinion, or prefer a different course, it is my duty to obey. I am responsible for the selection I have made of the regiments whose services are to be "rejected," not by me, but by the orders of my superiors; and I hope that I have selected those regiments, the loss of whose services in the Peninsula will be the least disadvantageous here, and to whom a return to England is most necessary.

'If I have erred in my judgment I am sorry for it; but I must say that I am responsible to no person in this country, and to none but my superiors for what I have done on this occasion.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Sherlock.*' 'Wellington.

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 17th March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th instant, and I am much obliged to you for having sent me the information contained in your letter, regarding the wants of the troops under your command.

'I have ordered the Duque del Parque to move all the troops of the 3rd army out of the province of Cordova; and I have ordered that inquiries might be made regarding the squadron of Pedroches.

'I must delay giving answers on the other military points

Digitized by Google

referred to in your letter, till I shall know whether the Government propose to adhere to their engagements with me, and to carry on the military service as it ought to be carried on, or to continue to move corps by direct communication from the Minister at War, without reference to the ordinary channels of military subordination, to the common rules of discipline, or to the solemn engagements made with me after repeated discussion.

'In regard to the subject of finance, referred to in your Excellency's letter, I wish that the Intendant had gone into still farther details, and had stated the amount of the produce of each branch of the revenue of that part of the kingdom of Seville left under his management; the produce of that part which he has mortgaged to feed the troops till the end of March; and for what period he had mortgaged it. It is desirable to have the same reports on the produce of the province of Cordova, setting against that produce the expenses of the troops of the 3rd army.

'If any circumstance prevents the produce of the revenue from being realized as it ought to be, the Intendant of the army should report it to your Excellency, as well as to the Minister of Hacienda, in order that Government may be applied to to apply a remedy.

'Your Excellency will observe that, under the orders of Government, nine tenths of the produce of the revenues of Cordova and Seville are applicable to the maintenance of the army under your command, and that it is highly important to your Excellency to know the exact produce of these nine tenths, because you will observe that, under the 11th article of the decree of the Cortes, you, as Commander in Chief of the army, are held responsible for the expenditure, and no money of that allotted for the army ought to be issued from the chest without your sanction. The Intendant, therefore, ought not to have mortgaged the produce of the *Aduana* without your consent.

'I do not mean to cast blame upon this arrangement, of the details of which I have no knowledge, and it may be very proper; but I advert to it to point out to your Excellency the control which you possess, and ought to exercise, over the financial system of the army under your command.

'In regard to the levy of the horses and mares, I beg to

Digitized by Google

refer you to the 2nd article of the same decree of the Cortes, in which you will see that the civil authorities in the provinces of which you are the Captain General are subordinate to you in all matters relating to the military; and it rests with you to give them such orders as you may think proper, in order to enforce the levy of the horses and mares. I recommend to you, however, in conformity with the wishes of the Government, to exercise this power with discretion and moderation.

'I shall write to you again shortly in regard to the movement of your troops, of whose progress in discipline I am happy to receive so good an account. In respect to their early movements, much will depend upon the realization of the resources.

'I have written to His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Cadiz regarding the state of the stores of clothing and arms at Cadiz; and as soon as I shall receive his answer, I hope to be able to make arrangements for the supply of your wants of those articles.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 17th March, 1813.

'I enclose a letter of the 5th instant, which I have received from the Minister at War, in regard to the draft made by order of your Excellency of the men from the 2nd regiment of Malaga to the regiments of Campo Mayor, and 2nd of Catalonia; and I likewise enclose the regulation of Government of the 4th December, 1812, from which you will observe that this act was a departure from it.

'I do not by any means question the propriety or necessity of the act itself, of which I entertain no doubt; and I am convinced, that if your Excellency had adverted to the inclosed order, you would not have adopted the measure without their previous consent, through the regular authority. I beg leave at the same time to point out the necessity of considering well every measure that is adopted on every subject, and whether it is consistent with law and regulation.

Digitized by Google

'Unless we should adopt and adhere to this practice, and unless we should ourselves set the example of obeying strictly the orders of our superiors, we cannot expect that our inferiors will obey ours, and all the foundation of our hopes of restoring the service to its former state of discipline and order will vanish.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 17th March, 1813.

'I have received your Excellency's letter of the 5th March, regarding the conduct of the Conde de la Bisbal, in drafting soldiers from the 2nd regiment of Malaga into the regiments of Campo Mayor, and 1st of Catalonia; and having perused the regulation of 4th December, 1812, this conduct certainly militates with it.

'I have written to the Conde de la Bisbal, to desire that he will attend strictly in every respect to the regulation; but I beg leave to observe to your Excellency, that I can have no authority over the army, and that it is totally out of my power to give that support which I wish to give to the orders of Government, if your Excellency, as the Minister of War, does not adhere to military principles, and to the engagements of the Government with me in your communications with the army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lord Somerville.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 17th March, 1813.

'I am very much obliged to you for your letter, which I received by the last post; and I take this opportunity of also thanking you for the share you had in the kindness towards me of Mr. Perceval and Lord Liverpool, in securing for me the estate of Wellington Park. It appears to me that every thing that your Lordship proposes should be done there is most judicious, and I conclude that you have given directions about making the road, the planting, and the letting of the land. You have not mentioned the name of the person whom you have recommended to Mr. Litchfield

Digitized by Google

as the man of business; but I will write to my brother on the subject, and desire he may be employed.

'I am very much obliged to you for your kind intentions to take a look at my concerns in Somersetshire at times, and I only hope that you will make the use you please of everything belonging to me there. I am happy to tell you that your friend Mr. Head and his brother are going on remarkably well; the former is much esteemed by his superiors, and you may depend upon my attending to him when there shall be an opportuity of promoting him, and he shall have been a sufficient length of time in the department.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lord Somerville.* 'WELLINGTON.

'I wrote to Pole fully some time ago, in regard to further purchases in Somersetshire; and I shall write to him this day in regard to the purchase you mention for £3600 on the same manor.'

To the Hon. W. Wellesley Pole.

'MY DEAR WILLIAM, 'Freneda, 17th March, 1813.

'I received only by the last post your letters of the 28th January, and I trust that long before this you will have received mine of the 27th January.

'I have a letter from Lord Somerville, in which he tells me that the two manors of Wellington Park are contracted for to most responsible tenants, for £1000 per annum, from Ladyday next, woods included. I conclude that this contract must be carried into execution by a lease signed by myself, unless I should give a power of attorney to you or somebody else to sign leases for me during my absence. I have written to Lord Somerville, and he will talk to you upon this subject, as well as regarding the purchase for £3600 of another estate in the same manor, which I think desirable. But if the trustees have settled to purchase any other estate, either with or without the assistance of my own money, I will purchase this estate myself.

'Lord Somerville has likewise recommended to Mr. Litchfield a man of business in Somersetshire, whose name he does not mention in his letter to me; but I conceive that I cannot do better than employ any person he recommends.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Hon. W. Wellesley Pole.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 17th March, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose, for your Lordship's information, the extract of a letter from Major General Cooke, reporting the arrival of the detachments of De Watteville's corps at Cadiz, and stating that the whole of the corps is now assembled there.

'Your Lordship will also perceive, that the clothing which I reported in my letter of the 10th ult., that the regiment much required, had not reached Cadiz on the 10th inst.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 17th March, 1813.

'Marshal Soult has continued his march to the northward, with the detachment of drafts from the troops on the Tagus; and it is reported that he has passed the Douro on his way to France.

'The enemy have withdrawn the greater number of their detachments from La Mancha, and some of the troops of the army of the South are in movement through the Sierra, by which Castille is divided from Estremadura, towards Avila, in which town a division of that army is expected. I believe that this movement has been occasioned by the position of our troops in the Sierra de Bejar.

'There has been no other movement of importance. The enemy's troops which had crossed the Esla have retired again.

'Since I addressed your Lordship last, I have received reports from Colonel Longa, that he had taken the fort of Cubo, near Pancorbo, on the 25th of January; and on the 13th of February he had surprised at Pozo de la Sal, a detachment of the division of Palombini, under that General, and had killed or wounded 16 officers, and above 200 soldiers.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

Digitized by Google

To General Castaños.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 18th March, 1813.

'In answer to that part of your letter of the 5th instant, which relates to the causes for forming the disposable infantry of the army of Galicia into 13 corps, and for the removal of three chiefs, and for the appointment of three officers to be Commandants of regiments, I enclose a report which I have received from the Inspector of infantry.

'I have therefore given directions that Don Ignacio Balanzat, Don Josef Miranda, and Don Salvador Valencia, may be recommended to be Lieutenant Colonels of the three regiments named by your Excellency; and I will further recommend, that Colonels may not be appointed to those regiments for the present.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Robert Hill, commanding the Brigade of Household Cavalry.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 19th March, 1813.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know whether it would now be inconvenient to the Household Brigade of cavalry to move from their present cantonments to make room for the Hussars.

'I have not written to you since I have had the honor of being appointed Colonel of the Royal regiment of Horse Guards, Blue. I hope that you and the officers of the regiment will believe that I am very sensible of the honor which has thus been conferred upon me; and that I shall be most happy to take an early opportunity of forming an acquaintance with the regiment.

'I hope that in the mean time you will let me know if I can do any thing which can be of use to the regiment, or to any individual belonging to it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir Robert Hill.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 19th March, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 15th and 16th inst., and I am very sorry to hear of your accident. You had

Digitized by Google

better allow those of the vessels which can go, to sail with the clothing which they have on board which is not damaged.

'As for Leite and Victoria, do as you please about them. I sent their papers, particularly those of the former, to you, because I did not choose to have any thing to do with them, excepting by your desire. Leite says that I recommended him upon a former occasion; but I am sure I have no recollection of such recommendation, excepting in a dispatch to my own Government, in which I may have mentioned the accommodation he gave to our hospitals in the first year; and it is not impossible that Villiers may have copied that paragraph of my dispatch, and given it to him.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Lieut. General the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 19th March, 1813.

'The mother of the lady carried off by —— —— of the —th regiment, having complained to me of his conduct, and having desired my assistance to remove her daughter from the disgraceful situation in which she is now placed, I consented to grant it, on the condition of a promise on her part, that the daughter should not be ill treated, and above all, should not be confined in a convent.

'I enclose the letter from the lady, in which she makes the engagement as above pointed out; and I beg that you will call upon —— —— to restore the young lady to her family. If he should decline to do so upon your order, I beg you to put him in close arrest, and then to take measures to remove the young lady from his power into that of her family at ——; as I cannot allow any officer of this army to be guilty of such a breach of the laws of Portugal as to carry away a young lady, and retain her in the cantonments of the army, contrary to the wishes of her parents and relations.

'I beg you to return the enclosed letter.

'If you should find it necessary to place —— —— in close arrest, you will release him as soon as the young lady shall be with her relations at ——; but you will

Digitized by Google

inform —— —— that he has my positive orders not to cross the Coa.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, K.B.'

To General Castaños.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'Freneda, ce 19 Mars, 1813.

'J'ai reçu votre lettre du 12, et je vous suis bien obligé de vos reflections sur l'organisation proposée pour l'infanterie. Votre plan est surement le meilleur, c'est celui des Français, et celui sur lequel toute l'infanterie du monde devrait être formée; mais malheureusement, il ne sied pas aux circonstances du moment, et je crois que la seule chose que nous puissions faire, c'est d'adopter celui que j'ai proposé.

'Je doute très fort que vous trouverez convenable de faire l'arrangement que vous proposez pour les troupes de Castille et d'Estremadure. En tout cas je vous conseille de faire un arrangement qui soit permanent pour le commandement des places, et de ces deux provinces en votre absence, pour lesquelles vous devez voir par le décret de *las Cortes* que vous seul êtes responsable.

'Il est certain que les ressources ne vaudront rien si on change le commandement à chaque instant. J'ai écrit au gouvernement sur l'affaire du Marques del Palacio le 24 Février, mais jusqu'à présent je n'ai reçu aucune reponse. J'ai écrit pour en demander une, encore une fois, par l'extraordinaire qui porte cette lettre. Mais je vous repète que vous êtes responsable pour la province d'Estremadure, et si vous n'approuvez pas le Marques del Palacio, vous n'avez qu'à l'envoyer promener, et je vous soutiendrai.

'Il est temps de penser à faire un corps de cavalerie pour l'armée de Galice pour la campagne prochaine. Qu'est ce qui est devenu de celle du Comte de Fiquelmont? Je crois qu'elle est en Estremadure ou en Andalousie; et il faudrait la faire marcher de ce côté ci, et à travers le Tras os Montes, pour rejoindre l'armée à l'ouverture de la campagne. Repondez moi de suite là dessus, afin que je donne les ordres necessaires. J'ai fait un régiment du régiment de Lanciers de Don Julian; et je compte faire encore un

Digitized by Google

régiment de Lanciers du régiment d'Almanza. On me dit que le chef est bon, et qu'il y en a quelques bons soldats qui ne font rien à Brozas. Mais il faudrait ôter du corps de Penne Villemur les soldats pour le régiment d'Almanza; et le régiment d'Almanza, ainsi reformé, pourrait aussi se joindre à l'armée de la Galice.

'Pour ce qui regarde la solde des garnisons de Badajoz et Ciudad Rodrigo, et des troupes destinées à servir plus immediatement avec notre armée, il ne peut y avoir aucune difficulté que cela passe par votre entremise. Mais je dois insister que ces troupes soient de celles payées par le subside Anglais, puisque notre position dans le pays depend si essentiellement de la securité de ces points importans que nous avons gagnés pour l'Espagne. Il ne sera pas difficile d'arranger tout ceci quand j'aurai le plaisir de vous voir.

'Agréez, &c.

'*General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 19th March, 1813.

'Having lately adverted to the formation of the infantry, it has appeared to me that its organization is very defective, and that it might be materially improved without any increase of expense; and in some cases a saving would result from the change. I enclose a memorandum containing my reflections upon this subject, which I request you to lay before the Government, upon which I request their orders.

'I likewise enclose an estimate of the expense of a regiment of infantry formed, as at present, into 8 companies; and formed as proposed into two battalions of 6 companies the one, and 4 the other; or into two battalions of 6 companies each.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM.

'The regiments now consist of one battalion, having a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major; and 8 companies, each company having 1 Captain and 4 Subalterns, and an establishment of 150 men. The objection I have to this

Digitized by Google

organization is, that if a regiment should be complete, it consists of too many men to be manageable, particularly by officers not themselves very well trained to discipline.

'Secondly; there are in every regiment of infantry, at present, a very large portion of men, either from youth and weakness, or from age and infirmities, not fit for the active duties of the field; and all these, in the event of the regiment marching to the field, would become a burthen to the army.

'Thirdly; there are duties to be performed, or garrisons to be occupied, in each of the districts allotted for the support of the armies. Indeed, it is not quite clear to me, that any contributions will be realised without military assistance. All these duties might be performed by the men above referred to, if properly organized.

'Fourthly; the regiments as now formed have no reserve. A regiment takes the field, and if by the fatigues of the service, or casualties of war, its numbers should be reduced, it must go bodily to garrison; whereas by the organization which I propose, it will always be possible to keep it up in a respectable state for service.

'It is besides to be observed, that there are in every regiment officers not fit for active service, and who ought to be removed; but for whom Government cannot at present provide the pensions to which they are entitled. These officers might serve in the second battalions.

'What I should propose is, that each regiment should consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, and 12 companies, each of 100 men, and 1 Captain and 3 Subaltern officers. The regiment to be formed into two battalions, each battalion of 6 companies, and the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, or Colonel and Major, to be with the first battalion; the Lieutenant Colonel or Major, as the case may be, with the second battalion. In case the regiment should not consist of 1200 men complete, it should have only 10 companies; of which 6 in the first, and 4 in the second battalion.

'The regiment would thus become much more manageable in manœuvre. If the commander of the army should have any occasion to leave any troops in his district, he would have the facility of leaving the least disciplined and weakly

Digitized by Google

men of the regiment under his command, who would be in a state of organization to perform some service. The second battalion of a regiment left behind in cantonments would be a reserve for the first, and would furnish it with trained recruits to keep up its numbers, for which services the officers not fit for active service in the field must be deemed equal, if they are fit for any thing.

'The two battalions of the same regiment should always belong to the same army; and it would, of course, rest with the Commander in Chief of the army, whether he would or not take both into the field; if he should do so, they would of course act together in the same brigade under the command of the Colonel, but in separate battalions. Generally speaking, however, I would recommend leaving the second battalion in cantonments, and having the first battalion only in the field.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 19th March, 1813.

'I return some of the papers on the payment of the Portuguese army, which I acknowledge I cannot comprehend. I am only quite certain of the fact, that although the subsidy is regularly paid, the troops in operation are not paid even to the day to which ours are. I am certain that there are means in the country of paying up all the arrears, but there must be a thorough reform in the mode of doing business at the *Ærario*, and the collectors must not be allowed to retain balances in their hands.

'I send you a Court Martial this day, which will show you how little ground there was for the complaint of the magistrate of Monforte, against the serjeant of the 13th light dragoons. I believe that these magistrates frequently complain when there is but very little cause; and that they are much disappointed when any attention is paid to their complaints. I am afraid, likewise, that they do a great deal of mischief in setting the inhabitants of the country against the soldiers. You see in the proceedings of this Court Martial, how desirous the inhabitants were to accommodate the soldiers in their houses, particularly those with whom, or whose regiment, they were acquainted.

Digitized by Google

'I have invariably found their conduct the same; and although I am afraid the soldiers do not repay this kindness in all instances as it ought to be repaid, the cause of complaint is not always so glaring as it is represented by the magistrate; and a little moderation on his part would, in almost every instance, put an end to any disagreeable feeling which might exist.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 19th March, 1813.

'I enclose the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of serjeant ——— of the —th regiment of light dragoons, complained of by the Portuguese Government for improper conduct at Monforte.

'I beg that the Court Martial may be laid before them, in order that they may see the degree of ground there was for the complaint; and how far the Juiz de Fora was justified, according to the Portuguese law, in refusing to give evidence to the Court Martial, and in treating them as he did.

'I beg that these proceedings may be returned to me.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

*To His Serene Highness the President of the Regency in Spain**.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 19th March, 1813.

'On the 15th of February last I addressed a letter to the late President of the Regency, in which I informed him that a gentleman had passed through here on his way to England, conveying to His Majesty's Government an offer on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of the service of a body of Russian troops in the Peninsula at the expense of Great Britain; and I enclosed to the President a translated copy of my letter to the Secretary of State, Lord Bathurst, on that subject.

'I have now to inform your Highness that I have received a letter this day from Lord Bathurst, in answer to mine of the 14th of February, in which he informs me, that upon communication with Count Lieven, His Russian Majesty's

* The Cardinal de Bourbon.

Digitized by Google

Ambassador in London, he finds either that Mr. Mackenzie, the gentleman who communicated the intelligence to me, misunderstood Admiral Greig, His Imperial Majesty's agent, with whom he communicated in the Mediterranean, or that Admiral Greig misunderstood his instructions, as His Imperial Majesty never intended to offer the services of his troops in the Peninsula, and has at present no corps disposable for that service.

'I take the earliest opportunity of conveying this information to your Highness.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The President of the Regency.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 19th March, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Lord Bathurst, one with enclosure from Sir Charles Stuart, and one from Mr. Mackenzie, regarding the offer conveyed by the latter of the service of Russian troops in the Peninsula; from which you will observe either that Mr. Mackenzie misunderstood Admiral Greig, or that Admiral Greig exceeded his instructions.

'I enclose you likewise the draft of a letter which I have written to the President of the Regency on this subject. General Murray brought me the letters from Lord Bathurst and Mr. Mackenzie, and left London on the 7th. He says that Count Lieven, being a friend of Greig's, had expressed great anxiety that no circumstance regarding this transaction should reach the Emperor's ears, as he is quite convinced that Greig misunderstood his powers when he made the offer of the Russian troops to serve in Italy, and that it was positively never the Emperor's intention that they should be offered for Spain.

'I have no objection, if you should think it proper, to your showing all these letters to Señor Labrador, and to your stating to him that it is desirable that the transaction should not reach the Emperor by any diplomatic correspondence from Cadiz. Indeed, it is probable from what I see has passed on that subject in the Cortes, that the Spanish Government will not be desirous of entering on the subject with Russia.

Digitized by Google

'You will see from my letter to Lord Bathurst of the 14th February, that I was not quite certain of Greig's authority, or of the power of the Emperor to carry into execution the offer, supposing it had ever been made. But supposing Greig to have been authorized, and that the Emperor could carry his scheme into execution, I wished not to lose the services of these troops in the Peninsula in the next campaign by the delays of *la marche des affairés* in the English cabinet, and at Cadiz.

'I knew that those in the former, who are ready to oppose every thing, would say, "do not accept this offer, or take any measure to realize its benefit, till you shall be sure that the powers of the Peninsula will consent to receive the troops;" and that in the latter there would be the usual delays, and I thought it as well that the whole subject should proceed *pari passu*.

'I do not conceive that the discussion in the Cortes has done us any harm; and at all events our conduct in this instance affords another strong proof of our fair and open dealings, and of our respect and deference for the independence and feelings of our allies.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Rt. Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 19th March, 1813.

'I have much reason to complain of the Spanish Government in all their transactions with me, and I enclose you a letter which I have written to the Minister at War referring to others of which the dates are in the margin, which I wish you would see, in order to learn the exact nature of the cause I have to complain of them.

'I wish, likewise, that you would see the Cardinal de Bourbon, or whoever is really at the head of affairs, and represent to him how desirous I am of carrying on the service of the army in the manner that shall be most honorable, advantageous, and agreeable to the Government; but that the engagements with me must be strictly carried into execution, if it be wished that I should retain

Digitized by Google

the command. If that is not wished, it is only necessary to hint a desire that I should resign ; or what is tantamount, to fail to perform the engagements entered into with me, and I will resign with much more pleasure than I ever accepted the command.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Rt. Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To John Bell, Esq., Lisbon.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 19th March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 15th.

'I beg that you will ascertain how much I am indebted to the Government for income tax, or any other demand on my pension up to the 13th November, 1812; that you will pay the amount out of the sum now in your hands, and that you will pay the remainder into the military chest as a voluntary gift on my part.

'Believe me, &c.

'*John Bell, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Baron Bock.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 20th March, 1810.

'I return the proceedings of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of Serjeant ——, to have the names of the members, &c., inserted at the commencement of the proceedings on the trial.

'I likewise return the proceedings on the trials of Hospital mates ——, ——, and ——, for the same reason; and in order that the Court may revise their sentence.

'These three gentlemen were charged with a drunken riot at Coimbra, of the existence of which there is undoubted evidence on the face of the proceedings; and yet because none of the facts charged are proved against one of the three, the Court have thought proper *honorably* to acquit him! I should wish the Court to consider whether it is possible that there can be any honor in the conduct of any man in a riot by a drunken party of which he is one. His conduct may have been an exception to that of others, but it is quite impossible that it should be honorable.

Digitized by Google

'In regard to the sentence upon the other gentlemen, first, in respect to their guilt, there remains no doubt upon my mind that they were guilty of all the facts charged in both the charges, according to the evidence as recorded; but upon this point the General Court Martial who heard the evidence must be more capable of forming an opinion than I can be.

'Secondly; in respect to the punishment, I have to observe, that there is nothing to prevent the Commander of the Forces from reprimanding gentlemen guilty of such unbecoming conduct without the aid of the sentence of a General Court Martial; and it is very certain that the example of such a reprimand is not likely to deter others from the conduct of which these gentlemen have been found guilty, nor to prevent the necessity of troubling a General Court Martial again.

'Thirdly; to put an Hospital mate at the bottom of the list of Hospital mates in the Peninsula is no punishment whatever. These gentlemen, as far as I know, assume no command over each other, nor do they rise by seniority; and it must be obvious to every body who will read this sentence, that the object of the General Court Martial was to discover a new description of punishment for these offences, which, in fact, is no punishment at all, and cannot have the effect intended to be produced by bringing a case of this description to trial, viz., to prevent others by example from committing a similar offence.

'I earnestly recommend to the Court Martial, therefore, to pass such a sentence upon these gentlemen as will convince them and others that they must conduct themselves with propriety, or that they will suffer serious inconvenience for their conduct.

'At all events whether the Court alter the nature of their sentence or not, it is absolutely necessary they should so far alter it as to omit the word *severely* previously to reprimanded. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Baron Bock.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 20th March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 16th.

'I did not intend to charge the Marquez de Borba with any improper conduct in mine of the 11th, but only with concealment of the operations of the *Ærario*, which in my opinion is very prejudicial to the service of the Prince.

'As far as I can understand the returns transmitted to me, which I enclose, it appears that the *Ærario* does receive regular returns of the state of the balances in the hands of the several collectors of the revenue; but these returns afford but a very inaccurate notion of the state of the balances in their hands at any particular time, because they are not made sufficiently often. For instance, the collector at Braganza sends his return on the 1st of the month of the balance on that day. A week will elapse before the *Ærario* can receive it; and even if the order for the disposal of it be issued immediately, another week will elapse before it can be received by the collector. In the mean time he will have accumulated in his hands the balances collected in a month, from which he can expect to be called upon to pay only those collected in a fortnight. In England the collectors in the country return their balances, and, if they can get Bank of England notes, pay them in by the post of every night; and, in my opinion, the collectors in Portugal should be made to return their balances by every post, and then it is obvious that by the *Ærario* attending to send orders to pay them to the army treasurer by the return of post, the most distant of them could have in their hands only the balances collected in ten days, supposing the communication by post to be twice a week, and the length of each communication to be seven days.

'I see on the face of these returns an account of balance sufficient to pay the army for at least half a month; and as allowance may fairly be made for an accumulation of as much more balance in the hands of each collector from the date of the last return, it may fairly be stated that the

Digitized by Google

collectors have at this moment in their hands a sufficiency to pay the army for a month.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Bourke.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 21st March, 1813.

'I enclose you a letter which I wrote on the 2nd instant to Admiral Martin, and his answer of the 6th, in regard to certain transports sent from Lisbon to Coruña with stores, and their disposal afterwards.

'It is intended to send to Catalonia the regiments of Pontevedra and El Principe; and General Salvador, who is charged with all the arrangements respecting the embarkation of these regiments, has been directed to communicate with you upon them; and I request you to put him in communication with the officer in charge of these transports, and t facilitate by every means in your power the early embarkation of the troops.

'When the troops shall be on board, you will request the officer in charge of the fleet of transports to take them round to Minorca. He will from thence communicate with the officer commanding His Majesty's ships on the coast of Catalonia; and, in concert with the Commanding Officer of the troops, who is directed to communicate with the Spanish General Officer commanding in Catalonia, he will ascertain and fix upon the most convenient situation for the disembarkation of the troops in the province of Catalonia.

'The place fixed upon will probably be Villa Nueva; but that must depend upon the state of affairs in the province at the time, of which I can form no judgment at this moment; and I only request that the officer in charge of these transports will not hurry the disembarkation of the troops before the officers on shore shall be prepared to receive them, and to secure their junction with the other troops in Catalonia.

'The Spanish troops in the transports are to be victualled in the same manner with those of His Majesty.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Bourke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Lord Eldon, the Lord High Chancellor.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 21st March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letters of December 5th and February 5th last, on which your Lordship enclosed the resolutions of the House of Lords, expressing the approbation of their Lordships of the conduct of the General Officers, officers and troops under my command, in the service of Portugal, as well as in His Majesty's service, during the late campaign in the Peninsula; but more particularly in the battle of Salamanca.

'I have had the satisfaction of communicating to those concerned, this honorable testimony of their good conduct, and reward of their services; and I request your Lordship to convey to the House my grateful acknowledgments for the favor with which they have viewed my conduct, and the high honor which they have conferred upon me by their approbation.

'I likewise request your Lordship to accept my thanks for the handsome terms in which you have conveyed to me the sense of the House of Lords.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lord Eldon.*' 'Wellington.

[A letter in similar terms to the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.]

To the Earl of Liverpool.

'My dear Lord, 'Freneda, 21st March, 1813.

'I omitted in my letter of the 16th to tell you that I should of course resign the Order of the Bath; and when I shall receive the Order of the Garter, I shall give directions that the insignia of the Order of the Bath may be disposed of as the statutes of the Order direct.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Earl of Liverpool.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Freneda, 21st March, 1813.

'General Murray arrived here on Thursday with your

Digitized by Google

letters of the 6th. You will have observed from mine of the 14th February, that I was not quite certain of Mr. Mackenzie's authority, and that I concurred entirely in the opinion which you communicated to General Murray that it would be best that the Emperor of Russia should make his efforts in the north of Europe, and we ours in the south. I thought it, however, not impossible, as was represented by Mr. Mackenzie, that the Emperor of Russia had disposable troops which he might think he had not the means of employing in the north of Europe, and he might have been disposed to send them here. The object of my letter was to apprize your Lordship of my opinion of the advantages which the cause would derive from such employment of such a disposable force of Russians; and I adopted the measures which I did adopt in regard to the allied Governments, in order that there might be no unnecessary delay, and that if we were to have the troops we might have them in time to be of some use.

'In regard to the German troops, adverted to in the communications to Sir John Hope, I should be very sorry to have them, and I should prefer spending the money they would cost on as many Spaniards.

'I have considered the paper sent to me by desire of Count Münster, and I acknowledge that from all I have heard and read of the schemes of insurrections in Italy, I do not conceive there is the slightest foundation on which any rational man would venture to embark a single soldier.

'From what I know of the French system of Government, I entertain no doubt of its being very oppressive; and that all thinking men in any country in which it is established must be desirous of getting rid of it. But the question amongst these must always be, in what manner, and at the expense of what exertions; and there are many, probably the majority of this class, who would prefer to trust to the chapter of accidents to involving themselves and their country in the dangers and losses of a general insurrection; and by far the greater majority of the people in those countries, particularly those in easy circumstances, would prefer to pass their lives quietly under any system of Government, however oppressive, to making any sacrifices, or any exertions, in order to get rid of it. I believe this to

Digitized by Google

be the case in Italy; and I have not seen any proof of the existence of a general desire to get rid of the French Government; nor have I ever been able to learn the names of any principal men, or ever to discover that in any particular town, there existed men of talents and influence who had any thing to say to this supposed insurrection. I cannot, therefore, think that it would be desirable, or that I ought to send from Spain the Sicilian corps, with a view to such a scheme of operations.

'The question of insurrection in any country must always be one of great doubt; but it appears to me that if such a measure should be adopted by any country, at any time, it ought to be adopted by Germany at present. It appears that the people cannot be in a worse situation than they are; their enemy is humbled, and there is a formidable and victorious army on the frontier ready to give support to their efforts. But those who are about to involve their country in these troubles, must not imagine that their task is an easy one, or that the contest, or its evils, will be of short duration. They little know the character of their enemy, and have studied his conduct but little, if they do not expect a most vigorous contest, if once they draw the sword and are not prepared, as he is, to endure every thing, and to go to all extremities to attain their object.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Castaños.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, . 'à Freneda, 22 Mars, 1813.

'J'ai reçu votre lettre du 17 Mars. Resistez aux *empeños**, non seulement du Duc del Infantado et de Mosquera, mais de tout le monde; et nommez ceux qui vous croyez pouvoir le mieux servir la patrie, et je vous soutiendrai en tout.

'Je n'entends rien à ce qu'on a fait à Cadiz, et je ne sais pas ce qu'on y fera. En attendant, il faut que nous fassions nos arrangemens bientôt pour l'ouverture de la campagne; et il serait fort à désirer, si le Général Giron doit commander l'armée de la Galice, qu'il y passe sans perte

* *Empeño.* In general this word means the demand of a promise to grant a request, without knowing what it is.

Digitized by Google

de tems. Je vous ai déjà écrit sur la marche de la cavalerie du Comte de Fiquelmont de ce côté là. J'ai écris au Gouvernement sur les finances, où je vois bien que nous manquerons. J'attends les détails que j'ai demandé aux Officiers commandans des armées pour faire mettre cette partie sous les yeux de "las Cortes."

'Par un rapport que j'ai reçu de la Galice, je vois que la troupe là n'a pas reçu de solde de longtemps.

'Ne serait il pas bon d'envoyer un ordre pour la disposition de l'argent qui reste à vos ordres dans les mains du Colonel Bourke? J'ai fait dire qu'on prenne sur cet argent pour payer un mois de solde aux régimens de Pontevedra et del Principe; et je le ferai remplacer.

'Je tâcherai aussi de faire passer encore de l'argent en Galice pour cette armée. Ils ont tout pour leur équipement. Envoyez moi un rapport officiel sur l'état de vos finances aussitôt que vous pourrez.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Général Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Houstoun.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 23rd March, 1813.

'I received, by the last post, your letter of the 10th February. I was much concerned when you left us in the year 1811, and should have been happy if you could have remained with us. I am very sorry, however, that there is now no vacancy for you to fill; indeed we have more General officers than I know how to dispose of.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General Houstoun.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'MONSIEUR, 'à Freneda, ce 23 Mars, 1813.

'J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer l'extrait d'une lettre reçue du Chef d'Etat Major de l'Armée de la Galice, et l'extrait d'un rapport du Chef d'Etat Major de la 4me armée, par lesquels votre Excellence verra l'état des troupes en Galice et Estremadure, et leurs souffrances, faute de subsistances et de solde.

Digitized by Google

'J'en ai reçu des pareilles des Généraux de toutes les armées, mais non-officielles; et pour cette raison je ne peux pas les mettre sous les yeux du Gouvernement.

'Le Gouvernement peut s'assurer que, si on ne prend pas des mesures efficaces pour réaliser les revenus de l'état, et pour les appliquer aux dépenses de l'état, le tems qu'on a passé, et les peines qu'on s'est donné pour rassembler des troupes, et pour les discipliner, seront perdus. Ni la discipline ne peut se perfectionner, ni les troupes rendront elles aucun service, si elles ne sont ni payées ni nourries; et le résultat de l'effort qu'on a fait pour lever une armée sera qu'on aura rendu malheureux beaucoup de monde, en les arrachant de leur familles, sans que la cause en retire aucun avantage.

'Comme je vous l'ai dit déjà, je ne suis pas en état encore de vous faire un rapport officiel sur cette partie du service; mais on m'écrit de partout qu'il n'y a pas assez d'activité dans l'intendance des provinces. Puisqu'il y a quatre ans que l'ennemi s'est retiré de la Galice, et qu'on y a fait toujours depuis un commerce très étendu et lucratif en bestiaux; et qu'il y a un an que l'ennemi n'a pas étendu ses courses en Estremadure, il paraîtrait qu'il y a quelque cause pour cette imputation, si neuf-dixièmes des revenus de ces provinces ne sont pas capables de donner même la solde d'un mois aux troupes qui y sont établies. Je suis tenté de croire aussi que le système de contribution directe, établi par la loi, est trop compliqué pour le moment.

'En tout cas le sujet est d'une telle importance à la nation Espagnole que je crois de mon devoir d'y attirer l'attention du Gouvernement à la première occasion qui soit en mon pouvoir; et je répéterai mes observations aussitôt que je pourrai vous envoyer des rapports officiels.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 24th March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 21st. I propose that the British troops should lay aside either blankets or great coats this year; and I have not yet decided which. I believe, however, the latter: but I propose to put them in tents.

Digitized by Google

'I would recommend to you, therefore, not to give out your great coats till the end of the season.

'I have ordered Hamilton's division to Abrantes for their clothing, and the brigade in the 7th division to Raiva for theirs. This business is going on as you wish.

'I am glad to hear that your wound is so well as not to prevent your travelling.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 24th March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 15th instant, in which your Excellency has informed me that you have, by desire of the Regency, ordered the regiment of Fernando VII., and the hussars of Aragon, into the province of Seville, General Don Josef San Juan not having received any orders from me respecting these regiments.

'I did not forget these regiments, although I did not send them orders to move into the province of Seville.

'The fact is, that the clothing and appointments belonging to the regiment of Fernando VII. are at Alicante, where they had been detained by General Roche. I have since sent orders to General Elio, on the 1st of March, to send this regiment to the neighbourhood of Alicante to receive its clothing and appointments, and the regiment is afterwards to join the 2nd army.

'Positive orders are sent to General Roche to deliver the clothing and appointments.

'The hussars of Aragon have been ordered to move towards the same point, with the intention of drafting them into the regiments of Almanza and Olivença.

'Your Excellency will observe how much the service is interrupted from the practice adopted by your Excellency of sending orders direct to the troops, contrary to the positive engagement entered into by the Government with me, and to the military practice of all countries.

'These troops were destined to commence their military

Digitized by Google

operations at an early period; and I repeat to your Excellency, that every military plan must be deranged if you continue this practice.

'I have addressed this letter to you in English, as I have not by me the facility of writing it in Spanish; and I wish not to lose the earliest opportunity of writing to you on this subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 24th March, 1813.

'I have this day received your letter of the 12th instant, in regard to the raising money by loan upon certificates, of which I heretofore sent you the form and explanation. I am concerned that it is supposed that these will not answer, as I am not authorised to borrow money on certificates of any other description, or any other terms than those stated.

'I am concerned to find also that there is no prospect of procuring money at Cadiz for the payment of the subsidy to Spain, unless from the funds hitherto allotted for the support of His Majesty's troops. These funds have hitherto been very insufficient for this object, and will certainly not be equal to defray the additional expense now to be placed on them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 24th March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness's letter of the 24th February.

'I have made all the arrangements for drafting the horses from the 2nd hussars, thinking that, after the draft made from the 9th and 11th light dragoons, and 4th dragoon guards, horses would still be wanting for some of the regiments; but by the reports received from some of the commanding officers, I find that they cannot mount the numbers

Digitized by Google

which I had allotted to them from the drafts; and I therefore delay the measure for a few days till I can receive reports from the several regiments of the exact numbers received by each, and what number of men there will remain in any regiment dismounted.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Freneda, 24th March, 1813.

'General Murray has mentioned to me that he wishes that Captain Kelly* of the Life Guards, now employed in some situation in the Military College, should be allowed to join this army, in order to be employed on the Staff of the Quarter Master General, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will make application to His Royal Highness for permission for him to come here.

'The appointment of Arentschildt to be aide de camp to the Prince Regent has put him over the head of De Lancey in this army, and I should be glad if you would consider whether it would be possible to apply to his situation in the department the rule which prevails in respect to the Deputy Quarter Master General of the army, and the Deputy Quarter Master General in Ireland, viz., that when an officer is made aide de camp to the King over his head, he gets the rank of Colonel.

'I enclose a paper of memorandums which De Lancey has put into my hands, which shows that he has not been much favored; and I have to say of him, that he was at the head of the Quarter Master General's department during nearly the whole of the last campaign, and in the battle of Salamanca; and that he always rendered me the greatest assistance, and gave me every satisfaction.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

* Afterwards on the Adjutant General's staff in India, where he died. He had distinguished himself at the battle of Waterloo.

Digitized by Google

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 24th March, 1813.

'Having, in consequence of the directions of the Secretary of State, made arrangements for carrying into execution the wishes of the Commander in Chief for the formation of a police corps of two troops, to be denominated the Cavalry Staff Corps, I have to request that you will submit to His Royal Highness's favorable consideration the names of the undermentioned officers for appointments in the above corps:

'Brevet Lieut. Colonel G. Scovell*, from the 57th regiment, to be Major Commandant.

To be Captains of troops:

'Lieut. Lewis During, from the 15th light dragoons;

'Lieut J. Gitterick, from the 12th light dragoons.

To be Cornet:

'James Rooke, gent.

'I shall hereafter transmit my recommendation of officers for other commissions in this corps.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 24th March, 1813.

'I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Sir Henry Wellesley, in regard to the negotiation of loans for sums of money at Cadiz, on the certificates which were sent to me last year; and on the prospects of raising any money at Cadiz to pay the subsidy sum in any other manner than on the funds hitherto destined for the support of His Majesty's army.

'I likewise enclose the copy of my answer.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

* Major General Sir G. Scovell, K.C.B., Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 24th March, 1813.

'The army of the South have continued their movements to the northward, and they have now but few troops in La Mancha. They have not passed the mountains; and it appears that they are concentrated between Talavera de la Reyna, Madrid, and Toledo.

'The army of the Centre have moved towards the Duero; and I have a report that the King quitted Madrid on the 17th instant, to which I give credit, although it is not from an authentic source.

'The troops on the Tormes have not moved; nor have I heard of any other movement of importance.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Freneda, 24th March, 1813.

'I see in the newspapers a report that there is in London a Frenchman employed on a negotiation for the exchange of prisoners, to which I earnestly recommend to your Lordship not to consent.

'First; if what is reported of the number of officers and soldiers taken by the Russians be at all true, you may depend upon it that Buonaparte will find it difficult to form another army, unless he should get back the old officers and soldiers who are prisoners either in England or in Russia.

'Secondly; they have very few officers or soldiers of ours whom it is an object to us to get back. They have scarcely any Portuguese; and I would not give one French officer or soldier, such as I sent last year to England, for 100 Spanish officers and soldiers, such as they have in France. I doubt their having so many Spaniards as they pretend they have in different papers which I have read on the subject; but of this you may be very certain, that whether they have them or not at present, Spaniards of all ages and sexes will not be wanting when the exchange agreed upon is to be carried into execution; as, if they have not in their prisons what are called soldiers, they will make a sweep of the

Digitized by Google

country, and carry off as many as will be required to release all the French soldiers who may be in confinement in England.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 25th March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 22nd instant; and being satisfied myself of the validity of the promise made by the mother of the young lady who has been carried off by ——— of the —th regiment, I do not conceive that doubts entertained by any other person on that subject ought to prevent or delay the execution of the directions which I gave on that subject.

'In regard to —— ——'s inclination to marry the young lady, I cannot but observe that he has it in his power, whenever he pleases, to compensate in that manner the injury which he has done to the family; and it is no excuse that the influence of the family has prevented the clergy in the neighbourhood from performing the ceremony. That influence could not extend to the clergy in Spain, from which country —— —— is distant but a few miles.

'—— —— has been guilty of a gross breach, not only of the laws of Portugal, but of the laws of his own and of all civilized countries; and if I should be called upon by the Government, as I most probably shall, to deliver over —— —— to the Portuguese tribunals, to be dealt with according to the Portuguese law, I shall most undoubtedly comply with their desire.

'I cannot but observe upon —— ——'s complaint "that he is to be placed at the disposal of a foreign tribunal," that the notion is too common among the officers and soldiers of the army that they are not obliged to obey the laws of the country in which they are acting; or, in other words, that they may act as they please, and may commit such outrages as they think proper, provided they do not offend against the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

'I cannot, however, admit of such a doctrine; and —— —— will be an instance that the laws of the country must

Digitized by Google

be obeyed, if the Portuguese Government shall desire that he may be delivered over to the tribunals of that country.

'I beg that the directions contained in my letter of the 19th instant may be carried into execution.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 26th March, 1813.

'They have omitted to send a riband with which to wear the badge of the Order of the Tower and Sword to the Knights; the consequence of which is, that I saw one yesterday with the cross hanging to a red riband. I wish you would mention this to Dom M. Forjaz, and have it arranged that there may be sent to me with a letter for each Knight and Commander, a riband of the proper color for the Order.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 26th March, 1813.

'I have received yours of the 23rd, and I am very sorry to learn the fate of the Java.

'I conceive from the hand, and from the word *Usted** written thus, that the anonymous letter you enclosed, is written by an Englishman; and I think I have before seen the hand of the direction. But it does not appear to me that there is any mischief in the letter. It is the universal practice of the world to accuse all men of ambition, who are a little prominent in station or in talents; and I do not know that such an accusation does much harm, if no such views are entertained.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

* It is written *vmd* in Spanish, being the short of *vuestra merced*, but it is pronounced *usted*.

Digitized by Google

To Sir R. Kennedy.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 28th March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 26th instant, and I am much concerned to find that the army are likely to suffer the inconvenience of your prolonged absence from it. I still entertain the intention and hope that I shall be able to put the whole army in the field on the 1st of May; and it is much more important that you should be at head-quarters at the present moment, than at that at which the troops shall move, as their being able to move at all equipped as they ought to be, will depend upon the directions to be given now to bring to a conclusion the different arrangements before directed. The absence of the Commissary General, however, is always excessively inconvenient to the public service, and I cannot but lament the necessity for it a second time in so short a period.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir R. Kennedy.*' 'Wellington.

To Major General Cooke.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 28th March, 1813.

'I received yesterday your letter of the 17th. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know who will command the troops at Cadiz, &c., when you go to England.

'If that officer should be one whose discretion can be depended upon, I can have no objection to your going, excepting that in the last paragraph of your letter you say that you would abandon all idea of the application, if there should be any idea of your being called into a more active situation. As far as I am concerned, I should consent to your going, on the ground that it is necessary for your health, which I am aware has suffered considerably, provided there is an officer to replace you on whose discretion I can rely; but if I am to understand by the last paragraph that you can perform the duty of a more active situation, which I do not think you can, I should then object to your quitting the important situation in which you are placed.

Digitized by Google

'So far for my opinion. But I must inform you that the Government attach great interest to the command at Cadiz; and although I may recommend, I cannot allow you to quit the station without their consent, unless in a case of extreme urgency, and I should provide an officer to perform your duty in your absence, on whose discretion they, as well as I, could rely.

'I have thought it best to explain myself clearly to you upon this subject, in order that if you should make your application for leave, you may receive the answer in time to get away from Cadiz, before the commencement of the hot weather.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General Cooke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MONSIEUR, 'à Freneda, ce 28 Mars, 1813.'

'J'ai reçu la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 23 de ce mois sur celle du 17, que je vous ai adressé par les ordres du Ministre de la Guerre, sur les mesures que vous aviez prises à l'égard du régiment 2 de Malaga.

'Je n'étais pas persuadé que les mesures que votre Excellence avait adopté à l'égard du régiment de Malaga etaient contraires aux *termes* de l'ordre du 4 Decembre de 1812; mais je n'avais aucun doute qu'elles étaient contraires à *l'esprit* de cet ordre. Il me paraissait aussi que le régiment 2 de Malaga ayant été formé sous les ordres et sous les yeux du Gouvernement, il aurait été expedient de remettre aux vœux du Gouvernement les mesures que votre Excellence se proposait pour transferer les soldats à d'autres corps.

'Mais j'avais les ordres du Gouvernement pour la censure que j'ai passé sur cet acte. Si la Regence l'avait autorisé d'aucune manière, et qu'elle même en a après fait passer une censure, elle a agi d'une manière tres inconsequente, pour ne rien dire de plus.

'Mais la cause pour laquelle je m'adresse à votre Excellence une seconde fois sur ce sujet se trouve dans le dernièr para-

Digitized by Google

graphe de votre lettre du 23 Mars; par lequel on croirait qu'en obeissant à l'ordre que j'avais reçu du Gouvernement, je me suis servi de termes de censure également méconnus, et peu demandés par les circonstances. Je peux vous assurer que si je me suis servi de tels termes, c'était bien contre mon intention. Les circonstances sûrement ne les demandaient pas; et même si j'eusse pu croire qu'elles les demandaient, mon respect pour le rang, les services, et les qualités qui distinguent votre Excellence m'auraient empeché de m'en servir; et je crois que ceux qui verront ma lettre à votre Excellence du 17 Mars, conviendront, qu'étant obligé par les ordres du Gouvernement de censurer un acte de votre Excellence, la censure ne pouvait être moins dure, ni les termes desquels je me suis servi, ni les sujets être plus généraux que ceux dont je me suis servi dans cette lettre.

'Je conviens qu'il n'est pas agréable pour ceux qui servent la patrie avec zèle, et qui n'ont pas été accoutumés aux censures de s'y trouver pour la première fois en but; et j'espère que je dois attribuer à ces sentimens la sensibilité de votre Excellence à celle que j'ai du vous envoyer. Je serais bien faché si quelque chose que j'ai pu écrire à votre Excellence a pu diminuer votre zèle, reglé comme il doit l'être par attention aux ordres et même aux vœux de l'autorité superieure dans les cas où on ne trouve pas d'ordres positifs; mais je ne peux ni ne dois retracter la censure que j'ai donné; et il faut s'attendre que si je dois former et passer une opinion sur les actes de quelqu'un, je dois en énoncer ma désapprobation si j'en désapprouve, quoique dans des termes desquels je me flatte que je ne me suis departi jamais.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*The Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 28th March, 1813.

'I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 23rd March.

'It is impossible to lay before the Government an account of the expenses in the provinces of Seville and Cordova before we have them in detail.

Digitized by Google

'When I proposed to the Government and the Government promised to me that nine tenths of the revenues of the liberated provinces should be assigned for the maintenance of the armies, I thought it was understood that these nine tenths should be paid into the military chest without any deduction whatever, excepting the expenses of collection.

'The Commanders in Chief of the several armies were then under the — article of the decree of the Cortes, to be responsible for the expenditure of the sums of money which should come into the several military chests.

'If, however, it is to be understood that pensions, and the salaries of employments of all descriptions, and other expenses are to be paid from the amount of the nine tenths of the revenues supposed to be allotted to the armies, it is quite certain that this arrangement is nugatory; and Spain may have an army of pensioners and of persons in civil and other employments, but she will not have one of soldiers.

'It is impossible, however, that I can bring this subject distinctly under the view of the Government, until I shall be possessed of the detailed information which your Excellency proposes to send to me; and then I may hope to prevail upon the Government to adopt the measures which are necessary, in order to insure the subsistence of the armies.

'I propose to endeavor to have provision made in Estremadura, to supply the troops under your command on their advance towards the probable scene of action, if we should be enabled to make them advance; but in the mean time the collection of magazines in Cordova and Ecija is expedient, particularly if that measure can be adopted without preventing the collection of a sum of money in the military chest.

'I mention this, because I think it very possible to be able to collect a large magazine in the provinces of Seville and Cordova in payment of the contribution de *Guerra*, which it would be impossible to collect in money. But if the contribution can be collected in money it is desirable; and if that should be the case, I should not deem it desirable at present to form in those provinces a larger magazine than for one month for the number of men stated.

'The scene of operations will necessarily be at a distance from those magazines; and the transport of the magazines

Digitized by Google

which the money would equally purchase elsewhere, would be very expensive and difficult.

'I will attend to what you state in regard to the state of discipline of the troops, when the time shall come for ordering them to move.

'I am very much inclined to apprehend, however, that instead of having too few troops in a state of discipline to take the field, we shall find that we have more troops clothed, armed, and disciplined, than the means of the country can support, unless the Government should adopt, in earnest, the measures proposed to them, and arranged with me, and should give the armies the real nine tenths of the revenues fairly collected and honestly administered. It will answer no purpose to bring to the theatre of the war on the Duero or the Ebro, crowds of starving soldiers. We shall only lose them by desertion, and with them our own characters, and increase our difficulties without reaping any advantage from the trouble taken in forming them.

'In whatever force the army of reserve may march, I will take care that it is attended by a body of cavalry in proportion to the strength of the cavalry of the army.

'It is very desirable that the 2nd company of artillery should be formed as proposed; and if your Excellency will be so kind as to let me know what equipments and military stores you require for both companies, I will inquire whether the stores of the British army at Cadiz can afford to supply them.

'I have written to the Government respecting the battalion of Campo Mayor. The future disposition of the Walloon Guards must depend upon the prospects which there will be of keeping together in operations, in one body, a large corps of Spanish troops.

'It is very desirable that the battalion of *zapadores* should be completed, which I understand was the object in view in bringing it into Andalusia. I addressed the Government upon this subject; but it is very desirable that this battalion should be trained as sappers, rather than as infantry.

'Having conversed with Don Josef Canterac in regard to the details of the plan proposed for forming the brigades of mules for the army of reserve, I am induced to doubt whether the Government itself, without the authority of a decree

Digitized by Google

of the Cortes, has the power to order the execution of such a plan, for the reasons stated by your Excellency. The call for these mules would be tantamount to the call for a fresh contribution; unless it should be in commutation for a part of the extraordinary contribution de *Guerra*. In this view it would be objectionable. It would be better to levy the contribution, and then to purchase the mules, supposing it to be expedient to form such brigades of mules in the service of Government.

'From my experience, however, of the service in the Peninsula, I am inclined to doubt the expediency of forming such brigades.

'In the allied British army we have never been able to maintain even one brigade of mules the property of the public, although we have many brigades of hired mules; and I would recommend to your Excellency to consider of the means of drawing from the provinces of Seville and Cordova, the service of a certain number of brigades of mules to attend the army for a limited time as *bagages*, under the contract and customs of the country, to be relieved by others from the same towns at the end of the limited period allotted for their service. By these means, which I believe may be adopted by the Intendants of the provinces without further authority from the Cortes, your Excellency will have in the service of the army of reserve a certain proportion of mules.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Duque del Infantado.

'MON CHER DUC, 'à Freneda, ce 28 Mars, 1813.

'J'ai reçu hier votre lettre du 17 Mars pour laquelle je vous suis bien obligé. L'affaire entre "las Cortes" et l'ancien Gouvernement a été un peu leste. Je m'attendais à quelque chose de la sorte en consequence de ce que j'avais vu et entendu à Cadiz; mais je n'ai pas cru que l'assaut serait si soudain, si vif, ou sitôt decidé.

'Vous aurez su comment a fini l'affaire des Russes.

'J'ai deja parlé ce matin au Général Wimpffen sur la manière de vous employer à l'armée, et je crois pouvoir proposer un arrangement au Gouvernement qui vous sera

Digitized by Google

agréable et qui vous offrira les moyens de vous distinguer. Je vous écrirai plus en detail là dessus en quelques jours.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Duque del Infantado.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 28th March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 19th. From what I see in the newspapers, I should doubt the success of Carlota. However, we shall see.

'Whittingham's and Roche's corps must of course be taken care of from the resources to be procured at Cadiz. In regard to the remainder, they must be considered in the first instance disposable for the supply of the military chest of the British army; and I will state at what periods, and in what proportions, they may be applied to other Spanish services. I think it desirable that at present, besides the current supplies for Whittingham's and Roche's corps, Mr. Duff should be prepared to issue 400,000 dollars for Spanish services.

'I wish, and propose, to open the campaign on the 1st of May, and to aid the several Spanish corps with that sum, at about that period. But from all that I hear, I am much afraid that none of them will then be ready. We shall be so, I hope, completely; and if there was money, I should entertain no doubts of the result of the next campaign in respect to the Peninsula. But the Spanish Government have so contrived their matters, that the arrangements concerted and agreed upon with me, have not yet produced a shilling, and as far as I can judge, are not likely to produce much. However, I cannot yet write decisively and officially upon this subject, as I have not the official reports; but I have certainly the most obstinate and worst tempered people to deal with (particularly General ————) that I have yet met in my life.

'I acknowledge that I have never expected much from the certificates; and I have never yet been able to issue even one. I believe there is very little money in Spain to be borrowed; and that the few people in Spain who have money to lend, have no confidence in any thing like a Go-

Digitized by Google

vernment security. They would infinitely prefer that of Mr. Duff. I am very little satisfied, however, with the objections of Mr. ——— and Mr. ——— to the certificates. There is nothing in the form of the certificate that does not add to the security of the lender; a truth, of which any person who should have money to lend would be convinced, if the agents of the borrower would take the trouble to explain it to him. Mr. ———'s certificate is drawn with a view to English, not to Spanish, objection. I never heard of any but metal money in Spain, or that any attempt had been made by the British Government to introduce the paper currency of Great Britain into this country. Our certificate states, that the debt shall be paid in certain places in the Peninsula, and means, of course, in the money of the Peninsula; and if I was a lender in the Peninsula instead of a borrower, I should suspect the validity of the certificate drawn as Mr. ——— proposes; but I should not have much difficulty in granting this certificate, if any money could be procured for it. What does Mr. ——— say upon this point?

'Depend upon it, that the result of the next campaign depends upon our financial resources. I shall be able in a month to take the field with a larger and more efficient British and Portuguese army than I have yet had; and there are more Spanish troops clothed, armed, and disciplined, than have ever been known, and we are making a daily progress towards getting out of the chaos in which I found matters. But if we cannot realise the subsidy without falling on the resources of the British army, and can get nothing from the country, we shall end the next campaign as we did the last. That is, after we shall have consumed what we can seize of the harvest, *we* must retire; and when *we* shall retire, nobody else can remain forward. You will see, therefore, how necessary it is, to sift to the bottom the whole question regarding the money to be raised on loan, and if there should really be any, which I doubt, to ascertain what are the real objections to the certificate proposed.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

Digitized by Google

To Major General Cooke.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 28th March, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12th instant regarding the bounty due to certain serjeants and private men of the Watteville regiment.

'I know nothing of the order which Major General Ross had upon this subject; but there is no doubt that he was in a situation to give these people reason to believe that he was authorized to issue the proclamation under the engagements of which they deserted, and afterwards enlisted; and, under these circumstances, I request that they may be paid the sums stated to be due to them, that is to say, 18 dollars to each of the 2 serjeants, and 8 dollars to each of the 44 rank and file.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Cooke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Baron Bock.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 29th March, 1813.

'I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of Private ——— ———, of the —th regiment, which I return, and request the Court to revise both the proceedings and sentence.

'It is very desirable to me, whose business it is to form a judgment on the proceedings of the Court, that the circumstances should be clearly stated in the recorded proceedings which produced on the minds of the members of the Court the conviction that the prisoner did not intend to steal the horse, contrary to the uncontradicted evidence of Lieut. ———, and to the finding of the Court itself, that the horse was offered for sale in Rio Mayor.

'Whatever the circumstances may be, it is desirable that the Court should omit from their sentence that part which states their reason for passing a "lenient sentence" on the prisoner. Such an addition to the sentence does not appear necessary; and I am afraid that those to whose knowledge it will come will not be able to distinguish the difference between taking a horse from its owner, riding it a certain distance, and offering it for sale, and abusing and

Digitized by Google

ill treating the owner when he came to claim it, and stealing it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major Gen. Baron Bock.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 29th March, 1813.

'I received the night before last your letters of the 10th and 11th, and I sincerely congratulate you upon the success of your first movement on the enemy.

'It is impossible for me to move in Castille till the green forage shall have appeared, which I expect will be in the first week in May. The season is however very unfavorable. We have had no fall of rain since December; and up to this moment we have dry harsh north easterly winds, that destroy the vegetation which might support our horses and other animals. You will judge, therefore, of the expediency of your doing more at present than you have done.

'I entertain no doubt that you will have nothing upon you excepting the troops immediately under Suchet, as all the rest are upon the Tagus and Duero, and preparing to resist the movements which they expect us to make. If I should find that they hesitate about going towards the Duero, or that they detach towards you, I shall move forward a part of this army immediately as far as the Tormes, which will bring them back.

'As soon as I see the equinoctial rain fall I shall be able to fix the day on which I shall move, and I will then write to you to begin your operations, reckoning upon the dispatches taking fifteen days to reach you.

'I have not yet determined whether you shall carry on an operation by land, keeping your right flanks on the Mediterranean, of the same description with that which I carried on in Portugal in 1808, or whether you shall embark the British part and such other of your force as you have transports to convey, and attack Tarragona, leaving the corps under General Elio, and the other troops for which you will not have conveyance, to proceed to take possession of Valencia, and to follow the movements of the enemy. Much depends upon the state of the equipments and resources of the 2nd and 3rd Spanish armies, of which I have not yet the returns.

Digitized by Google

'If we could retake Tarragona, which, with the means at your command, does not appear a difficult operation, we should obtain a most important point in a view to the position of the troops in Catalonia and to the future operations of the war; and, on the other hand, if we should fail, it must be in consequence of the movement of such a body of the enemy's troops from Valencia as would secure the possession of that city, and probably of the whole of the province. However, much depends upon the capacity of movement of the 2nd and 3rd Spanish armies.

'I am sorry to have a bad account of your troops. The *esprit* of ours has always been good, but their discipline occasionally very bad indeed. We are getting better, however, and I trust we shall make a good figure in this campaign. I do not know of any light troop officer that I could send you, as we change our hands almost every month. You shall have the 67th regiment; but you must remember that, in case of an accident anywhere, that or some other regiment must return to Carthagena.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir J. Murray, Bart.

'I enclose a letter which I beg you will send to the General Officer commanding in Catalonia, in order that he may be ready to co-operate with you in case you should proceed to the attack of Tarragona.'

To the Spanish General Officer commanding in Catalonia.

'Freneda, 29th March, 1813.

'SIR,

'I think it proper to take an early opportunity of informing your Excellency that it is possible that the allied troops on the eastern coast of the Peninsula may begin their operations early in May by an attack on Tarragona; and it is desirable that your Excellency should be prepared to co-operate with them on the first intimation you will receive from the General Officer commanding the troops of his being about to carry that plan into execution.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Spanish General Officer commanding in Catalonia.*'

Digitized by Google

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Freneda, 29th March, 1813. ½ past 10 P.M.

'The messenger goes off in the morning, and I write again to let you know that the English mail to the 10th has arrived. There does not appear any news of importance. There is some prospect of decreased hostilities towards Great Britain on the part of Denmark; and it is stated that a Regency has been appointed in Prussia. But these are only reports.

'The public attention in England appears to be entirely engrossed by the Princess of Wales.

'I congratulate you upon the result of La Carlota's affairs.

'I wish you could send me, by the first messenger who comes, a box of cigars, not for myself, but for Tweeddale.

'I request you to send 6000 suits of clothing to the army of Catalonia, and 4000 to the army under Elio at Alicante, and to state positively to the agents that it is for those armies.

'Your courier of the 25th arrived this evening.

'Let me know how much more clothing you have in store at Cadiz.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'Wellington.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Colonel Mark Wilkes.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 30th March, 1813.

'I received by yesterday's post your letter of the 2nd instant, in which you have enclosed a copy of the memorial to the Court of Directors of the East India Company of yourself and other gentlemen, executors named in the will of the late General Agnew, in favor of the General's family.

'Having served in the East Indies during a great part of the period referred to in the memorial, and having had a perfect knowledge of the public transactions in that country of that period, of the share Major General Agnew had in them, of the trust and confidence reposed in him, and of the ability and integrity with which he fulfilled the various duties with which he was intrusted, and having always felt the

Digitized by Google

greatest regard for him as an officer and a member of society, I should feel the utmost satisfaction in giving my aid to relieve the inconveniences brought on his family, in a great measure by his virtues and by his zealous discharge of his duty to his employers, if I knew of any channel through which I could venture to address the Court of Directors, without the risk of being supposed guilty of intrusion upon them.

'I entertain no doubt, however, that the Court of Directors will feel every disposition to attend to your forcible appeal to their generosity and justice; and you may depend upon it that, if you can point out to me any channel by which, without intrusion, I can venture to recommend your memorial to their attention, I will with pleasure avail myself of your suggestion.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel M. Wilkes.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 30th March, 1813.

'You have gone so far beyond our expectations in supplying us with money, that I should not now address you upon this subject, only that I have heard a report, from something like authority, that the price of silver in England had come to its standard, and that that of gold was falling rapidly.

'I beg your Lordship's attention to the contents of a letter which I sent you last week from Sir Henry Wellesley in regard to our prospects of money from Cadiz for the British army, after providing for the Spanish subsidy. From all the accounts which I have yet received of the produce of the revenues of the Spanish provinces freed from the enemy, I have every reason to fear that we shall realize but little, if any thing; and yet I feel no hesitation in predicting now, that the result of the campaign about to be opened will depend in a great measure upon our being able to keep together, in a state for service, a large force of Spaniards, which can be done only by the aid of money.

'I must also inform your Lordship that our debts to the muleteers attached to this army are becoming a very serious evil. There was very lately a desertion to a very large amount from General Hill's corps, produced, I believe, in a

Digitized by Google

great measure, by the *sharks*, called British merchants, residing in Lisbon, under the protection of the British Government, who are ready to do any thing to gain a little by the public distresses. In proportion as the success of the army may clear the country of the enemy's troops, and the inland traffic will revive, we must expect the desertion of this useful class of people, unless we can pay them a part of what we owe them, and their future hire more regularly than we have that which they have earned heretofore. Any desertion of them is very inconvenient, and a very large desertion would be fatal to us.

'I likewise beg to draw your Lordship's attention to a new head of expense which has begun to occur only lately, that is, bounty on the re-enlistment of British soldiers. The demands on the military chest on this head alone at this moment are estimated at 800,000 dollars, which you are aware cannot be postponed without serious inconvenience to the service at large. Yet I am sure I do not know how I am to take the field in the first week in May, and to defray this demand and all the others for Spanish and Portuguese service which exist on our military chest.

'I have brought this statement under your view only because I hope, from what I have heard, that there exist now in England means of relieving our difficulties to a very great extent.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. W. W. Pole.

'MY DEAR WILLIAM, 'Freneda, 31st March, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 7th, and I am much obliged to you for the trouble you take with my concerns.

'Having the estate in Somersetshire, I should prefer a purchase in that same county and neighbourhood; but I feel no objection to any other; and, if ———— —— can be bought for £70,000, I think it would be a good purchase, but I doubt that more ought to be given for it.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon. W. W. Pole.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Freneda, 31st March, 1813.

'In answer to those parts of your letters of the 25th inst., to which I did not reply in my letter of the other night by the courier, I have to recommend to you to make the purchases of flour to be sold again, if you should think you can sell it with advantage, that no difficulties will be thrown in your way on the part of the Government, and that the measure is not likely to become generally known. If it should be so, it would render us very unpopular, however useful it would be to the population of Cadiz.

'It is very obvious, however, that it will put in the chest the whole sum that you will receive for the flour, as that will be paid for by bills on England.

'You did right to notice the paragraph in the *Conciso*, if only to convince the British Government that you had nothing to say to it. You have nothing to say, any more than I have, to —— ———'s politics; and as long as you do your duty by the Government, it does not appear to me to be necessary to advert in any way to his opposition measures. I hope that nothing will induce you to think of resigning your situation.

'I was pretty certain from what I saw in the papers that, notwithstanding her majority, La Carlota would not succeed in her object. The *liberales* must, however, take care what they are about; they may stir up the populace of the seat of government once too often; and they should recollect the fate of *all* the popular leaders of the French revolution by such conduct. I am quite sick of the whole business, which every day's experience convinces me cannot end well, be our military success what it may. We have done the Spaniards a great deal of mischief by encouraging them to establish what is called a free, but what is really a licentious, press; and so we shall find to our cost!

'The Minister at War is going on just as usual; and I must either resign, or throw him and the Government on their responsibility; and desire some Member of the Cortes to call for the letters. He sends orders to the troops, and so do I; and the consequence is, that neither are obeyed. I wish you would talk on the subject to the Cardinal.

Digitized by Google

'Pray let me know how much of the clothing of the last year you have got; and send me a note of how you disposed of that disposed of. I will send you officially the account of the disposal of mine.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'It appears by a paper of the 13th that the Russians were advancing on Hamburgh. God send that they may not go too far!'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 31st March, 1813.

'I have received your Lordship's dispatch of the 11th inst., (No. 105,) and I will convey the orders which it contains to the officers commanding at the several stations in the Peninsula within the limits of my command.

'I beg leave to observe to your Lordship that I am not aware that any officers who had deserted from the enemy have been sent to England, from Lisbon, in the manner described in your dispatch; but I think it right to inform you that there are many French officers (deserters) now there, of whom I do not know how to dispose, and who are constantly making applications to be provided for, in some way or other.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 31st March, 1813.

'The King arrived at Valladolid on the 23rd, and was still in that city on the 25th. It was expected that the head quarters of the Army of Portugal were to be moved to Palencia.

'One division of the Army of the South have arrived at Avila; and the first division of the Army of Portugal, hitherto cantoned in that province, have moved towards the Duero. The remainder of the Army of the South remain as reported to your Lordship in my last dispatch, with very few troops in La Mancha.

Digitized by Google

'There has been no other movement of importance on this side of the Peninsula.

'I have the honor to enclose a report which I have received from Lieut. General Sir John Murray, of an attack made by him upon the enemy's post at Alcoy, on the 7th instant. He has established his posts at that place, and proposes to move them still forwarder.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 2nd April, 1813.

'Since I wrote to you the other day, I have turned over in my mind the measure said to be in the contemplation of the Spanish Government to pass a law to prevent the entry of foreign troops into Spanish garrisons, which I find, from what Wimpffen says, had been thought of before he quitted Cadiz; and I consider it likely to make so bad an impression abroad, as well as in England, that I think it very desirable that you should have some conversation with La Vega, Argüelles, and some of the principal people in the Cortes, in order to apprize them in what manner this question really stands.

'First; Spain is in a very different situation in respect to every question that can come under consideration, but more particularly in reference to military affairs, from any other country in Europe. The enemy are still in possession of a large proportion of the country, having only, within a few months, been deprived of the remainder of it. The Spanish army, which had been entirely destroyed, is now only in its infancy, and its organization and formation are checked by difficulties of every description, and the principal dependence of the country for relief from the enemy must be upon the aid of foreign troops.

'Secondly; It is not necessary to advert to the services of the foreign troops, nor to their good conduct, particularly in Spanish garrisons, in each of which they have come by invitation from the Government of Spain; but I would beg those who are to consider this question, to see whether there

Digitized by Google

is any ground whatever to be found in the conduct of our officers and troops for jealousy on this subject. If that is the case, it is surely unwise to insult an ally, and to afford ground for the abuse of our character by such an enactment.

'Thirdly; The measure may be attended by the most serious inconvenience. I have British officers and soldiers at this moment employed in Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo in repairs and improvements, which could not be carried into execution without their assistance. Works of the same description are carrying on in the same manner at Carthagena, Alicante, Tarifa, and even on the Isla itself, under the eyes of the Cortes. All these must be discontinued; as it must be supposed that after such an insult to our character, I can never allow an officer or soldier to go near a Spanish fortress. This may be attended by the most serious inconveniences and losses. We must not believe that we are yet arrived at that point of our affairs in Spain, that we may not meet with defeat, or that we may not again be obliged to withdraw near to our magazines, or that when the necessity for such a measure occurs, there will not be a very serious desertion and dispersion of Spanish troops. It is notorious that, on these occasions, the last place to which a Spanish soldier will go is a fortified garrison, which, in such a case, incurs the risk of being left without defence. This was so much the case when we fell back upon the Agueda last winter; and the desertion from the garrison which was in Ciudad Rodrigo was so great, that I had determined, if the enemy had continued to advance, to throw into that place a garrison of British troops; and actually left a division in the suburbs for that purpose when the rest of the army went into cantonments.

'It might happen to me to be obliged to retire again; it may happen to Sir J. Murray to be obliged to retire: what will be said if Ciudad Rodrigo is to be lost on one side, or Alicante on the other, in consequence of these movements?

'Fourthly; The Government and Cortes of Spain should observe that they have no magazines of either stores or provisions in any of their fortresses, not supplied by Great

Digitized by Google

Britain. The magazines in Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo are those belonging to this army. They cannot expect that, after such an insult to our integrity, I shall leave them in those places.

'The measure will really be one of wanton insult, which will do more harm to the cause for which we are contending than any thing that has yet been done. If the Cortes are seriously desirous that our troops should not be in their garrisons, let them say so quietly, and I will withdraw them. But while we are embarked in the same cause, and engaged in this arduous contest, do not let us insult each other by legislative measures.

'It is obvious that the Spanish Regency neither have, nor can have, any power; and I do not know of any party in the Cortes with which you could connect yourself more closely, so as to have more influence over the measures in contemplation. It appears that the newspapers guide every thing, and I have often considered that it might be worth your while to have such a control over one or two of them, as to be certain that they would insert that of which you would wish the public at Cadiz to be informed. This is a matter, however, to be managed with great secresy and discretion, and whatever you should think proper to publish, should be confined to a simple statement of facts and dates, in plain language, with the obvious reasoning resulting from them.

'If you should find the Government and Cortes determined to pass the proposed law, I think you should desire Major General Cooke to remove all the British troops and establishments from Cadiz to the Isla, without loss of time; and it is much better to make no remonstrances.

'The mail is arrived to the 19th of March. The news remarkably good. The King of Prussia has joined the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor of Austria has consented to an armistice with Russia, indefinite as to period of time. He has proposed himself as a mediator of a general peace. Count Weissenberg is expected in England every day on that subject.

'Dantzic has not fallen.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Digitized by Google

'I enclose a letter for La Vega, which I beg you to read and deliver to him. I cannot go on with these people unless I can set them to rights. I likewise enclose a letter, which Alava desired me to request you would have delivered.'

To Señor Don D. de la Vega, Infanzon.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 3rd April, 1813.

'Before I accepted the command of the Spanish armies and went to Cadiz, I wrote a letter to the late Regency, on the 4th of December, in which I apprized them of my opinion of the state of the armies, of the difficulty which I should find in exercising the command, and of the powers with which it was necessary that the Government should intrust me; and after I went to Cadiz I wrote them a second letter on the subject, on the 25th of December, in which I explained, and again urged them to agree to what I had proposed in my first letter of the 4th of December; and after repeated discussions they did fully agree to these proposals of mine, in a letter from the Minister at War, of the 1st of January. My object in proposing these measures, was to place the armies of Spain on the same footing of subordination and discipline with the other armies of Europe; and to preclude all chance of the continuance of those intrigues, by applications to the Government which had brought the army to the state in which I found it. I could have no object, or wish of ambition, personal to myself. There are not ten officers in the army whom I know even by sight. I can have no feeling for any but the public interest, connected as it is with the discipline of the army.

'Another proof that I can have no object of that description, is to be found in my letter to the Government, of the 27th of December, in which I proposed that the Captains General of the different armies, and not myself, should be the Captains General of the provinces allotted for their support; and that in their hands should be vested all the power which the military were to have in the country.

'I am sorry to have to inform you, that whatever my views may have been, they have been entirely frustrated by the departure of the Government from every article of their engagements with me, as sanctioned by their letter of the 1st of January.

Digitized by Google

'First,—They have removed officers from their stations, and have placed them in others, without any recommendation from me, or any other superior officer; and without even acquainting me, or the superiors of those officers, that they had made such arrangements.

'Secondly,—They have appointed officers to stations without my recommendation, or that of any other superior officer; and have given them assurances that they should remain in those stations, contrary to their engagements with me; and to the Royal Ordenanzas, by which the powers and responsibility of the Captains General of the provinces are regulated.

'Thirdly,—They have, without my recommendation, or sending, through me, their orders, and even without acquainting me with their intentions, moved corps of cavalry and infantry from the army to which they belonged, to other stations; and this without any reason, that I am acquainted with, of a public nature. By this last measure the greatest inconvenience and confusion has been produced.

'I had proposed, and the Government had consented to, a reform of the cavalry; and they had ordered that it should be carried into execution. I sent orders in consequence, and I might have hoped that the armies would have had a tolerably well organized cavalry by the commencement of the campaign. Instead of that, I find that the Government have likewise sent orders to the same corps different from those which I had sent; and I am informed, but not by the Minister at War, that the cavalry which I had destined to form part of the army of Galicia, at the opening of the campaign in May, had been ordered, some of it on the 6th of February, and others on the 6th of March, without my knowledge, to the Isla de Leon, there to join a cavalry depôt, which has been formed at that station, likewise without my knowledge. Another corps of cavalry, ordered by me to Alicante, to receive its clothing and horse appointments at Alicante, has been ordered by the Minister at War into the province of Seville.

'I have frequently remonstrated upon these breaches of agreement with me, and on the evils likely to result from them; but I have hitherto been unable to obtain from the

Digitized by Google

Government any satisfactory reply, whether they intended to conform to their agreement with me or not.

'To this statement add, that owing to the delays of the Government in issuing the orders to the financial departments in the provinces, to carry into execution the measures decreed by the Cortes, and arranged with me to provide for the support of the armies, that branch of the service is in the same confusion as it was in the end of last year. All the armies are in the greatest distress, for want of pay and provisions; nothing can be realized, even from those provinces which have been longest freed from the enemy; and the expectations of the country, and of the allies, that we should have a good Spanish army in this campaign, will certainly be disappointed.

'I am fully alive to the importance which has been attached throughout Spain, as well as in England and in other parts of Europe, to the circumstance of my having been intrusted with the command of the Spanish armies; and the officers of the Spanish Staff who are here with me will, I am convinced, do justice to the interest, the devotion, and diligence with which I have laboured to place the military affairs of the country in the state in which they ought to be. But I have a character to lose; and in proportion as expectation has been raised by my appointment, will be the extent of the disappointment and regret at finding that things are no better than they were before.

'I confess that I do not feel inclined to become the object of these disagreeable sensations, either in Spain, in England, or throughout Europe; and unless some measures can be adopted to prevail upon the Government to force the Minister at War to perform the engagements of the Government with me, I must, however unwillingly, resign a situation and trust which I should not have accepted if these engagements had not been entered into, and I had not believed that they would have been adhered to.

'I have written you this long story, because I believe you were principally instrumental in producing the unanimous votes of the Cortes, that the command of the army should be conferred upon me; and I wish you to communicate this letter to Señor Argüelles and the Conde de Toreno; and to Señor Ciscar, who, I believe, was the person

Digitized by Google

who first moved the subject in the Cortes. I wish them to call for all my letters to the Minister at War and his answers, from the 1st of December last to the present day; and they will learn from them the exact state of the case; and will be able to judge whether any, and what measures ought to be adopted. But I must tell you that, whatever may be their opinion regarding the measures to be adopted by the Cortes on this subject, I must reserve to myself the power of acting according to my own judgment; and if the agreement made with me, or something substantially the same, is not adhered to by the Regency, I must resign my situation.

'I have now to tell you, that I propose to take the field at the head of the Allied British and Portuguese army, as soon as the rain shall have fallen, and the appearance of the green forage will enable me to support the cavalry of the army; but I am sorry to tell you, that, owing to the measures which are the subject of this letter, I do not believe that a single Spanish soldier will be able to take the field till after the harvest.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Don D. de La Vega.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 3rd April, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 30th March, enclosing another anonymous letter from Cadiz.

'As the police must know the person to whom this letter is addressed, it might be possible to discover, through his means, by whom the letter is written.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir James Leith, K.B.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 4th April, 1813.

'I received your letter by the last post. I have recommended for promotion upon every occasion, in which I have been permitted to recommend, those officers recommended to me by the General Officers serving under my command, excepting in cases in which they have injured those whom they wished to serve, by recommending too many.

Digitized by Google

'In such cases I have been obliged to select from their lists the names of those who, it appeared to me, were most deserving; and in some cases in the siege of Badajoz, I have referred the whole to the Commander in Chief, who has promoted those he thought proper. After the battle of Salamanca, I do not recollect that you recommended any body to me; and certainly if you had recommended Captain Dowson to me, I should have recommended him. After that battle there were six officers promoted, belonging to the 5th division, all recommended by General Pringle; and there was one recommended by him, Major Faunce, of the 4th regiment, who was not promoted. I am afraid it is now too late to hope that Captain Dowson will be promoted. But to show you that I do not forget your wishes, I inform you that I have recommended that Mr. Hay*, your aide de camp, might be promoted to the only company that has been at my disposal for a very considerable length of time.

'I hope that your health has been improved by your voyage to England.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir James Leith, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 4th April, 1813.

'I think it proper to mention to you, that since the accounts have been received of the defection of the King of Prussia from the cause of France, and his junction with the Emperor of Russia, the Prince of Orange has expressed a desire to go to Germany to join the King. I recommended him to consult the wishes of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and he proposes to write to the Duke of York on the subject by the first mail.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Baron Victor Alten.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 6th April, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 4th instant.

'I have received orders from His Royal Highness the

* Sir Andrew Leith Hay.

Digitized by Google

Commander in Chief and the Secretary of State to allow soldiers from all the regiments of cavalry in this country to volunteer their services in the Staff Corps of cavalry to be formed; and I cannot see any reason why I should except the soldiers of the —— —— from the benefits of this arrangement.

'I have likewise received the orders of the Commander in Chief to draft the horses from the —— ——, if more horses should be wanted for the other regiments of cavalry in this country; and, whatever may be the opinion and feelings of the regiment on the subject, I shall certainly obey the orders if it should be necessary.

'I did not require the assistance of the opinion of ——— ——— to be aware of the services and merits of the 2nd hussars, which I probably should have taken a proper opportunity of expressing, if it had not appeared from your letter that the probability that the horses of the regiment would be drafted (which, by the by, has never been communicated to the regiment in any manner, or to any individual in it excepting yourself) had occasioned a dissatisfaction, which appears to me rather inconsistent with the principles of military discipline and subordination, which had induced you "to *advise* the regiment to bear their fate quietly, and as good disciplined and brave soldiers ought to do, and to behave on their march every where as such;" and to tell me that "you trust they will do so."

'I had believed the —— —— would *certainly* behave in such a manner on all occasions and under all circumstances; and that, if there should be any doubt on the subject, something more forcible than *advice* would have been given to ensure their good behaviour.

'I now have to inform you that, if I should find it necessary to order that the horses should be drafted from the —— —— in consequence of the Commander in Chief's directions, I shall order ———— to march with the regiment as their Colonel, and to remain with them till they shall be embarked, in order that I may be certain that they will behave themselves, under the circumstances, "as good disciplined and brave soldiers ought;" and that, contrary to my usual practice, I shall refrain from paying in General Orders the

Digitized by Google

compliment which I may deem their services to deserve till they shall have quitted the country.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General*
Baron Victor Alten.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Cooke.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 6th April, 1813.

'I have received a letter from the Minister at War, by which I have been informed that the Regency have appointed Lieut. General Valdez to be Captain General of Cadiz and a district in the neighbourhood, with certain military powers over the troops within it, which measure renders it necessary that I should give you corresponding instructions.

'You will observe that, under the 3rd article contained in my letter to Mr. Frere of the 5th February, 1810, enclosed in my letter to General the Hon. W. Stewart of that date, as his instructions, it was stipulated with the Spanish Government, when first the British troops were detached from this army to Cadiz, "that they, as well as their officers, were to be relieved as often as might be deemed necessary;" and there can be no doubt or difficulty upon that point. But, General Valdez being the Governor of Cadiz and the Captain General of that city and its district, and having the sole and exclusive command on the Isla, &c., it is necessary that, whenever you should be ordered by me, or should find it necessary, to detach any troops from Cadiz, or should be ordered or should find it necessary to relieve those there by others, or to make any alteration of the force there, or of the individuals composing it, you should wait upon General Valdez, and make him acquainted with the directions which you have received, and obtain his consent to their being carried into execution.

'I beg you to communicate these instructions to His Majesty's Ambassador at Cadiz, and that you will inform General Valdez that you have received them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Cooke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Major General Cooke.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 6th April, 1813.

'I beg you to send orders to the 2nd batt. 67th regiment to embark at Carthagena in vessels which Lieut. General Sir John Murray will send there for their removal, and to proceed to join the troops under his command at Alicante.

'The Commanding Officer at Carthagena will of course make the necessary communications to the Governor of Carthagena for his information.

'The artillery, &c., are to remain at Carthagena in charge of the British stores, &c., at that place.

'I request you likewise to send to Alicante, to join Lieut. General Sir John Murray, two officers of the corps of Royal Engineers, if they can be spared from Tarifa or Cadiz.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Cooke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 6th April, 1813.

'I had the honor of receiving last night your letters Nos. 3, 4, and 5, of the 23rd, 25th, and 27th of March, in which you have informed me of your further operations since the 10th March, of your plan to detach General Roche's division on an expedition on the coast to the enemy's rear, and of your receiving the directions of Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck of the 13th March to send back to Sicily certain of the troops under your command mentioned in his letter, on account of certain political events in that island.

'I now enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from the Secretary of State, dated the 16th February, conveying the directions of his Lordship both to Lord William Bentinck and myself, in regard to the command of the allied British and Sicilian troops employed in the Peninsula.

'Although I have had these instructions in my possession for about a fortnight, I have not thought it necessary to trouble you with any directions founded upon them, because I conceive that the instructions heretofore sent by the Secretary of State and by me to your predecessor applied to all the cases supposed and provided for in these instructions.

Digitized by Google

'Lest, however, you should have received these instructions from the Secretary of State subsequent to the period at which you will have received Lord William Bentinck's directions of the 13th March, and before you will have carried them into execution, I think it proper to take the earliest opportunity to acquaint you that I have received these instructions, and to inform you of my opinion of them as applicable to the existing call for troops from Sicily.

'The Secretary of State did not advert to the possible call of the troops from Sicily on the ground of a counter-revolution in the Government, or of consequent internal disturbances; but the object of his orders is, that I should send the troops back, if there should exist any real necessity for that measure. My judgment must be guided, in deciding on this question, by the report of Lord William Bentinck of the circumstances of the case, and his opinion on them; and I have no hesitation in desiring that the troops called for by Lord William Bentinck may be sent forthwith, according to his directions, if, in consequence of the receipt of the instructions of the Secretary of State of the 16th February, you should have delayed to send them waiting orders from me.

'I should have preferred sending whole battalions of the same numbers to sending detachments of flank companies, but Lord William Bentinck knows his own army and his own concerns best, and I do not wish to interfere in any of his arrangements.

'I do not understand, however, exactly, from the letter, whether you are to send both flank companies from each of the English regiments named, or only from the Germans; and I request to hear from you on this point as soon as possible.

'I have directed that the 2nd batt. 62nd regiment may join you from Carthagena.

'This detachment certainly makes a serious diminution from that part of your force upon whose exertions implicit reliance might be placed; but I still hope you will have it in your power to carry on the operations, which I propose should be carried on on the eastern coast, with the assistance of other Spanish corps, which it is in my power to give you.

Digitized by Google

'I beg you to send a copy of this letter to Lord William Bentinck.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir John Murray, Bart.'

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 6th April, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 25th and 27th March, and I send herewith an official answer in regard to Lord William Bentinck's call for the troops.

'In regard to ——— ———, I have sent for the Commanding Officer of the artillery, and will give you an answer in the postscript to this letter. I rather believe, however, that he is the Captain of one of the companies of artillery sent from this army to join the allied British and Sicilian corps, and that he cannot be called from his company without cause publicly assigned. We found him here a very capable officer, and he was promoted to be ——— by brevet for his conduct at two sieges.

'I cannot give you more troops than the battalion at Carthagena. We have only one English regiment (the 29th) at Cadiz, which has been sent there because it is unfit to serve in the field. You must recollect what I told you in a former letter about sending the battalion back to Carthagena in case of accidents.

'In regard to feeding the Spanish troops in Spain, I have invariably set my face against it, and have never consented to it or done it, even for a day, in any instance. My reasons are; First, that it entails upon Great Britain an expense which the country is unable to bear; Secondly, that it entails upon the departments of the army which undertake it a detail of business and a burthen in respect to transport and other means, to which the departments, if formed upon any moderate scale, must be quite unequal; Thirdly, I know from experience that, if we do not interfere, the Spanish troops, particularly if paid as yours are, and in limited numbers, will not want food in any part of Spain; whereas the best and most experienced of our departments would not be able to draw from the country resources for them.

Digitized by Google

'I have already consented to the formation of a magazine for the use of General Whittingham's and General Roche's corps for a certain number of days, if it should be found necessary to give them assistance of this description. I can go no farther; and I earnestly recommend to you, if you give assistance at all, to give over a magazine to last a given time, but not to take upon yourself to supply the Spanish troops engaged in operations. If, however, you should, notwithstanding this recommendation, take upon yourself to give such supplies, I must object, as the Commander in Chief of the Spanish army, to your giving more than bread to the troops who receive pay, as that is positively contrary to the regulations and customs of the Spanish army. I recommend to you also to attend with caution to the demands of both General —— and General ——, and to observe that, in proportion as you will comply with their demands, demands will be made upon you by General Elio and others, and you will involve yourself in a scale of expense and difficulty which will cramp all your operations, and which is quite inconsistent with the views of Government on the eastern coast of the Peninsula.

'Since writing the above I have seen the Commanding Officer of artillery, and I have settled with him that ——— ———'s company of artillery on the eastern coast shall be relieved by a company now at Lisbon, which will be sent round; and, as soon as relieved, I request you to send ——— ——— and his company of artillery round in the same transports to Lisbon. I do not believe that the engineer officers can be spared from Carthagena; but I write to General Cooke to request that he will send you two from Tarifa.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir John Murray, Bart.

'WELLINGTON.

'You will of course endeavor to keep secret, as long as you can, the departure of the troops for Sicily, and the object of their being detached.'

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

'My dear General, 'Freneda, 6th April, 1813.

'I have omitted to request you to send vessels to Carthagena to bring away the 2nd batt. 67th regiment to Alicante.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Murray, Bart.*' 'Wellington.

To the Duque del Infantado.

'Mon cher Duc, 'à Freneda, ce 6 Avril, 1813.

'Je n'ai pas encore écrit au Gouvernement pour leur proposer de vous employer à l'armée, et les moyens de le faire, parcequ'en causant sur ce sujet avec le Général Wimpffen, il lui a paru aussi qu'ayant en vue la manière dont la dernière Régence a été dissoute, il valait mieux retarder cette proposition pendant quelques jours, pour donner le temps aux esprits de se calmer, et pour qu'on ne croit pas que vous aviez proposé de servir à l'armée pour vous soustraire aux poursuites qu'on pourrait se croire en droit de faire de votre conduite en la Régence, tenant en vue votre responsabilité.

'Mais, comme je crois que les choses se sont calmés depuis qu'on a nommé permanente la nouvelle Régence, je compte écrire á ce sujet au Gouvernement par la première occasion ; et je vous prie de vous tenir prêt à partir.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Duque del Infantado.*' 'Wellington.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 6th April, 1813.

'I have been informed, by your Excellency's letter of the 28th ult., of the decision taken by their Highnesses the Regency of Spain, that a new Captain Generalship should be formed for the province of Cadiz, which, together with the troops actually in that district, should be independent of any other Chief, and naming for this new command, General

Digitized by Google

Don Cayctano Valdez, who shall receive his orders from only the Regency of the Kingdom.

'In obedience to this superior command, I shall give orders to the respective Captains General concerned to obey it; and henceforth not to include, in their state of the troops under their command, those now comprised within this new district; nor to avail themselves of the resources of those parts of the country assigned for their support, trusting that the Regency will replace these by others, with the view that with such there may be sufficient to maintain them.

'With respect to this new arrangement, I beg leave to make some observations to your Excellency, which I think necessary to be placed under the consideration of the Regency.

'There will be, in consequence of their order, a corps of the army entirely independent of my authority; as also several establishments of instruction in the two principal arms withdrawn entirely from my cognizance or control.

'I do not make this observation to your Excellency as complaining of any diminution of my authority; on the contrary, I consider the Regency's decision as a wise measure, suitable to the circumstances of the moment, and preventing a thousand causes of dissension which would undoubtedly arise without it; but I think certain restrictions necessary, without which it will be impossible to complete the organisation of the armies in conformity to what I have proposed.

'When, in my letter of the 25th December last, I stated distinctly as my first proposition, "that officers should be promoted and appointed to commands solely at my recommendation. In this request I did not refer to the regular regimental promotions under the 25th title of the Ordenanzas, (which Ordenanzas I require should be obeyed in every article,) but to the extraordinary promotions which the Government are in the habit of conferring upon officers for extraordinary services. I required that no promotion of this description, nor appointment of any description, should be made to any command, whether in chief or of a division, or of any other description, excepting at my recommendation;"

Digitized by Google

not that it was my intention to make myself the sole and absolute dispenser of favor, but in order to eradicate intrigue, which had been preferred to real merit.

'If in this part of the army, independent of my authority, the Regency does not refrain from giving promotion except in the cases prescribed under the 25th title of the Ordenanzas, and by the channel and recommendation of the respective Inspectors, not only will the armies in the field be abandoned by all those who have direct or indirect means of appeal, (which are never wanting,) but discontent will spread among those who have not that power, and discontent once introduced into the army, all the world knows the result.

'That the decision of their Highnesses may therefore have the good effect which they anticipate and which may result, I recommend:

'1. That the part of the army in question shall not be favored by other promotion but those under the Ordenanzas, and that for it, as well as the other parts of the army, my first proposition shall remain in full force, as approved by their Highnesses in their letter of the 1st January last.

'2. That from the corps actually serving in this new district, it shall not be permitted to take others which are incorporated in the other corps of the army, without personally acquainting me, and taking into consideration my opinion. The same rule should extend to every officer employed in them, whatever may be his rank.

'3. That whenever the Government shall consider it necessary to forward to the army of operation any one of the corps forming the army of reserve, it will have the goodness to acquaint me with its intention, that I may make my observations, and acquaint them with the motives I may have for one course or the other.

'4. As the 3rd regiment of artillery is in this new district, from which the 3rd army and the reserve is provided, I hope that it will not be inconvenient for the relief or increase which they may require.

'5. That none of these corps shall in any manner be removed from the dependence of the Inspectors General, through which channel every thing relative to organization should pass according to what is stated in the 1st Article.

Digitized by Google

'6. It being the desire of their Highnesses to diffuse instruction in the establishment of these new depôts, it will be very useful to order to it all the officers who may be supernumerary in the different armies.

'These propositions, in no manner opposed to the views of the Regency, are those which I think necessary in order to produce the result which may be expected, and which I request you will submit to the consideration of their Highnesses, that they will be pleased to decide accordingly.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 6th April, 1813.

'In order still farther to reinforce the allied British and Sicilian corps under Sir John Murray, on the eastern coast of the Peninsula, I have ordered that the 2nd batt. 67th regiment may join it from Carthagena, of which I beg you will apprize the Spanish Government.

'The British artillery now at Carthagena will, however, still remain there, in order to take charge of the stores, &c. in that garrison, belonging to the British Government.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 6th April, 1813.

'I received yesterday evening your letter of the 31st, and I now enclose my answers to Sir John Murray. It is impossible to prevent the troops from going; but I do not think their departure is likely to be decisive of the campaign on the eastern coast. Murray must keep it concealed as long as he can.

'I have received a letter from the Regency in answer to mine of the 17th March, of which I sent you the draft, and they promise fairly; and they have proposed to form a dis-

Digitized by Google

tinct division of troops, under Valdez, for the service of Cadiz and the neighbourhood, which, if carried into execution in the mode which I have proposed, and which will go to them by to-morrow's post, will probably answer to prevent the jarring and bickering which we have had hitherto, if the Minister at War can be prevailed upon not to interfere in my concerns, till they shall be regularly brought under the view of the Government.

'Under these circumstances, I am inclined to wish that La Vega, &c. should do no more than call for and read the correspondence with the Minister at War, till they shall hear further from me.

'I am sincerely desirous of carrying on the service, not only to the public advantage, but in the manner that will be most agreeable to the Government; and the last thing that I should think of would be to bring my discussions with the Government under the view of the Cortes, if it should be possible to avoid it.

'By a letter from the Duque del Parque, I see that he has got only 20,000 dollars of the 100,000 which it was settled, when I left Cadiz, should be sent to the 3rd army. Have you given any more to the Government for the use of that army? Could you send any flour to Catalonia instead of money? Communicate with the Government on this subject, and let me know the result.

'I am afraid that my letter of the 28th, in which I requested you to keep 400,000 dollars for the use of the Spanish armies, will have arrived too late; but from what I hear of the state of the money market in England, I hope that if you should have sent that money, much time will not elapse before you will be able to replace it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart.

'MY DEAR COTTON, 'Freneda, 7th April, 1813.

'I think it probable that you will arrive at Lisbon nearly about the time that this letter will reach that place; and as I propose to take the field as soon as the appearance of the

Digitized by Google

green forage will secure the food of our horses, I lose no time in acquainting you with the situation of our cavalry, and in requesting to know your wishes upon some points relating to it.

'You will have heard in England that, in consequence of orders from home, I have drafted the horses from the 4th dragoon guards, 9th and 11th light dragoons, and that I have orders, and have it in contemplation, to draft the horses from the 2nd hussars.

'By sending to the Adjutant General at Lisbon, you will get a copy of the orders of the 13th March last, in which you will see the distribution made of the horses drafted. Excepting the 1st and 2nd Heavy Germans, all the regiments will have as many horses as they can mount. I preferred drafting the horses from the 11th to drafting them from the 13th, as the men of the 11th were very sickly; and I found that by keeping the 13th I should have more mounted dragoons than by keeping the 11th.

'I propose that the whole cavalry of the army should be in one division, under your command; and that the cavalry duty of any detachments that should be made from the main body shall be done by detachments of brigades, or other subdivisions from that division. This will simplify the concern very materially.

'I have received discretionary orders to send to England ——— ———, ——— ———, and ——— ———; and General Anson has asked to be appointed to the Staff in England. General Fane is coming out. I have not sent home any of these officers, because I am not quite certain what your wishes and opinions are, and because I doubt whether you would mend matters very materially by their removal. The hussar brigade is vacant, and is at present commanded by Colonel Grant of the 15th.

'One of the Generals above mentioned must go at all events, as I conclude that you will wish to put the 13th light dragoons in the brigade with the 12th and 16th, or with the 1st hussars and 14th light dragoons, if the 2nd hussars should be drafted, and I beg to know which of the three you wish should go.

'You will recollect that General Vandeleur has long had

Digitized by Google

a claim to a command in the cavalry; and if he is to have one, you must fix upon the second who is to go. If he is not to have a command, the senior ——— is ——— ———; and I acknowledge that I do not see that the service would derive much advantage from sending to England any one of the three General Officers above mentioned, in order that ——— may command a brigade. The next to ——— is ——— ———, and he can have a brigade only by sending home the three General Officers above mentioned, and not taking Vandeleur from the infantry.

'I wish to have your opinion upon all these points as soon as possible; and likewise that you will let me know what regiments you wish should be in each brigade, and what General Officer at the head of each brigade.

'I must observe to you, however, that the English hussar brigade having come out as a brigade, I do not think we can with propriety break it up.

'There is no General at present with the Household brigade, but I understand that O'Loghlin is coming out; and, in the mean time, *according to the privileges of the Guards*, they must be commanded by an officer of their own corps.

'I hope that your wound is entirely healed, and that you are in good health.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir S. Cotton, Bart.

'Let me know, first, to what brigade the 13th dragoons should be posted?

'Secondly; what brigade General Fane shall command?

'Thirdly; which of ——— ———, ——— ———, or ——— ——— shall be sent home to make room for General Fane?

'Fourthly; shall any more of the three above mentioned Generals be sent home, and which?

'Fifthly; shall General Vandeleur be removed to the cavalry?'

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 7th April, 1813.

'I think it probable that you will arrive at Lisbon nearly about the time that this letter will reach that place; and that you will receive it, and that which I wrote to you some time ago, at the same moment, from Sir Charles Stuart.

'King Joseph has moved his head quarters to Valladolid, by orders from Paris, as I understand; and the armies are concentrated very much towards the Duero. The enemy have now very few troops in La Mancha, and they are all in a state of preparation for an immediate movement.

'Soult is gone to France with from 3000 to 5000 men, of drafts for the Imperial Guard, Marines, *Cadres, Estropiés,* &c. &c. The guards which remained in Spain have likewise been sent to France.

'A few conscripts, from 5000 to 7000, have arrived; but I do not hear that more are expected soon.

'Our army will be at least as strong as I expected. We have now more than 37,000 rank and file of cavalry and infantry, present and fit for duty; and there are more than 3000 men on their march to join, not included in the states. The Portuguese army have 27,000 men present and fit for duty.

'The Spanish concerns have not gone on well yet, but I have still hopes that they will succeed.

'We have no sickness excepting in the 1st regiment of Guards, and have had none of importance, excepting in that regiment and among the new troops arrived from England, Gibraltar, and Cadiz. I have sent the 1st regiment of Guards to Oporto, and I am much afraid they will not be able to take the field with the other troops.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'Wellington.

To Colonel Torrens.

'My dear Torrens, 'Freneda, 7th April, 1813.

'When I lately appointed Messrs. Greenwood and Cox to be agents to the Blues, I told them that I thought that, in

Digitized by Google

justice to my family, I ought to require security for them to guarantee me and my family against loss in pecuniary transactions, in which we could not be gainers; and I enclose their answer, in which you will see that they consent to give the security. I really do not know what sum I ought to require as security, nor the form in which it ought to be given; but I shall be very much obliged to you if you will inquire, and have this matter settled for me.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 7th April, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from Lieut. Colonel Sir Robert Hill, of the Royal Horse Guards, and in requesting you to lay it before the Commander in Chief, I beg to state, for His Royal Highness's information, that this officer has conducted himself entirely to my satisfaction since his arrival in this country, and has used his utmost exertions to render the regiment under his command efficient. Since the return of Major General Rebow to England, Sir Robert Hill has commanded the brigade of Household cavalry.

'In the event of the promotions recommended in the enclosed letter being approved of by the Commander in Chief, I beg leave to submit the name of Lord William Pitt Lennox for the Cornetcy in succession.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 7th April, 1813.

'I enclose two dispatches from Lieut. General Sir John Murray, the one of the 25th March, in which he informs me of his intention to detach General Roche's division on an expedition on the coast of Valencia, to the rear of the enemy; and another of the 27th March, in which he informs me that

Digitized by Google

Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck had directed that certain of the British and German troops should return to Sicily, in consequence of the resumption of his authority by the King.

'I enclose a copy of my answer to these dispatches.

'I likewise enclose the extract of a private letter from Sir John Murray, and the extract of my answer in regard to his feeding, by the British Commissariat, the Spanish troops employed with him.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 7th April, 1813.

'The enemy continue nearly in the same positions in this part of the country, as when I addressed you last, and King Joseph was still, by the last accounts, at Valladolid. The head quarters of the Army of the South have been moved from Toledo to Madrid, and the army in general appear to be in a state of preparation for a sudden movement.

'Since the movement made by Lieut. General Sir John Murray, of which I enclosed the report in my last dispatch, it appears that Marshal Suchet has collected his troops on the right of the Jucar, and has established his head quarters at San Felipe de Xativa. General Whittingham's division of Spanish troops had driven the enemy's advanced guard beyond the Puente de Albayda; and I enclose Lieut. General Sir John Murray's report of the 23rd instant, of the affair which the Major General had with the enemy on this occasion, and of one which Major General Donkin had in a reconnaissance on the same day.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 7th April, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from General Lucot, King Joseph's aide de camp, to King Joseph, which contains some curious matters. It shows how much Napoleon is distressed for money, and that probably in the beginning of March they

Digitized by Google

suspected the Emperor of Austria. This letter was in cypher, and it is desirable that its contents should not be published.

'We have not yet had the rain which usually falls at the period of the equinox; and there is as yet no appearance of grass. But I still propose to move early in May, that is to say, if we can get up the equipments of the army; but I am sorry to say that we have had some privateers on the coast, which have taken and destroyed some ships off Oporto, and others are missing, which it is supposed have met with a similar fate. I cannot express how much we shall be distressed if the navigation of the coast should not be secure from Coruña, at least, to Cadiz. We have money, provisions, clothing, military stores and equipments on all parts of the coast almost every day in the year, and the loss of one vessel only may create a delay and inconvenience which may be of the utmost consequence.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'I enclose the daily state. The hussar brigade are not on the strength, and there are about 1300 infantry also not on the strength, on the march to join their corps. We shall have more than 40,000 British infantry and cavalry in the field, which is nearly 10,000 more than we have ever had, and I hope they will be better equipped than any British army that has yet appeared.'

To Major General the Hon. E. Pakenham.

'MY DEAR PAKENHAM, 'Freneda, 10th April, 1813.

'I have to inform you that General Sir C. Stewart is about to be employed on a mission to Berlin, and there is reason to believe that his office of Adjutant General to the Forces in Spain and Portugal will be vacant. I wish to know whether you are desirous of succeeding to it. It was clearly understood by the Horse Guards that you had a claim to succeed to General Stewart; and although I have heard you express that you did not like the office, I could not think of recommending any body for it, without first offering it to you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General the Hon. E. Pakenham.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Major General the Hon. C. Colville.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 10th April, 1813.

'The conduct of a detachment of the —th regiment, coming up from Lisbon in charge of military stores, has recently been under the consideration of a General Court Martial at Coimbra, whose sentences on some of the men comprising it have been published to the army in General Orders.

'I thought it proper to bring to trial serjeant ———, of the —th regiment, who commanded the detachment; who, in the course of his defence, stated that the soldiers of the —th regiment refused to obey him, and were guilty of mutinous conduct in various instances.

'I had serjeant ——— examined by the Acting Judge Advocate in regard to the particulars of the mutinous conduct complained of; and I enclose the Report of his examination, and the Report of the examination of various soldiers of the —th regiment to the same point; from which it appears clearly that the soldiers of the —th regiment, convicted of the other offences for which they have been tried by the General Court Martial, were likewise guilty of mutinous conduct.

'It is impossible for any detachment of troops to have behaved worse than those under serjeant ———; and those of the —th regiment, in particular, committed every crime of which it is possible for soldiers to be guilty.

'I beg you will do me the favor to call before you the commanding and other officers of the —th regiment, and that you will communicate to them the enclosed papers and this letter. When the —th regiment before formed a part of this army, I was obliged to send it to Lisbon, on account of the state to which it had been brought by its want of discipline and order; and I shall certainly send this regiment again into garrison, and shall report to the Commander in Chief my sense of its bad conduct, and unfitness for service in the field, if I should receive any more complaints such as those which have recently reached me; and should find the soldiers in such a state of insubordination, and such an absence of discipline in the regiment, that the soldiers cannot be trusted on a detachment without

Digitized by Google

mutinying against the authority of the officer or non-commissioned officer commanding such detachment.

'It is in the power of the commanding and other officers, in any battalion, to establish such a system of discipline and subordination in it, that the soldiers shall respect the authority of the non-commissioned officers, and shall not dare to commit the outrage of which the soldiers of the —th have committed in his presence, much less mutiny against his authority; and if the —th cannot be brought to such a state, they shall not serve in the field with this army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General*
the Hon. C. Colville.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K.B.

'MY DEAR STEWART, 'Freneda, 10th April, 1813.

'I received yesterday your letter of March 23rd, and, at the same time, one from Lord Bathurst, of the 24th, in which he informed me that you were about to be sent on a diplomatic mission to Berlin; and I understood from Wood*, that as long as six weeks ago you had received from the Prince Regent expectations, that in case any person should be sent to the King of Prussia, you should be selected. I therefore conclude the matter is settled. I kept your office open for you only for your advantage, and I should be very sorry if you should for a moment hesitate to accept a situation which you may think more advantageous to you, out of deference to me, or from consideration of my convenience.

'I sincerely congratulate you upon this mark of the Prince Regent's favor, and wish you every success in your new appointment.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General*
the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

* Lieut. Colonel Charles Wood.

Digitized by Google

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Freneda, 10th April, 1813.

'We have received letters and papers to the 24th March. Sir C. Stewart is going on a mission to Berlin. I enclose a letter from Bunbury, which contains the only public news that I have.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 10th April, 1813.

'I have received your Lordship's letter of the 24th March (No. 108), containing the copy of one from the Secretary of the Treasury, proposing that I should in future grant warrants for the issue of bât and forage allowances to officers of the marines and navy, whom I should think entitled to those allowances for their services.

'I beg to recall to your Lordship's recollection, that the question whether these battalions ought to have bât and forage allowance was referred to my consideration by desire of the Treasury. These officers, and those of the navy serving on the north coast of Spain, under the command of Sir Home Popham, were in no manner under my command; and, therefore, I conceive that I ought not to have issued warrants for any allowance to them, nor ought not in future, in any similar instance of officers co-operating with the troops under my command, but not under my command, excepting under the special command of your Lordship.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'My dear Beresford, 'Freneda, 11th April, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 5th and 7th April, which involve different points for consideration. When the calculations were made, on which the grant was made of the additional subsidies to Portugal, £100,000 sterling were estimated as the amount of the expense of the pay to the British officers to be employed in the Portuguese service. As well

Digitized by Google

as I recollect, it was settled by Mr. Villiers that this sum should be paid to Mr. Bell, and that he was to pay these officers, under warrants from yourself; but I never understood exactly how this arrangement stood, or what was precisely the nature of Mr. Bell's appointment, or of his duties. I likewise perfectly recollect that I told you at the period at which we were conversing upon the expediency of rendering the situation of British officers in the Portuguese service better, that I could facilitate, and arrange the means of giving those officers their British pay from their regiments, if the expense of the increase of the Portuguese pay should come to be too heavy for the fund of £100,000 per annum, allotted from the subsidy for the expense of the British officers serving in the Portuguese army.

'I do not recollect any objection on the part of the Portuguese Government to this allotment of the £100,000, though certainly such an objection might have been made without my now being able to recollect it. I can only say, that I do not think I have ever admitted of the justice of the objection. From the mode in which the subsidy was, and has continued to be, granted, it is, and always has been, in the power of the British Government, through its officers here, to insist upon the application of the whole subsidy, or any part of it, to such parts of the service, as might be deemed expedient; and indeed I have had, and still have, it in contemplation to apply the money, part of the subsidy now paid, to defray the expense of the pay of the officers and soldiers of the army employed in the field; and have delayed the measure only till you come up, and I can talk to you about it. I mention this now to show you what my sentiments are, and always have been, about the subsidy; and how clear I consider our right to dispose of the £100,000 a year through the hands of Mr. Bell. You had a clear right, therefore, in my opinion, to act on that sum by your warrants.

'I do not know any thing of the arrangements by which this sum of £100,000 per annum was transferred from Mr. Bell to the military chest. I rather believe this arrangement commenced its operation in the beginning of last year, when a great desire existed to uphold the military chest, and the new system of the Commissariat, by throw-

Digitized by Google

ing into the military chest as large a sum as could be scraped together, from the chest of "the Aids." It is certainly better, however, if only on account of the difference of opinion, which has arisen respecting your power of granting warrants for the pay of British officers, that the sum of £100,000 per annum should be retained by the chest of "the Aids" for the future; as in point of fact, the military chest can have no knowledge of what those officers are entitled to. It will still be easy to pay the British officers as heretofore by the Provincial, or Army Treasurer; the accounts of the payments to them being settled between Mr. Bell and the keeper of the military chest; by the transfer of the former to the latter of the sums, which it will appear that the latter has paid.

'I now come to the consideration of your right to issue warrants to the keeper of the military chest; and I enclose you the draft of my letter of the 23rd August, and of my memorandum to Dom M. Forjaz, upon the formation of the military chest, which contain, I believe, the constitution of this establishment, and the opinions which I had formed upon it.

'In order to understand the second of the two memorandums, you must get from Dom M. Forjaz the memorandum enclosed to me in his letter of August 18th.

'From these papers you will see that I had not in contemplation that you were to issue warrants for payments by the military chest to be formed. In fact, this establishment was not intended by me to be one for detailed payments, but for the receipt, keeping, and distribution of the sums destined for carrying on the war; the detailed disbursements of which were to be made by the departments and treasuries in the country. On the principle on which this establishment was formed, I should conceive it as irregular for the Commander in Chief to have the power of granting warrants for payments by it, as for the Commander in Chief in England to grant warrants on the Exchequer. I do not conceive that the whole of the aids having been put into the military chest, makes any difference in this respect.

'Your want of the power to issue your warrants on the keeper of the military chest, affords a good reason for keeping the £100,000 of the aids distinct, in the hands of Mr. Bell in future; but the payment of that sum into the

Digitized by Google

military chest up to this day, or of any other sum, cannot give you a power which you have not in terms, and which the constitution of the military chest had it not in contemplation to give you.

'I do not know whether I have made myself understood to you; but a perusal of the enclosed papers will serve to explain my meaning. Pray return them, as I have no copies.

'On the whole subject of the pay of the army, we must come to some definitive arrangement, upon which it is as well to delay to say any thing till we meet. But I rather believe that as the increase of the pay of the Portuguese officers depends upon the continuation of the war, it is convenient to the Government to keep the different heads of pay and increase distinct; at the same time that there can exist no reason, excepting a Portuguese reason, for paying officers, to the first his pay to one period, his 12 per cent. to a second, and his British increase to a third! I believe now that I have gone into all the points contained in your letter.

'I hope that the new opening of your wound will complete your cure.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Colonel Stirling.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 11th April, 1813.

'I beg leave to call your attention to a practice which appears, from your confidential report, to prevail in the —th regiment, of postponing the execution of the sentence of a Regimental Court Martial.

'If the execution of the sentence be postponed, and the man remain in confinement, an injustice is done him by the unnecessarily lengthened duration of his confinement; and the ends and purpose of justice are weakened, if not lost, by lengthening the period between the commission and the punishment for a crime. If the execution of the sentence be postponed, and the man be allowed to return to his duty, a military irregularity is committed. No soldier should be put on duty having hanging over him the sentence of a Court Martial.

Digitized by Google

'I recommend that all the men whose punishment has been postponed may be pardoned; and that the practice of postponing punishments may be discontinued in future.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Stirling.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S.—The —th regiment having left the 6th division, you will be pleased to communicate this letter to the commanding officer of that corps.'

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 11th April, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 8th of April, in answer to mine of the 24th of March last, in which I had informed your Excellency of the difficulties found in realizing the resources of the country by the Intendants of all the armies, and of the consequent existing evils; and I proposed to address your Excellency again upon the subject, as soon as I should have received the details.

'I have not yet received detailed information on this subject from any of the armies; and I now trouble your Excellency, in consequence of your Excellency informing me in your letter of the 2nd of April, that the Regency has none.

'In justice to the General Officers commanding the different armies, I consider it my duty to inform your Excellency, that I have every reason to believe that they have done every thing in their power to remedy the existing evils; and that, if it had not been for their exertions, and those of the Intendants General under their directions, the inconveniences felt by the troops, and the evil to the public interests, would have been greater.

'Although I have not all the official reports on the subject which I should wish to have, I would request your Excellency to draw the attention of the Regency to the report which I have transmitted to your Excellency, from his Excellency the Duque del Parque, pointing out the difficulties which he had experienced in realizing the resources of the country for the troops under his command, in consequence of the want of the assistance of the Intendant General of the army, and of the usual number of officers

Digitized by Google

of the Hacienda; and of the unwillingness of the Ayuntamientos to afford any assistance.

'I likewise request your Excellency to draw the attention of the Regency to the letters received from the Intendant General of the army of reserve of Andalusia, to the Minister of Finance, and from the Conde de la Bisbal, from which it appears clearly that the charges already existing, and to be paid out of the revenues of the provinces of Cordova and Seville, were sufficient to absorb all the resources of those provinces allotted for the maintenance of the army of reserve of Andalusia.

'From the following expression in your Excellency's letter to me, of the 2nd of April, "Aclaradas las facultades de los Generales en Xefe, y de los Intendentes Generales de los exercitos, y la parte de los productos de las provincias que deben aplicarse *exclusivamente* al entretenimiento de los mismos exercitos," I am induced to believe that it is understood by the Regency, as it was understood by me, that nine tenths of the revenues of the several provinces were to be allotted exclusively, and without charge, to the maintenance of the armies. If that is the case, it is most desirable that the understanding and intentions of the Regency upon this point should be clearly expressed; as I know that the charges already paid in the provinces out of the revenues, constitute the leading difficulty.

'The justice of the Regency will, I am convinced, induce them to advert to those points already officially before them, before they pass a censure, much less remove or suspend from their command meritorious General Officers, who have done every thing in their power to apply a remedy to the evil. But although I am not able to lay before the Government official reports, other facts have come to my knowledge, and without doubt must be known to the Minister of Finance, and consequently to the Government, which would likewise induce their justice to suspend, at least, if not to relinquish entirely, the censure which it appears, by your Excellency's letter, that they have it in contemplation to pass on the General Officers commanding the different armies.

'First; I believe it is well known, that the officers of the Hacienda, in the different provinces, are, in general, very

Digitized by Google

little experienced in the performance of their duty; and, however numerous, very inadequate to it.

'Secondly; The difficulties in realizing the revenues are much increased by the new system of contributions established by the laws.

'Thirdly; It appears by the report of the Duque del Parque, transmitted to your Excellency, that the Ayuntamientos are very unwilling to perform their part in the fiscal system established by the laws of the Cortes. Yet I do not know of any law, and it does not appear that there exists any law, to force them to perform the duty imposed upon them, in respect to the allotment and collection of the contributions.

'Fourthly; The Government are greatly in debt throughout the provinces for articles received, and for services performed at different periods of the war. The creditors of the State conceive, contrary to every principle of public credit and of finance, that each individual has a right to carry to account the amount of his demand against the State, against the amount of the demand of the State upon him, on account of the current contributions. These unreasonable pretensions and unfounded principles, coming before unwilling Ayuntamientos and inexperienced officers of the Hacienda, augment the difficulties which must attend every financial transaction; and I am certain, that when the Government consider all the points, they will at least acquit the General Officers commanding the armies of blame; more particularly when,

'Fifthly; They consider that the power given by the decree of the Cortes, of the ———, and by the Ordenanza, to the Intendants General of the armies over the Intendants of the provinces is not so efficient as it ought to be, to insure such a control over their conduct, as to revoke the Generals Commanding in Chief responsible for their failures.

'I propose, however, to transmit to the General Officers Commanding in Chief copies of the letter of your Excellency, of the 2nd of April; and will, if possible, still farther stimulate their exertions in this important branch of their administration.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 12th April, 1813.

'I request permission to call the attention of your Royal Highness to the state of your troops, and of all your establishments, in consequence of the great arrear of pay which is due to them.

'According to the last statements which I have received, pay is due to the army of operations from the end of last September; to the troops of the line in garrison, from the month of June; and to the militia, from February. The transports of the army have never, I believe, received any regular payment, and none whatever since June, 1812.

'The honor of your Royal Highness's arms may perhaps suffer greatly by these evils; and I have repeatedly called, but in vain, the attention of the Governors of the Kingdom to this subject.

'I am now upon the point of opening a new campaign with your Royal Highness's army, to which pay is due for a greater space of time than when the last campaign was concluded; although the subsidy from Great Britain has been hitherto regularly paid, granted especially for the payment and maintenance of a certain body of troops; and even although it has been proved within the last three months, that the revenue of the state has produced a sum nearer a third than a fourth larger than in any other three months during the whole time I have been *au fait* of this matter.

'The serious consequences which may probably result from the backwardness of these payments, affecting as much the honor of your Royal Highness's arms, as the cause of the allies, and the uniform refusal of the Governors of the Kingdom to attend to any one of the measures which I have recommended, either for temporary or permanent relief, have at last obliged me to go into your Royal Highness's presence, for the purpose of stating the result of the measures which I have recommended to the Governors of the Kingdom for the reform of the Custom House, which measures have not been yet carried into full effect, in consequence of the opposition they encounter from the Chief of the Treasury; although the Governors ought to have been convinced there was room for the suggestion of improve-

Digitized by Google

ments in the several branches of the public administration of the kingdom of Portugal.

'But I cannot prevail against the influence of the chief of the Treasury; this is what induces me to lay this *exposé* before your Royal Highness.

'In order to improve the resources and means of the Kingdom, I have recommended the adoption of some method by which the taxes might be actually and really collected, and the merchants and capitalists really pay the tenth of their annual profits as an extraordinary contribution for the war; the effects of this system being first tried in the great cities of Lisbon and Oporto.

'I can declare that no one knows better than I do, the sacrifices which have been made, and the sufferings which have been experienced by your Royal Highness's faithful subjects during the war, for there is no one who has seen more of the country, or who, for the last four years, has lived so much amongst the people.

'It is a fact, Sir, that the great cities, and even some of the smallest places of the Kingdom, have gained by the war; the mercantile class generally, has enriched itself by the great disbursements which the army makes in money; and there are individuals at Lisbon and Oporto, who have amassed immense sums. The credit of your Royal Highness's Government is not in a state to be able to derive resources from these capitals, owing to remote, as also to present circumstances; and it can obtain advantage only through the means of taxes.

'The fact is not denied, that the tributes regularly established at Lisbon and Oporto, as also the contribution of ten per cent. upon the profits of the mercantile class are not really paid to the state; nor is it denied that the measures which I have proposed would, if efficaciously carried into execution in the above mentioned cities, furnish the Government with great pecuniary resources. It remains for the Government, therefore, to explain to your Royal Highness the reasons why it has not put them in practice, or some other expedient which might render the revenue of the state equal to its expenses.

'All I have stated to your Royal Highness respecting the arrear of payment to the troops, is equally undeniable.

Digitized by Google

The only motive to which I can attribute the Government not having adopted the measures aforesaid, is the fear that they might not be popular; but the knowledge I have of the good sense and loyalty of your Royal Highness's subjects, the reliance I place therein, and my zeal for the cause in which your Royal Highness is engaged with your allies, induce me to offer myself not only as responsible for the happy issue of the measures which I have recommended, but to take upon myself all the odium which they might create. I have, nevertheless, not been able to overcome the influence of the Treasury.

'Another measure which I recommended, was the entire abolition of the Junta de Viveres, to put an end to a monthly expense of nearly fifty contos of reis, caused by the Junta, under the plea of paying their old debts.

'Never was any sovereign in the world so ill served as your Royal Highness has been by the Junta de Viveres, and I do not think I have rendered a greater service to your Royal Highness than that which I did in soliciting that it might be abolished.

'However, after its abolition, under the specious pretext of paying its debts, it has received monthly from the Treasury, a little more or less, fifty contos of reis. It cannot be doubted that the Junta of Viveres is very much in debt, and it is of great importance to your Royal Highness's Government that some method of arranging and paying these debts should be adopted.

'But I request that your Royal Highness will order the Governors of the Kingdom to let your Royal Highness see in detail the manner in which the above mentioned fifty contos of reis, granted monthly, have been applied.

'Have all the accounts of the Junta of Viveres been called in and liquidated? Who has performed this operation? To what sum does their debt amount? Has it been classified? Finally, have measures been adopted to know with certainty how much is really due to those to whom something has already been paid upon account of their debt? Is any part of the fifty contos of reis which are issued for many months by the Treasury, applied to the payment of the salaries of the members of the Junta of Viveres, abolished, I believe, by your Royal Highness's orders?

Digitized by Google

'I request that your Royal Highness will command that an answer be given to each of the questions aforesaid, which will enable your Royal Highness to see the state of these transactions.

'But admitting that it be convenient to pay at this time the debts of the Junta de Viveres, it would be almost superfluous to propose the question, whether it be more important to pay those debts, or to pay the army which has to defend your Royal Highness's kingdom and government, and to protect the honor and property of your Royal Highness's subjects, and every thing most dear to them in life; without which, nothing could escape destruction. This army will neither be able nor willing to fight if it be not paid.

'Another measure which I have lately recommended as a remedy capable of putting the Government in a condition to pay the army of operations for some time, in the same manner and to the same period to which their comrades in the British army are paid is, that there be taken out of the hands of all the collectors of the revenue of the State the balances which they may owe to the Royal Treasury.

'My attention was called to this subject by a communication made to me by a military officer in the province of Tras os Montes, relating to a large sum of money in the hands of the collector of the revenue at Braganza, at the time when the enemy made movements towards the Esla; and having inquired into this matter, I found that, according to the manner in which the Treasury manages its transactions, every one of the collectors of the revenue of the State has always in his possession the amount of the revenue he has received in the space of a month.

'I recommended that the collectors should be obliged to deliver in, every fifteen days, whatever they had received; but I have not been able to accomplish it.

'Your Royal Highness has frequently deigned to make known to the Governors of the Kingdom your Royal desire that they should attend to my advice, and they have as frequently assured your Royal Highness that they give it every attention.

'I can assure your Royal Highness, that when I devote myself to the labor of taking into consideration the affairs of the State, and giving my opinion upon them to the Go-

Digitized by Google

vernors of the Kingdom, I have no object in doing so excepting the interest I feel in the good of the nation, and the honor and prosperity of your Royal Highness; and I am not in any degree induced to do so from objects of personal interest, for none can I have relatively to Portugal; nor can I have any with regard to individuals, from not having any relations, and being almost unacquainted with those who direct or would wish to direct the affairs of your Royal Highness.

'Although the measures which I have hitherto recommended, and which have at last been adopted, such as the payment of the interest upon the national debt in paper currency, the reform of the Custom houses, the establishment of a military chest, and others which it is unnecessary to mention, have answered the ends of their adoption; and perhaps I might say, that other measures which I could propose, would have similar results; yet I am ready to allow that I may perhaps deceive myself. Nevertheless, I request with great earnestness that your Royal Highness will deign to be persuaded that the motives which induce me to recommend these measures, and to appeal against the chief of the Treasury, are founded upon my wishes to promote and forward the benevolent intentions of your Royal Highness, as well as the best results to the cause in which your Royal Highness is engaged.

'I venture to express again, in the most decided manner, my very ardent wish that your Royal Highness will be pleased to return to your Kingdom, to take charge of its government, which not only myself, but all your Royal Highness's faithful subjects desire with the greatest anxiety.

'May God preserve your Royal Highness many years,

'WELLINGTON,
Marquez de Torres Vedras,
Marshal General.

'*His Royal Highness*
the Prince Regent of Portugal.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 13th April, 1813.

'I enclose a letter which I have received from the Commissary General, Sir Robert Kennedy, in regard to his accounts; to which subject I think it proper to draw your Lordship's attention.

'It cannot be denied, that to leave accounts unsettled,

Digitized by Google

for such immense sums of money as those chargeable to Sir Robert Kennedy, for so many years as are likely to elapse before the accounts in question will be even looked at, is a great public evil, as well as a gross injustice to the individual who is loaded with such responsibility; and after a long consideration of the subject, and some experience in the command of armies, and of the mode in which the business of all the departments is conducted and settled, I feel no hesitation in stating my opinion, that by the adoption of a different mode of transacting the business, both evils would be much diminished, if not entirely got the better of.

'According to the existing system, the Commissary General, whatever may be the extent of the concerns intrusted to his management, is the only person accountable to the public; and he is responsible for the acts and conduct of his deputies, for their honesty and their abilities, and their fitness for their situations and duties, although they are appointed by other authorities over which the Commissary General has no control. I believe there is no instance of such a responsibility for the expenditure of money being imposed on any other description of officer; and it appears to me to have originated in the diminutive nature of our concerns of this description, which rendered it possible for one man personally to superintend them, and to have been continued after their growth to their existing magnitude, notwithstanding that it must be obvious to every body that it is quite impossible for the Commissary General to exercise an efficient control over the expenditure and accounts of the numerous persons who must, under existing circumstances, be intrusted with the expenditure of the public money, and at the same time attend to the other duties of his office, more important in relation to the operations of the army to which he may be attached.

'It is my opinion that the Commissary General of an army should be relieved from all responsibility for the accounts of that army. He should be, as he is at present, the head of the finance of that army; and he should give his orders for purchases, or for incurring other expenses, and should issue money from time to time to those officers whom he should employ in making purchases or in incurring expenses. But his responsibility to the public should end with the

Digitized by Google

production of the receipt of the officer who should have received the money, and his justification of the order which he had issued for the purchase or expenditure; and with his return to the Account Office of the name of the officer to whom he had authorised the issue of money for a particular service.

'The officer who should have received the money should be responsible for the account of its due expenditure, and for rendering the account within a limited period of time.

'The responsibility for accounting being thus imposed upon those who actually make the expenditure, and being divided among many, it is certain that accounts would be rendered in a very limited and much shorter space of time than can be expected under the existing system; and the control of the Office of Accounts over the accountants would be immediate and direct.

'Those who receive stores from the Commissary General ought in like manner to be responsible directly for the care and subsequent disposal of them according to regulation and order, and for accounting for them, as well as for money; and the Commissary General's responsibility ought to cease for stores as well as for money, on the production of the receipt of the officer to whom they were delivered, and his justification for the issue to such officer.

'But this system would not be attended by all the beneficial consequences which might be expected from it, unless the Account and Audit Offices should be established on a different footing from that on which they stand at present. It is obvious that the Account Office must possess means of exerting a more efficient control over the expenditure and accounting for money than they possess at present; and it is desirable that that office of accounts which may be attached to an army should have the power of finally passing accounts.

'With these views it is desirable that an Auditor General of Accounts should be attached to the army, with the power of calling upon all persons to whom public money may be intrusted, or to whose charge stores may be delivered either for issue or otherwise, to account for the same, and to pass finally such accounts. The Auditor General should have the means and power of inquiring into the prices of articles,

Digitized by Google

and the conduct of persons intrusted with the expenditure of the public money, or the charge or issue of stores.

'I recommend the appointment of one person to perform these duties instead of a Board, because I am convinced that Boards only create delay; and that the public would gain more in the way of saving expenditure by the early examination and settlement of accounts than the most sanguine could expect from the superior vigilance to be exerted by a Board.

'I am perfectly aware of the difficulties and inconvenience which attend all great changes in the mode of conducting business in a large and actively employed department; but it appears to me that if your Lordship and His Majesty's Government should approve of what I have suggested, and should adopt that part which appears on every ground to be immediately necessary, viz., to appoint a special Auditor to reside at Lisbon for the final examination of the accounts of this army, it would not be difficult by degrees to carry into execution, under the control of the Commander of the Forces, that part of the measures above recommended, which have for their object to relieve the Commissary General from the weight of responsibility for his accounts of the expenditure of money, and of the issue of stores.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 13th April, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 23rd, regarding the intended Bill to enable officers commanding detachments to assemble Courts Martial, which I think will be of some use. I enclose Mr. Larpent's observations upon it, and mine upon his. I believe we shall not mistake the meaning of the word *arson*, though it would be better if any other term could be used.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

MR LARPENT'S (DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL) OBSERVATIONS ON THE NEW MILITARY LAW BILL.

'Other act of *violence* done—*or injury*, I think, should be added; as many serious *injuries* may scarcely be acts of *violence*.

'I conclude *theft* is omitted intentionally, and that *plunder* is meant to include it: but this will hardly meet every case of stealing.

Digitized by Google

'Should not the Act also be extended to cases of *insubordination, mutiny,* and breach of discipline and orders, requiring (for example sake) immediate punishment?

'Should not the same powers be given to any military commandant of a station at or near where any offence may be committed, if called upon by any officer commanding a party, &c., in which there are not a sufficient number of officers so as to enable him to assemble a Court Martial himself, or if called upon by any *non* commissioned officer commanding a party?

'From the title of the Act, I must suppose *under the immediate command,* &c. is to confine the remedy to a *division, brigade,* or *detachment,* when on the march, and *separate* from the main army. If so, I think this should be more clearly specified; and also, that *regiment* or *battalion* should be added, as the case will be more likely to occur of a battalion marching up singly to join, than either a division or brigade.'

THE MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON'S OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOREGOING.

'The object of the Bill being to provide for injuries to the inhabitants of the country, for which the existing law does not afford means of punishment, because it is impossible to procure the evidence of the facts on which it is necessary to convict, I should think it should not extend to the cases of mutiny, &c. It may certainly be very desirable to make an early example in such cases; but *early example* is not the object of this Bill, but to have some mode of bringing criminals to justice.

'I should think that the power of assembling a Court Martial under this Act should be given to the officer commanding a station, on the complaint of an officer or non-commissioned officer commanding a party or detachment on their march, or on the complaint of the inhabitants.

'The crimes for which it is desirable to find means of punishment are not generally committed by troops marching in divisions, brigades, or regiments, or battalions, but in small detachments. When a regiment or large body is marching, the soldiers are under the eye and control of their officers, and are generally prevented from committing those crimes, and at all events the commanding officer of the regiment or larger body has the power and means of assembling a regimental or other Court Martial for the trial of the offenders; and he can punish, although probably not to the full extent which might be desirable, immediately. Officers marching with smaller detachments have not such powers or means; and it is the object of this Act, as I understand, to afford them.'

Digitized by Google

To Dom Miguel Forjaz.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR, 'Freneda, 14th April, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency a letter * for His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, which I request their Excellencies the Governors of the Kingdom will be pleased to read, and afterwards convey to His Royal Highness's presence.

'Having frequently made representations to their Excellencies the Governors of the Kingdom, as well directly through means of your Excellency as through the intervention of his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, upon the deficiency of the sums applied to the military service of the state, and upon the means of increasing the revenue of the Kingdom, the Governors aforesaid have always thought proper to refuse to accede to the measures which I have recommended to them.

'The exigencies of the army, and of all its establishments, are at this moment in a worse state than they were at the conclusion of the last campaign; the arrear of payment to the officers, to the troops, and to all that belong to them, is greater now than ever, although the British subsidy is regularly paid up to the day.

'I therefore consider it my duty to make known to His Royal Highness my opinion upon the state of his affairs, and the manner in which they are conducted, particularly the branch of finance; and I transmit to their Excellencies the exposition I make to His Royal Highness upon this subject, to enable them to add the observations thereon which they may think proper, and to forward the whole together to His Royal Highness.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Dom Miguel Forjaz.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 14th April, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 6th instant, enclosing one from his Excellency the Duque del Parque, complaining of the removal of Briga-

* See page 233.

Digitized by Google

dier General Rich from the 3rd army to be Inspector General of the cavalry with the army in Andalusia.

'This arrangement was made by the late Regency before I was appointed to command the army; and Brigadier General Rich is now employed in superintending the organization of the cavalry in Andalusia.

'The Duque del Parque has made no report to me respecting the unfitness of Brigadier ——— to command the cavalry of the 3rd army; nor has he informed me that he does not consider himself responsible for the cavalry under his command unless Brigadier General Rich shall be sent back to the 3rd army. When he does make such reports to me, I shall state my reasons for thinking that he is and must be responsible for the conduct of all the troops under his command, unless he shall state and prove substantial ground of complaint against the officers employed under him by the authority of the Regency.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Duque del Infantado.

'MON CHER DUC, 'à Freneda, ce 14 Avril, 1813.

'J'ai le plaisir de vous faire savoir que j'ai aujourd'hui écrit une lettre au Gouvernement, par la poste de cette nuit, pour proposer au Gouvernement que vous soyez employé à la 4me armée; et j'ai arrangé avec le Général Castaños que vous devez commander cette partiede la 4me armée qui sert avec l'armée alliée Anglo Portugaise sous mes ordres. J'ai aussi demandé d'ajouter à la 4me armée deux bataillons de la garde Espagnole; dont l'un doit venir de Cadiz, quand il sera relevé par un qui vient de Grenade; et l'autre doit venir de la 3me armée.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Duque del Infantado.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General the Hon. E. Pakenham.

'MY DEAR PAKENHAM, 'Freneda, 14th April, 1813.

'I have this morning received yours of the 12th, from which I understand that you are disposed to take the office of the Adjutant General, if your health should permit it. Understanding from what you had before said of an official

Digitized by Google

department in the army, that you were disinclined to fill one, I was anxious to have your answer, so as to be able to recommend Lord Aylmer, by this day's mail, and I desired Lord Fitz Roy to write to Abercromby yesterday morning, to request that you would allow him to write one line, to say whether you would take the office or not; but as it appears from your letter of the 12th, that there are hopes that you will take the office, I have no objection to wait for your decision as long as you may wish it, and I shall this day write to England to say that I intend hereafter to recommend you for the situation.

'You do right to move.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General the Hon. E. Pakenham.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Freneda, 14th April, 1813.

'In consequence of the information from Sir Charles Stewart, and from Lord Bathurst that Sir Charles had accepted a diplomatic situation (received by the last mail), I propose to recommend that Major General Pakenham should be appointed Adjutant General, if his health should enable him to perform the duties of the situation: if not, I propose to recommend that Lord Aylmer should be appointed the Adjutant General, and Lieut. Colonel Elley the Deputy Adjutant General. I should still, however, propose to leave Colonel Elley attached to the cavalry, unless, by the sickness or absence of the Adjutant General, he should be called to take charge of the department.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 14th April, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 24th March in regard to Gen. Sir C. Stewart; and I find, from a communication which he had made to an officer who is attached to the Adjutant General's department here, that the Prince Regent had some time ago informed him that he should send him on this mission to Berlin, if there should be any occasion to

Digitized by Google

send any body. This officer, Captain Wood, is to go with him, and knew of the arrangement six weeks ago. I have written to Colonel Torrens to inform him that I propose to recommend General Pakenham for the situation, if his health should allow him to accept of it, and Lord Aylmer if it should not.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 14th April, 1813.

'The enemy have continued to move troops from the Tagus towards the Duero, and one division of the army of the South have relieved at Salamanca the division of the army of Portugal which have been there for some time, and have now marched towards the Duero; another division of the army of the south being at Avila.

'The head quarters of the King continue at Valladolid, those of the army of Portugal at Palencia, those of the army of the Centre at Cuellar, and those of the army of the South at Madrid, according to the last accounts.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 14th April, 1813.

'We have had a little rain, and I propose to put the troops in motion on the 1st of May. I am much afraid, however, that our horses will suffer much in the course of the campaign from the extraordinary dryness of the winter and spring, particularly as we have so much new cavalry, all of a description of which the officers are not remarkable for giving much attention to the care of the soldiers' horses. I therefore draw your Lordship's attention thus early to this subject, and to the supply of horses for the artillery.

'I acknowledge that I am one of those who are incredulous respecting the difficulties of procuring horses in England for the service of the cavalry and artillery of this army. One thousand horses for the cavalry in this winter and spring would have given the army the service of three, if not four,

Digitized by Google

regiments of cavalry, from which I have been obliged, by orders from the Horse Guards, to draft their horses, very much against their inclination. We are now so deficient in horses for the artillery, that I shall, as usual, take the field with an equipment of artillery far inferior to that of the enemy, and to what I intended to take with me; and we shall have no spare horses whatever.

'Surely horses of five and six years old cannot be wanting in England; and, if it is possible to collect in three months in France between 30,000 and 40,000 horses for the remount of the French cavalry and artillery, it cannot be impossible to collect in Great Britain and Ireland one twentieth of the number for the supply of this army. It is very possible that the persons usually employed to supply horses, and the ordinary means, and perhaps even the ordinary price, are not sufficient to procure a large supply at a moment; but England must be much altered if there is any deficiency of horses.

'I think the question of price is deserving of some attention. The sum of 25 guineas is paid for a dragoon horse, but he is rising three years old, and is not fit for work, and much less for service, for a year and a half or two years. In estimating his cost to the public at five years old, the age at which we prefer them here, it is not unreasonable to add to the sum about half as much more; if that be true, would there be any thing unreasonably extravagant in giving £40 or 40 guineas for five and six year old horses or mares for the regiments on service, and £45 or 45 guineas for horses for the artillery abroad? If it is not thought expedient to do this, there remains then only to draft the five and six year old horses from the regiments on the home establishment, and to make a great effort to replace them in the regiments by purchases of two and three year old at the usual price. But if this is done, care must be taken that the regiments on the home service do not send us out their old and worn out horses, as they did upon a former occasion, of which there is one instance of the whole remount of one regiment dying in consequence of one day's work.

'In suggesting these measures to your Lordship, I am perhaps travelling out of my line; but the success of our

Digitized by Google

operations here depends so much upon the state of our cavalry and artillery, that I cannot avoid to draw your Lordship's attention to these suggestions.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

'14th April, 1813.

MEMORANDUM ON THE OPERATIONS TO BE CARRIED ON, ON THE EASTERN COAST OF THE PENINSULA.

'1. It is obvious that these operations cannot be commenced with advantage, till the allied British and Portuguese army shall take the field in Castille, which is intended in the first days of the month of May.

'2. The troops applicable to these operations are the allied British and Sicilian corps, and the Spanish divisions under Major General Whittingham and Major General Roche, under the command of Sir John Murray; that part of the second army under General Elio, composed of regular troops; and the regular troops of the third army under the command of the Duque del Parque.

'3. The objects for the operations of the troops on the eastern coast of Spain are first to obtain possession of the open part of the kingdom of Valencia:—secondly, to obtain an establishment on the sea coast north of the Ebro, so as to open a communication with the army of Catalonia; and eventually, thirdly, to oblige the enemy to retire from the Lower Ebro.

'4. Although these objects are noticed in this order, circumstances may render expedient a departure from it, and that the one mentioned in the third instance should precede that mentioned in the second.

'5. If Sir John Murray possesses the means of embarking 10,000 infantry and artillery, or more, the first and second objects may be combined with great advantage: that is to say, that the attempt to secure the second object by a brisk attack upon Tarragona with all the British and Sicilian corps, and such part of the division of General Whittingham or General Roche, as can be transported to Tarragona, will necessarily induce Suchet to weaken his force so considerably in Valencia, as to enable General Elio and the

Digitized by Google

Duque del Parque to take possession of a great part, if not of all the open country in that kingdom.

'6. The first object will then be attained.

'7. The second will be a question of time and means. If Suchet, notwithstanding the junction of the troops of the first army with those under Sir John Murray, should be so strong in Catalonia as to oblige that general to raise the siege, and to embark without accomplishing his object, the first object will at least have been gained without difficulty; and the return of Sir John Murray's corps into the kingdom of Valencia will secure it.

'8. If Sir John Murray should succeed in taking Tarragona, the first and second objects will have been attained, and a foundation will have been laid for the attainment of the third object.

'9. Orders have been sent for the Duque del Parque to commence his movement from his position at Jaen, and to proceed to put himself in communication with the second army, either by posting himself at Almanza, or at Yecla.

'10. As soon as the corps under the Duke del Parque arrives in communication with General Elio, the allied British and Sicilian corps, and General Whittingham's division should embark, to the number of at least 10,000 men, or more if possible, and proceed immediately to the attack of Tarragona, in which they should be aided by the first army.

'11. The troops remaining in the kingdom of Valencia, that is to say, those under the Duque del Parque and General Elio, and those of General Whittingham's and General Roche's divisions, and of the allied British and Sicilian corps which should not embark, should continue on the defensive, and retire, even upon the lines at Alicante, if it should be necessary.

'12. But as soon as it shall be found that Suchet begins to weaken his force in the kingdom of Valencia, they are to follow him up, and take possession of as large a part of that kingdom as it may be in their power to do.

'13. It must be understood, however, by the General Officers at the head of these troops, that the success of all our endeavors in the ensuing campaign will depend upon none of the corps being beaten, of which the operating armies will be composed; and that they will be in sufficient numbers

Digitized by Google

to turn the enemy, rather than attack him in a strong position; and that I shall forgive any thing, excepting that one of the corps should be beaten or dispersed.

'14. Sir John Murray will take with him to the siege of Tarragona such of the allied British and Sicilian cavalry as he may have horse transports to convey; the remainder, with the cavalry belonging to General Whittingham's division, will remain with the troops under General Elio and the Duque del Parque.

'15. If General Sir John Murray should be obliged to raise the siege of Tarragona, and embark, or, at all events, when he returns to the kingdom of Valencia, he is to land as far to the north as may be in his power, in order to join immediately on the right of the troops under General Elio and the Duque del Parque; and the mules and other equipments belonging to the allied British and Sicilian corps, which must necessarily be left behind at Alicante, are to join that corps at the place of disembarkation.

'16. If Tarragona should be taken, it must be garrisoned by a part of the first army under General Copons.

'17. In case Sir John Murray should not have the means of embarking 10,000 infantry, at least, the corps of troops to undertake a serious operation on the sea coast in the rear of the enemy's left, will not be sufficient, and the plan must be altered; and the following measures must be adopted to obtain a sufficient force in rear of his right.

'18. First, The regiments, as stated in the margin *, must be detached from the second and third armies, and must be embarked. These, with about the same number recently ordered from Galicia, will augment the army of Catalonia sufficiently to enable them, according to the opinion of General Copons, to take the field against the enemy's troops now in Catalonia, and to force them to remain in their garrisons.

'19. As soon as he shall be joined by these reinforcements, General Copons should make himself master of the open country, particularly between Tarragona and Tortosa, and that place and Lerida.

'20. Secondly, the third army of the Duque del Parque

* Voluntarios de Jaen, of the first division of the second army; the regiment of Alicante, of General Roche's division; 2nd de Burgos, of General Whittingham's division.

Digitized by Google

should be employed to turn the right of the enemy's positions in Valencia, while the allied troops under Sir John Murray and General Elio will attack them in front. I imagine that it will be necessary for the Duque del Parque to proceed, in this case, as far as Utiel and Requeña, before he will be able to make any impression on the position of the Xucar.

'21. In proportion as the allied troops shall gain ground, this operation will be repeated; the third army continuing to move upon the enemy's right till it shall come in communication with the first army on the left of the Ebro. With this object in view, General Copons and the Duque del Parque should keep in constant communication.

'*Note.*—It would be very desirable that, if practicable, General Copons should get possession of Mequinenza.

'22. When the enemy shall have been forced across the Ebro, either by the maritime operations in rear of his left, or by those just described on his right, it will rest with General Sir John Murray to determine, in the first instance, on the line to be pursued, in a view to the local situation of affairs, in respect to the ulterior objects of the operations; whether to establish the Spanish authority in the kingdom of Valencia, by obtaining possession of Murviedro, Peñiscola, and any other fortified posts there may be within that kingdom, or to attack Tortosa or Tarragona, supposing that that place should not have fallen by the maritime operations first proposed.

'23. In my opinion, the decision on this point, as far as it depends upon the state of affairs on the eastern coast, will depend much upon the practicability and facility of communicating with the shipping on the coast, without having possession of the maritime posts in Valencia.

'24. If that should be practicable, it would be most desirable to attain the second and third objects of the operations, without waiting to obtain possession of the posts within the kingdom of Valencia; respecting which, it is hoped, there would be no doubt, when the operations of the first army should be connected with those of the second and third, and of the troops under Sir John Murray.

'25. The divisions composed of irregular troops attached to the second army, and commanded by Generals Duran and

Digitized by Google

Villa Campa, should direct their attention to prevent all communication between the enemy's main army under the King in person, and that under Suchet.

'26. The operations of these divisions should be carried on on the left of, and in communication with, the Duque del Parque; and, in proportion as the third army should move towards the Ebro, the operations of these divisions should be pushed forwards likewise.

'27. The division of Don Juan Martin must be kept in reserve, nearly in its present situation, and directions shall be sent to Don Juan Martin.

'28. General Sir John Murray, having under his command the largest and most efficient body of troops, upon whose movements those of the others will depend essentially, will direct the operations of all the corps of troops referred to in this memorandum, when their operations shall be connected immediately with those of the corps of troops under his command.

'29. If General Sir John Murray's allied British and Sicilian corps, and the whole or part of General Whittingham's division should embark, General the Duque del Parque will direct the operations ordered in this memorandum to be carried on in the kingdom of Valencia; but, in either case, the General Officers commanding the first, second, and third armies, and General Whittingham, must command each their separate corps.'

'WELLINGTON.'

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 16th April, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 1st April, and I now transmit a memorandum on the operations which I wish should be carried on on the eastern coast of the Peninsula, translated copies of which are gone to the Duque del Parque, General Elio, and General Copons.

'In forming a plan of operations for troops in the Peninsula, it is necessary always to bear in mind their inefficiency, notwithstanding their good inclinations, their total want of every thing which could keep them together as armies, and of the necessary equipments of cannon, &c. &c., and their repeated failures in the accomplishment even of the most

Digitized by Google

trifling objects, notwithstanding the personal bravery of the individuals composing the armies. If I had had to form a plan for the operations of half the numbers, real soldiers, well equipped and prepared for the field, it would have been one of a very different description; but such a plan would not suit, and could not be executed by the instruments with which you have to work.

'I beg therefore that you will set to work as soon as you may think proper, as proposed in the enclosed memorandum. I have nothing to say to the equipments or establishments of your troops, or to any thing relating to them, excepting their operations, and the occasion and period of quitting the Peninsula if there should be occasion. But if you will send me a regular report of the mules and horses you have purchased, stating the prices, and for what purpose, I will send you the regular authority for the purchase.

'I still object, however, to your feeding General Roche's or General Whittingham's, or any other Spanish troops in Spain, as occasioning an useless expense to such an amount as that Great Britain cannot bear it, and as eventually likely to break down your own departments. I am likewise certain that, if those officers take pains, your assistance, however loudly they may call for it, is not required. As long as I have served in Spain, I have never done such a thing, and never will.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir J. Murray, Bart.

'Of all your wants that of artillery-men appears most extraordinary. Besides the artillery-men which came with the corps from Sicily, which, as the corps came to carry on a siege, I conclude cannot be inconsiderable in number, you have two companies of British and two of Portuguese artillery belonging to this army; I believe the very same men, in the same numbers, that took Badajoz for us last spring. It would, however, be very desirable, now that the communication is quite secure, if you could send me a regular return of your force. I cannot let you have the artillery-men at Carthagena, as I have nothing else to take care of our stores, &c., there. But, if four companies besides those belonging to Sicily are not enough, I will try to send more from this army.'

Digitized by Google

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Freneda, 16th April, 1813.

'I have received yours of the 7th and 11th.

'I concur entirely with you respecting the sending Spanish troops to America. I have made no attempt to prevent it, and I think it best that you should make none.

'The Minister at War promises fairly, but he still violates daily the engagements made with me.

'What I meant by the encouragement given by us to the licentiousness of the Spanish press, referred to that by individuals, and particularly by ——.

'I should wish you to send 100,000 dollars to each of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd armies, and the army of reserve of Andalusia, between this time and the 1st of May, if you can. I shall inform the Government that I have made this request. How much have you given to each army of the sum settled to be given when I was at Cadiz?

'I enclose a copy of the memorandum of the operations to be undertaken on the Eastern coast. I shall send to England your letter, &c., on loans.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'Wellington.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Admiral G. Martin.

'My dear Admiral, 'Freneda, 16th April, 1813.

'I have given directions to the Commanding Officer of artillery at Lisbon to prepare for embarkation a company of artillery, which I am desirous should be sent to Alicante; and I will thank you to provide tonnage to convey them there under convoy of a ship of war.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Admiral G. Martin.*' 'Wellington.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 17th April, 1813.

In consequence of a desire which I transmitted, as Commander in Chief of the British army, through His Majesty's Minister at Cadiz, to be made acquainted with the wishes of the Regency regarding the payment for certain supplies received by the troops under my command in Castille during

Digitized by Google

the last campaign, the Regency desired that payment should be made into the national treasury. I now enclose a letter which I have received from General Castaños, pointing out the inconveniences which the service will feel here if the money should not be paid into the provincial treasury; and I beg leave to recommend the representation of General Castaños to the consideration of the Regency, and that I should receive directions accordingly.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 18th April, 1813.

'The Government have been very stingy of the supplies, not only of horses for our artillery, but of drivers to take care of the few they have sent us, and we want 350 drivers. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether you can assist me with a few drivers, or can let us have the use of some of the dismounted cavalry to take care of some of our artillery stores.

'I will let you know by to-morrow's post at what places we shall require them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 18th April, 1813.

'Sir R. Fletcher has suggested to me that it would be very desirable to have with the army the whole, if possible, if not a large detachment at least, of the corps of Portuguese sappers under some of the officers of the Portuguese engineers, not of higher rank than that of Major. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know what number of this corps are fit for service, and if you will order such of them as are, or the whole if possible, to march upon Coimbra, letting me know when they will arrive.

'I have just received your letters of the 13th and 14th.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford. K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 18th April, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter (marked *mui reservado*) of the 8th instant, and I have read its enclosures with the greatest attention.

'The writer of them is certainly unacquainted with the numbers, the position, or the circumstances, as affecting the efficiency of the armies of the several allied nations; and he appears to me to be equally unacquainted with the position of the enemy's armies; and not to be aware of the facilities which they possess of effecting a junction of their different corps, long before the armies of the allied nations, supposing them to be sufficiently numerous, could perform the proposed operations.

'Having had a long experience in the operations of war, particularly against the French, I am induced to doubt very much the practicability of the execution of all schemes such as that proposed for the surprise of the post of Toledo; of the head quarters of one of the corps d'armee, &c. &c.

'In order to see the fallacy of such schemes, it is only necessary to reflect upon the difficulty, nay impossibility, of moving through the enemy's posts, unperceived, such a body of troops, 1000 men, as are required to execute such a scheme. In truth, it is very frequently difficult for a single man to pass through them to carry a letter; and it is not reasonable to expect that 1000 men could pass through many leagues of country occupied by the enemy, in order to surprise the head quarters, or park of artillery, in such a town as Toledo.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Holmes, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 20th April, 1813.

'The Secretary at War has transmitted to me your letter to his Lordship, of the 30th January last, on the subject of the profits made by Paymasters of regiments in this country.

'I do not understand what sums are in the hands of the Paymasters of regiments in this army for *non-effectives;* nor do I understand exactly what is meant by that term. As

Digitized by Google

the Secretary at War has referred this subject for my consideration, I shall be much obliged to you if you will give me such further explanation as may be in your power.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Holmes.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 20th April, 1813.

'Having written to Lord Bathurst on the subject, the Government have consented to our removing such of the military agents as we might think proper; and I think that Generals Roche, Whittingham, and Doyle, being employed as Spanish Generals, should no longer be paid as military agents; and if you concur in this opinion, I shall be obliged to you if you will notify to them that, after the end of this month, they are not to receive their allowances; or let me know if you wish that I should, and I will.

'If Doyle does not receive, he should hereafter be paid, his Spanish allowance.

'The clothing, &c. can be hereafter issued to the Spanish corps through the Spanish authorities, whom I shall hold responsible for their due distribution.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 20th April, 1813.

'I have received your Lordship's dispatch (No. 112) of the 31st March, in regard to the dangers to the British shipping at Coruña, in consequence of the insecure state of the prisoners, and I have desired General Castaños, who commands in Galicia, to give directions that measures may be taken to secure the prisoners of war in that province.

'It would be very desirable, however, and would tend much to increase the resources of the province of Galicia for the maintenance of troops, if the prisoners of war could be removed from thence to England.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Freneda, 20th April, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 7th. I went the other day to see General Charles Alten, who is by far the best of the Hanoverian officers, and his opinion most consulted and respected, purposely to ascertain how he felt respecting the state of affairs in Germany, and the expediency of sending back to Hanover the German Legion; and I am happy to inform you that I found his opinion to be very sensible and correct upon those subjects. He is clearly of opinion that the best thing for England, for Germany, and the world is to make the greatest possible effort here; and in respect to the German Legion, in particular, he thinks that its services, which would be very useful here during the approaching campaign, would be entirely thrown away in this campaign, if they were to be sent round to Hanover.

'When a large levy of men shall have been made in Hanover, it may be a question whether it would not be expedient to send there a large part, at least, if not the whole, of the German Legion, if the war should continue in Germany. But now I am quite certain that Government, as well as General Alten, are right.

'We must have the orders of the Secretary of State for any alteration in the mode of wearing the medal by the General Officers. It may do very well for an Admiral to wear his medal round his neck on his quarter deck, but we on horseback ought to wear it always at our button hole. Indeed this is the common practice in all distributions of this description, and was the rule at first on the grant of the medal for the battle of Maida; and I do not know why it was altered.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To J. C. Herries, Esq., Commissary General.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 21st April, 1813.

'In consequence of the very favorable report which I have received from Sir Robert Kennedy of the conduct of Mr. Deputy Commissary General Pipon, I beg to acquaint you, that I have directed him in General Orders to act as Commissary General till the pleasure of the Lords of the

Digitized by Google

Treasury is known, and I trust you will be pleased to recommend the appointment to their Lordships' favorable consideration.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*J. C. Herries, Esq.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 21st April, 1813.

'I have the honor of enclosing to your Royal Highness a return of the number of men from each regiment of cavalry in this country transferred to the Staff corps.

'I considered it most consistent with your Royal Highness' intentions that the men should be allowed to volunteer their services for this corps, and I arranged accordingly; taking from no regiment any man that had not volunteered, and confining the numbers taken from those regiments who were to remain on the service in this country to ten privates.

'The King's Heavy German dragoons, and the English hussars, did not furnish any.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 21st April, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Major General Cooke, in which he requests to have leave to go to England for a short time, in the month of June, for the benefit of his health..

'Colonel Capel will be the senior officer at Cadiz during the absence of Major General Cooke; from which I do not think that any inconvenience will result.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 21st April, 1813.

'When I was at Cadiz in the course of the winter, I had some conversation with Sir Henry Wellesley and some of the monied people in that place, respecting the practicability of raising money by loan on the certificates which I had

Digitized by Google

before been authorized by His Majesty's Government to grant; and I enclose a copy of his last letter upon this subject.

'The reason for insisting on all the formalities in the transfer of securities when granted, was to preclude the chances of forgery, of which the late Chancellor of the Exchequer was very apprehensive; and I imagine that your Lordship will not be disposed to relax any arrangement which he thought necessary to recommend, having that object in view.

'If this were not the case, there would probably be no objection to the proposed clause in the certificate drawn by Mr. Costello, which stipulates that the sum borrowed should be repaid in coin; or to giving, by way of premium, such additional sum beyond 5 per cent. for the use of the money, as the custom of Spain, and the state of the money market, might render expedient.

'I have not yet granted one of the certificates which I was heretofore authorized to grant for money borrowed; nor do I see much prospect that I shall have occasion to issue any.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 21st April, 1813.

'The enemy withdrew all their troops from the left of the Tagus, and evacuated Toledo on the 10th instant; but they have still a body of troops under General Laval in Madrid; and General Baron Soult's cavalry are in Getafe, Leganez, &c., to the south of Madrid.

'The army of the South have, however, in general, occupied the positions heretofore occupied by the army of Portugal on the rivers Duero and Tormes; and it appears that the army of Portugal have been collected about Palencia, the army of the Centre continuing in the province of Segovia.

'I propose to put the allied British and Portuguese army in motion in the first days of next month. I have already sent orders to Lieut. General Sir John Murray to commence his operations, and to the General Officers commanding the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Spanish armies to co-operate with him.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Freneda, 21st April, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 30th, in regard to the artillery horses, &c.

'I now enclose the state of them as they stood on the 19th instant, from which you will observe that, by our purchases of mules, we are in possession of a few more animals than are absolutely necessary to move our equipments, supposing the whole to be in a condition for work. The difference between your account and ours is owing, I believe, to our having carried to account, on the 1st of October, the 203 horses which, in your Lordship's account, appear to have sailed on the 15th of September, and not having carried to account the 110 horses at Portsmouth, which have not yet arrived.

'We are greatly in want of drivers. I have written to Sir William Beresford to endeavor to borrow some from the Portuguese. If we cannot get them, I must take soldiers from the infantry, which it would be very desirable, if possible, to avoid.

'In reference to my last letter on this subject, I would request your Lordship to observe that we pay 200 dollars in cash for each of our mules, which, at the rate of exchange of the day, is not less than £60. A mule is not so good as an English horse: indeed, in fire he cannot be used. Allowing that the Ordnance were to give 45 guineas for five and six year old horses, and for the expense of sending each horse out about £10, you will see that it would be cheaper to supply us with horses, even at that price; to which add, that the mules lately purchased have not taken much less from the military chest than 100,000 dollars in specie; whereas the horses would be bought in England, and for bank notes.

'We shall be stronger in cavalry than we have ever been, as well as in every thing else; but the enemy will still be superior to us in cavalry, even including the Portuguese and some Spaniards.

'I am very much annoyed by the conduct of the Cortes, who appear to follow the example of the Assemblies of France. The *liberales*, or rather the writers of the newspapers, who are, in fact, the Government, have lately brought

Digitized by Google

into play the mob of Cadiz; and, on the question of conferring the Regency on the Princess of Brazils, the mob decided; as, although there was undoubtedly a majority of the Assembly in favor of the Princess, nobody dared even mention her name.

'The elections for the new Cortes, which, by some extraordinary manœuvre, the existing Cortes have brought under their own cognizance, have been generally in favor of priests; and where the choice has fallen on laymen, they are known to be hostile in opinion to the *liberales*. They have contrived to set aside many of the elections on account of some informality or other; and they are endeavoring to give a construction to an article of the constitution, in order to set aside all the elections of the priests. They will succeed in this, or any thing else that they choose.

'I think that by these manœuvres, the existing Cortes will create an apparent necessity for their continuing to sit after the month of October, the period fixed for their dissolution and the assembly of the new Cortes.

'It is impossible to calculate upon the plans of such an assembly. They have no check whatever; and they are guided and governed by the most ignorant and licentious of all licentious presses, that of Cadiz. I believe they mean to attack the Royal and feudal tenths, and the tithes of the church, under the pretext of encouraging agriculture; and I am sadly afraid that, finding the contributions not so productive as they imagined they would be, they will seize the rents of the estates of my friends the Grandees.

'If I am tolerably successful early in the campaign, I intend to try and prevail upon them to quit Cadiz, which I know the *liberales* consider as their strong-hold; and the other parties and my brother are of opinion that the only chance of salvation is to remove the Government from thence. This may be the case, if matters should be well managed on their removal; but wherever the Cortes and Government should fix themselves, the press would follow them, and would exercise the same control over the proceedings of both; and in a very short space of time the mob of Seville, of Granada, or even of Madrid, would be as bad as that of Cadiz. The only permanent advantage likely to

Digitized by Google

result from the removal would be, the probability of less prejudice in the consideration of all questions of commerce.

'Adverting to the state of affairs in Spain, as well as elsewhere at present, does it not occur to you that it would be wise for Great Britain to recur again to the principles laid down in Lord Liverpool's dispatch to the Government of Curaçoa, in regard to the Spanish Colonies? The practice of our smuggling merchants and ship captains has never been in conformity with that letter; and although I think it very improbable that any thing will give Great Britain the influence we ought to have over the deliberations and measures of the Cortes, as now constituted, a load of suspicion and prejudice would be removed, if the conduct of our merchants was more consistent with the fairness of the principles laid down in that dispatch.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 21st April, 1813.

'Notwithstanding that I have written you so many letters this day, I am induced to trouble you again, in consequence of Sir Robert Kennedy communicating to me a letter from Mr. Herries of the 2nd April, enclosing one of the 1st from the Treasury, to which documents I beg to refer you.

'I enclose your Lordship the printed copy of a letter which I wrote to Sir Charles Stuart in April last year*, in which I have described particularly the origin and description of certain securities floating in this country, commonly, but improperly, called commissariat bills, and have stated my opinion of the injury which the *sharks*, called British merchants, at Lisbon did to the army, and their country, by the purchase of these securities at a depreciated rate.

'In consequence of the clamor at Lisbon, which even reached to England, in consequence of my determination that these securities should not be discharged by the grant of bills upon the Treasury, Mr. Bissett was induced, with my consent, to pay some of them in that manner, and the holders of these bills immediately went into the market with

* See Vol. IX., p. 76.

Digitized by Google

them; and for a considerable length of time during the last campaign, no money came into the military chest for any of the Commissary's bills on the Treasury negotiated at Lisbon. The measure was then adopted, in October and November last, of paying these securities by bills upon the Treasury, on the condition that the holders of them should lodge in the military chest, likewise for a bill on the Treasury, a sum equal in amount to that for which they were to receive a bill for the Commissariat security, by which measure we have got, on an average, into the military chest, about 850,000 dollars a month, which has latterly increased to 1,000,000 of dollars. This supply the Lords of the Treasury have entirely cut off by their letters of the 1st April, on the ground of the supposed injustice of forcing a person to take a bill upon the Treasury for money equal in amount to that for which he should have another bill in payment for a debt.

'If the Lords of the Treasury, or the Commissary in Chief, had done me the honor of consulting my opinion on any part of this transaction, or had placed in me the common confidence which I might have expected, they would have learned, First; that nothing can be more inconvenient to the public service than that the British merchants should thus purchase our debts. Secondly; that they have purchased them with the knowledge of my opinion of this inconvenience, at least since the 22nd of April, and of my determination to pay these debts at the moment, in the order and in the manner which might be most convenient to the public service. Thirdly; that they have purchased them to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, or more, since the month of October last, with a knowledge of this mode of payment, which the Lords of the Treasury now pronounce to be so unjust, and which they have positively forbidden.

'Probably if their Lordships had known all this, and had seen the enclosed letter, they would have been of opinion, that if there is any thing unjust in these measures, those who feel the injustice have brought it on themselves by their own act.

'In a very recent instance, I found the British merchants at Lisbon intriguing with the muleteers of the army, and on the point of doing us, and their country, and the cause, irreparable mischief, in order that they might get more of these securities into their hands; in the payment of which they are

Digitized by Google

treated with so much injustice, according to the opinion of the Lords of the Treasury.

'I do not feel much encouragement to interfere in a matter of this kind, which is no concern of mine, after the peremptory orders given upon it by the Lords of the Treasury; but at this promising moment I cannot see the affairs of the country fail for want of money, which, by my interference, might be procured; and I have therefore desired the Commissary General to continue the existing practice till he shall receive further orders from the Treasury, which I earnestly entreat your Lordship may be sent to him without loss of time.

'In the letter from the Treasury, there are several facts stated in regard to rates of exchange, the comparative rates of merchants' bills and those of the Commissary General, which are entirely unfounded, as will be seen by reference to the Commissary General's reports. But these facts proceed from the authority of the merchants at Lisbon, who wish that which the Treasury have ordered, viz., that they shall be paid by bills upon the Treasury for the Commissariat securities which they hold and have purchased at a depreciated rate; and they would then sell these bills in the market of Lisbon for coin; and it would soon be found that the military chest would get nothing, as was the case in the last summer.

'On all these points, I conceive that it is no business of mine to find money for the army, it is that of the Treasury. I interfere only from zeal for the public service, and I do so in the hope of being treated with fair confidence, which, in this instance, I certainly have not received.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Baron Bock.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 22nd April, 1813.

'I have received the proceedings of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of Lieut. ——, of the —— ——, and your letter of the 19th, in which you have, by desire of the General Court Martial, recommended that officer for mercy, which recommendation I am desirous that the Court should reconsider.

Digitized by Google

'First; I would beg the Court to observe, that it is never thought necessary to trouble a General Court Martial with any but cases carrying on the face of them the appearance of an extraordinary degree of guilt; and it does appear a waste of the time of the public, and in itself very extraordinary, that a General Court Martial, having had proved before it the guilt of a prisoner, having convicted him by their sentence, and decreed a punishment, should then do worse than defeat all the objects of the trial, by holding up an example of impunity, procured through the means of the very tribunal appointed by the Legislature to be the principal instruments in maintaining the discipline and good order of the army.

'This observation applies to recommendations by General Courts Martial in general, to which I make it a rule to pay attention; but I am quite convinced that, if I were to exercise my own judgment on these recommendations, or if General Courts Martial were to consider them as they are, the effects of a mistaken lenity, and were to be more sparing of them, the army would be in a better state of discipline, and much of the time of the public, now spent in these trials, would be saved.

'But, Secondly; I would beg the Court to reflect on the charge of which they have found Lieut. ——— guilty, viz., "behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming an officer and a gentleman;" on the punishment annexed by the Articles of War to the guilt of this charge; and on the facts on which the charge is founded, as detailed in the charge itself, and which have been clearly proved before the General Court Martial.

'In the whole catalogue of military crimes, it is scarcely possible to find one more enormous, or more likely in its consequences to be injurious to the service in every way in which injury can be done to it.

'Then, Thirdly; I would beg the Court to reflect upon the infamy attaching to the character of Lieut. ———, after the conviction of guilt of such a charge founded on such facts. Supposing that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent should attend to their recommendation, do the General Court Martial believe that the officers of the ——— ——— would willingly associate with such a man? Is there

Digitized by Google

any regiment in the army of which the officers would not deem it a disgrace to associate with him? Is there an officer upon the General Court Martial who would not consider himself disgraced, if he were seen in company with him?

'If this be true, I beg the General Court Martial to consider in what a situation they will place His Royal Highness the Prince Regent by their recommendation. His Royal Highness will be called upon to pardon an officer for a crime so infamous, that neither the officers of the corps to which he belongs, nor those of any other regiment in the army, will associate with him.

'I intreat the Court, therefore, to feel that confidence in the justice and propriety of their sentence which it deserves; and to allow it to go before His Royal Highness without the recommendation: but if they should still desire that the recommendation should be forwarded, I shall send it to England, but without any remark on my part, as I never will be instrumental in retaining in His Majesty's service, as an officer, a person found guilty of behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and in forcing him into the society of officers by whom, to associate with him, will be deemed a disgrace.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Baron Bock.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 22nd April, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from the Prince Regent of Portugal, by which I am informed that His Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to confer on me the title of Duque da Victoria *.

'I beg that your Lordship will be so kind as to lay this letter before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and that you will submit to His Royal Highness my request that I may be permitted to accept the title which has been granted to me by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

* The great victory over the French army, commanded by King Joseph, at Vitoria, was gained on the 21st June following.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 22nd April, 1813.

'I have the honor to transmit the copy of a letter from Marshal Sir William Beresford, with the copy of one from the Conde de Aguiar, stating that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal had created the Marshal Marquez do Campo Mayor.

'I beg that you will lay these papers before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and that you will obtain His Royal Highness's permission that Marshal Sir William Beresford may accept the honor which has been conferred upon him by the Prince Regent of Portugal.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 23rd April, 1813.

'I have just heard of your arrival at Lisbon on the 20th instant. You will have received my letters there.

'There has been no material change since I wrote last. I propose to move as soon as I can after the beginning of the month; and rather think, between ourselves, I shall direct my march across the Lower Duero within the kingdom of Portugal.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart., K.B.

'My dear Cotton, 'Freneda, 23rd April, 1813.

'Since I wrote to you last, General Slade has been recalled in consequence of General Clinton having been made a Lieutenant General in the Peninsula.

'It now rests with you whether you will make another vacancy, and if you should, whether you will appoint to it General Vandeleur or —— ——.

'I have put all the cavalry in one division; and I propose to put the 13th light dragoons into the brigade with the Royals and 3rd dragoon guards, under the command of

Digitized by Google

Major General Long, the whole being only a temporary arrangement till you arrive.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir S. Cotton, Bart., K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 22nd April, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 23rd March, in which you have acquainted me with the orders which you had received from Lord Keith, and had desired to be made acquainted with my opinion regarding your operations.

'Adverting to the probable operations of the campaign, it is very desirable that the enemy's communication by sea along the coast of Cantabria should be prevented as far as possible, from Bayonne to Santoña.

'They have already made two or three attacks upon Castro Urdiales, all of which have failed; but I think it not unlikely that they will try again; and it would be very desirable that you should communicate with the Spanish officer in command of the troops in that garrison. The Spaniards have some craft there, which might be of use, under your protection, in preventing the communication of the enemy along the coast.

'The transport loaded with bread might as well be left at Coruña.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Bourke.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 23rd April, 1813.

'I enclose a letter for Sir George Collier, who is in command of a squadron either at Coruña or cruizing off Cape Ortegal. I shall be obliged to you if you will take a copy of it, and send it to him by a safe hand; and afterwards take an opportunity of communicating to him the copy, in case the original should miss him.

'I have directed that the sum in your hands for the use of the Spaniards may be increased to 100,000 dollars; and I request you to pay it to the order of General Giron or of

Digitized by Google

General Castaños. The former is going to-morrow to take the command of the Spanish army of Galicia.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Bourke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Baron Löw, K.G.L.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Frénéda, ce 23 Avril, 1813.

'Il y a quelque temps que son Altesse Royale le Commandant en Chef m'a fait savoir qu'il avait ordonné à un autre Officier Général de la Légion de passer à cette armée pour vous remplacer; et je crois qu'avant peu de temps il pourra arriver.

'Sous ces circonstances et étant à la veille de l'ouverture de la campagne dans ce pays ci, et voyant que les affaires dans votre propre pays s'avancent d'une telle manière que vos services, si votre santé vous permet encore de les donner ou au moins vos conseils seraient fort à désirer, j'ai cru de mon devoir de vous annoncer cette disposition, afin que vous preniez là dessus les mesures qui vous conviendront.

'En attendant je vous prie de croire que je suis très sensible, et que je me souviendrai toujours avec plaisir des services que vous avez rendu avec cette armée; et que partout où vous irez, vous aurez mes souhaits pour votre succès et votre bonheur.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Major General Baron Löw, K.G.L.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 23rd April, 1813.

'I had the honor of receiving last night your letter of the 12th instant, in which you have made me acquainted with two communications which you had received from the Minister of Hacienda, in regard to the subsistence of the troops.

'As your Excellency is aware, this subject has already received much of my attention; and I have already done every thing in my power to obtain a knowledge of the resources of the country, and to have them applied with regularity and economy; and I have assisted them, as much

Digitized by Google

as has been in my power, by advances of money from the military chest of the British Army, on account of the subsidy from His Majesty and the Government of Spain.

'It is desirable, however, that I should receive positive instructions from the Government on certain points, in order to be enabled to do all the good that I wish to do on this subject.

'I entirely agree with the Government in the opinion, that when the Spanish soldier receives his pay regularly and his bread, he ought not to receive what is called *étape* of any description; and that it is essentially necessary, not only with a view to the economy of the resources of the State, but for the honor and advantage of the soldier himself, that he should be brought back to the system of frugal economy enjoined by the ancient ordenanzas.

'But I beg leave to call the attention of your Excellency to the fact, that owing to the confusion and irregularity which have prevailed in the management, particularly of the military concerns of the nation, in the course of the contest, it is not exactly known, either what is the pay of the soldier, or what he is to provide out of it; or whether, supposing that he receives bread and his pay, and no *étape*, he is to receive any money called *sobrantes*, and if he is to receive such an allowance, to what amount; also whether, if the soldier receives *etape*, what amount of his fixed daily pay shall be stopped from him.

'It is most desirable that the Government should declare itself clearly on all these points without loss of time; and in order to assist them in doing so, I proceed to give them my opinion on the several points to which I have above referred.

'First, then; I recommend that the pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of all descriptions of soldiers, of all ranks, should be fixed at the rate of the ancient ordenanzas; that is to say:—

'Secondly; The only stoppage from this pay should be from each man for the hospital, for the purchase and maintenance of the small articles of his necessaries; for which the officer should be accountable at the periods fixed by the ancient ordenanzas.

'Thirdly; That the remainder of the pay of each rank of

Digitized by Google

non-commissioned officer and soldier present with his regiment, viz., should be paid to him every day.

'Fourthly; That when the soldier shall receive this pay, he shall not be entitled to any description of *étape*, or other allowance in lieu of it, of any description, according to the antient Ordenanzas, whether in the field, in garrison, or in cantonments, within the Spanish dominions, excepting on such extraordinary occasions, as that it is absolutely impossible for the troops to provide for themselves, such as being actually engaged with the enemy; or in operations so near to the enemy, as that the *vivandiers* and other attendants on the troops cannot with safety remain near them.

'Fifthly; That in such extraordinary cases, the *étape* shall be fixed by the General commanding the troops, and shall consist of such articles as he can procure.

'Sixthly; That on occasions when the pay cannot be delivered to the troops regularly every five days, they are to receive *étape*, to consist of the following articles:—

'Seventhly; That the full *étape*, when supplied to the army, shall be valued to each non-commissioned officer and soldier as one real a day, and the half *étape* half a real; and the soldiers will be entitled only to the overplus of their pay, the stoppage for the *masita* in both cases, remaining the same.

'I beg your Excellency to observe, that in proposing what is above detailed for the consideration of the Government, I am perfectly aware that it will be very difficult, and in some situations and at some seasons quite impossible, for the soldier to exist on this pay. I am equally certain, however, that the resources of the State are not equal, even with all the assistance which Great Britain can give them, to support a larger expense, even supposing that we can overcome the difficulties which oppose at every step the realization of those resources to such an amount as to enable us to defray the diminished expense proposed. Hereafter, however, it may be necessary for the Government to give an allowance to the soldiers of the army in the field, at least, in order the better to enable them to provide themselves with food; the amount of which may be fixed upon a review and consideration of the detailed statements which may be made by the Commanding Officers of regiments.

Digitized by Google

'But whatever may be the amount of the sum to be fixed as that to be paid to the soldier, to enable him to provide himself with provisions, I recommend that system to the Government for their armies while stationed within the Spanish territory, rather than that of giving *étape*, the expense of which would exceed fourfold the amount of any allowance which it might be thought expedient to make to the soldier.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 24th April, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 21st. I am very much obliged to you for the drivers and the dismounted cavalry. The former might supply the 50 men wanted at Lisbon, and the latter the 300 required here. If I should find that we want the 300 before, we can hear further from you. I shall desire Harvey to call for them from the garrison of Almeida.

'I am likewise much obliged to you for the artificers and pontoniers. I should wish the two companies of the former to be marched up to Almeida as soon as may be convenient. The company of the latter might remain attached to the bridges, as you had proposed.

'I am glad to find that you are coming up. I propose to put the troops in motion in the first days of May. My intention is to make them cross the Douro in general within the Portuguese frontier, covering the movement of the left by the right of the army towards the Tormes, which right shall cross the Douro, over the pontoons, in such situation as may be convenient. I then propose to seize Zamora and Toro, which will make all our future operations easy to us.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 24th April, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 21st, and I have certainly no desire that my letter of the 12th, to the Prince Regent, should go before the Government, if you should be of opinion that it is likely to produce inconvenience; nor that it should go to the Prince, if the object which it was intended to produce is likely to be accomplished in any other manner.

'The truth is, that the greatest inconvenience was felt in the last campaign, by the want of pay for the Portuguese troops; and this inconvenience was on the point of becoming a danger and evil of the first magnitude and importance. In several instances the Portuguese troops behaved excessively ill before the enemy, and this conduct was attributed by the officers to the miserable state in which they were kept for want of pay. I am therefore naturally anxious to guard against this evil in future. I believe there is no doubt about the facts stated in my letter to the Prince, and that there is no very material difference of opinion between you and me.

'I am aware, and I believe I stated, that a great deal has been done at the Custom House, but much still remains to be done; and the revenue is in that state, that a very slight effort, and a cordial co-operation with us on the part of the Government would render it equal to the expenditure, and I should then be able to do much more for both Portuguese and Spaniards than I can now.

'I had no intention of blaming the Marquez de Borba exclusively. The Government itself is more to blame than he is, on some of the points of complaint; but I repeat, if there is any chance of a remedy, without sending the letter to the Government or to the Prince, I have no objection; but then the remedy must be effectual.

'In my account of the state of the subsidy, I go upon estimate, not having yet seen the accounts. At all events, whether it has been paid in full or not, I know that no more can be paid in specie.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

Digitized by Google

To Don J. de Carvajal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 24th April, 1813.

'I send you by this occasion the report received by the Chief of the Staff from the Intendant General of the 2nd army, in which that officer has enclosed estimates of the expenses of the army, and detailed accounts of the resources applicable to defray those expenses, to which you will of course draw the attention of the Regency. But I beg particularly to draw your attention to the observations of the Intendant General in regard to the debts due in the provinces on account of former supplies to the troops, and the effect produced on the existing and current resources by the mode of paying those debts adopted under the decree of the Cortes of the 3rd February, 1811.

'There can be no doubt that debts to a very considerable amount are due to the inhabitants of all the provinces of Spain, and that it is reasonable and just that measures should be taken to pay those debts as soon as their amount shall be ascertained. But I am afraid that the interests of the nation are exposed to considerable risk by leaving to the individual creditors of the State the power of deciding upon their own claims, and of subtracting from the current contributions the amount of their payment. The nation and the individual contributors also must suffer from this system, even though it should be successful in paying off old debts; as I repeat that it is impossible to maintain an army without money; and it is impossible to find resources for our Spanish army, excepting in the contributions of the people; and it cannot be expected that the enemy will be removed from the Spanish territory, or, if removed, should be long kept out of it, unless a respectable Spanish army can be formed.

'The interest then of the individual creditors of the State is combined with that of the State at large to put an end to this system.

'In my opinion, the first step to be taken in regard to these debts is to ascertain the amount due to each individual, and the amount of all the debts in each district and province of the Kingdom. This might be effected by a commission to be appointed to sit in each province, with

Digitized by Google

powers to receive, consider, and decide finally upon the claims of each individual; as the Government may depend upon it that there are many claims very ill supported, and many for which there is no foundation whatever.

'As soon as the state of the debts shall have been ascertained, it will rest with the Cortes to determine in what manner they shall be paid; whether by the allotment of the unappropriated and uncultivated lands, or by a certain per centage on the contributions of each individual, or by a combination of both methods, or any other that their wisdom and justice may suggest. But it appears to me to be essentially necessary that the decree of the Cortes of the 3rd February, 1811, should be revised; and I earnestly recommend to the Regency to call the attention of the Cortes to this subject.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don J. de Carvajal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K.B.

'MY DEAR STEWART, 'Freneda, 25th April, 1813.

'Sir Thomas Graham has sent me your letter of the 28th March, for which I am much obliged to you, and for your expressions of regret at quitting this army. I certainly should have felt no inconvenience or disinclination to keep your office at your disposal during the time you have been absent from it, even if you had at first looked to a diplomatic situation; and I cannot think that you had not a free choice whether to accept such a situation or not when it was offered to you. I sincerely hope it will answer your expectation, and that you may be as successful as I wish you may be.

'I have sent to buy two of your horses for £400; and I believe that Wood is to send me the hounds, as he thought head quarters rather deficient in that respect, as we had not harriers this winter (since Marsden carried off your old pack), as well as fox hounds.

'I am besides indebted to you for a mare, which you left with me last year, and which I have been keeping up for you, and she is now in excellent condition. Wood says you intended to give her to me; but I say that all officers of

Digitized by Google

dragoons are horse dealers, and that I cannot take her from you.

'You may tell your friends in Germany, if you should receive this letter there, that I propose to take the field in a few days, and that I only hope that I may be as successful as they have been. At all events, I hope to prevent the enemy from detaching any thing from hence against them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General* 'WELLINGTON.
the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K.B.

'I have appointed *le petit fils* du Roi George* to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.'

To the Marquis of Buckingham.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 25th April, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 10th March, and I assure you that I am highly flattered by your recollection of me at such a moment as that at which you wrote to me, and at the expression of your wish that the friendly and affectionate intercourse with which I had so long been honored by your much respected father should be continued with yourself. I assure you that, from regard for yourself and respect for your whole family, as well as from affection for the memory of your father, I am most desirous that the loss which I have sustained in him should not be aggravated by the discontinuance of my intimate intercourse with yourself and family; and I accept, with the utmost satisfaction, the offer of your continued friendship.

'I am much obliged to you for your congratulations upon the recent honor which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has conferred upon me, which is enhanced much to me by its having been worn by my old patron and friend. Pray present my best respects to Lady Buckingham.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Marquis of Buckingham.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. the Secretary at War.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 25th April, 1813.

'I received your Lordship's dispatch, No. 26,045, of the 31st March, by the last post, in regard to the difficulties

* The Earl of Munster.

Digitized by Google

still existing in the settlement of accounts of soldiers sent home from this country, and again requiring my opinion respecting the appointment of a paymaster of detachments at Lisbon.

'I wish that your Lordship had sent me the names of the soldiers whose accounts had not been settled, specifying the regiments and companies to which they belong. The fact is, my Lord, that the origin of the evil exists in the regiments. Notwithstanding the pains which are taken to enforce the orders and regulations of the service in regard to the settlement of the soldiers' accounts, and to the measures to be adopted in relation to those accounts, when a soldier is sent to a general hospital, when he is made a prisoner of war, or is invalided, or becomes in any manner a casualty on the returns of his company and regiment, I am convinced, indeed I know, that in nine out of ten instances those orders and regulations are not complied with; and no paymaster of detachments, or any other officer stationed at Lisbon, could settle the soldiers' accounts in any reasonable space of time. The consequence of the appointment of such a person would be the detention of many soldiers in this country till they should die, while the paymaster of detachments should be engaged in a correspondence with the regiment regarding the accounts, each communication of which correspondence would take from five to seven days.

'When your Lordship adverts to the difficulty which you experience in obtaining from the commanding officers and paymasters of regiments their states and accounts, which are almost mere forms to be filled up, and to the number of calls which you are obliged to make upon those officers of superior rank and intelligence, one of whom has nothing else to attend to, you cannot be surprised that the Captains and Subalterns of the army should be ignorant of, as they are in many instances, and should neglect, the important duties assigned to them regarding the accounts of the soldiers above referred to.

'All that I can do is to urge them to attend to these duties, and to notice in a particular manner any instance of a neglect of them which may come to my knowledge.

'It is impossible to attempt to punish any individual for such a neglect of duty, as he would be to be tried for it by

Digitized by Google

others, each of whom would probably have been guilty of a similar or even greater neglect.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
The Secretary at War.'

To the Right Hon. the Secretary at War.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 23rd April, 1813.

'I had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 29th March, No. 45,496, by the last post, enclosing one which your Lordship had received from Lieut. Colonel Holmes, of the 3rd dragoon guards, relative to the advantages made by the Paymasters of the army, by the accumulation of money in their hands.

'As I am perfectly aware that the Paymasters of the army trade in every way in which they can acquire any profit, I entertain no doubt that they derive profit from the sources referred to by Lieut. Colonel Holmes.

'But the remedy for the evil rests with your Lordship, and not with me.

'It appears to me that your Lordship might order the Paymasters of regiments to pay into the military chest of the army, at stated periods, the amount stopped from the subsistence of the officers of regiments on account of the income tax, taking the receipt of the Deputy Paymaster General for the amount. And that the Deputy Paymaster General might be authorized to draw upon the Paymaster General in favor of the Secretary at War, or the Lords of the Treasury on the agents of the regiment, for the amount thus paid into the military chest, specifying in the draft that it was for a sum of money received as the income tax of the officers of a particular regiment, for a particular period of time.

'I thought it proper to call upon Lieut. Colonel Holmes to specify what he meant by the term he used in his letter to your Lordship, stating that a considerable sum was in the hands of the Committee of Paymastership, on account of the pay of the *officers* and *non-effectives* of the 3rd dragoon guards, before I should address your Lordship; and the result has been as follows:—

'Your Lordship is aware that the British troops serving

Digitized by Google

in this part of the Peninsula have long been paid in arrear, and that the term of the arrear is now for four months; the subsistence to the 24th December, 1812, being only now in the course of issue. In the course of every month passed by an army employed on service against the enemy, it must be expected that the casualties will be very numerous; and the Paymasters, under the existing regulations, have been in the habit of receiving from the Paymaster General the subsistence of officers and soldiers who may die during the period of the arrear.

'Thus, a Paymaster would be entitled to receive the pay of an officer or soldier who should die on this day, from the 25th December to the 24th April, at the periods at which it should become payable by the Deputy Paymaster General, in consequence of the issue of the warrants and the orders of the Commander of the Forces; and this is what Lieut. Colonel Holmes means by the *pay of officers and non-effectives.*

'I do not think it is possible to prevent the Paymasters of regiments from receiving these sums from the Pay office. There may be regimental demands against the deceased officer; such demands certainly will exist against the deceased soldier, and it would create great confusion and difficulty, if the Paymasters of regiments were prevented from receiving those sums of money into their hands.

'But under the regulations for their guidance, the Paymasters of regiments are called upon to send to England the sums due to deceased officers and soldiers, to invalids, to prisoners of war, &c. &c., upon the settlement of the account of each individual; under which order, it appears to me, that the Paymasters have made the profit adverted to. It will be proper, therefore, for your Lordship to order that the Paymasters of regiments should pay into the military chest all such sums of money as they have been heretofore ordered to send to England, under any of the heads above adverted to, giving the Deputy Paymaster General a statement of the account on which the sum has been paid in, and reporting that it has been paid in, in detail, for your Lordship's information; and the Deputy Paymaster General should be authorized to grant a bill upon the Paymaster General for such sum of money, specifying, in a letter of advice, for

Digitized by Google

what purpose drawn, either in favor of the Secretary at War, or of the agents of the regiment.

'It appears to me that the Paymasters of regiments will be prevented from making profit in future under these heads, by the adoption of the measures above proposed; and the military chest of the army will be aided to a very considerable amount.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
the Secretary at War.'

To Major General Vandeleur.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 26th April, 1813. 4 P. M.

'Lord Fitzroy Somerset has just given me your letter of this day, and I assure you I should be very happy to appoint you to command a brigade of cavalry if I could; but, notwithstanding General —— is ordered home, there is no brigade vacant. Four regiments of cavalry have been drafted by orders from home, and two brigades of cavalry have been sent out, and two General Officers to command brigades of cavalry. Unless I remove General —— from his command, or some other General Officer of the cavalry, I do not see how I can give you the command of a brigade of cavalry. Indeed, after all, unless some General Officer should be removed, the brigades of light cavalry must be of the strength of only six squadrons. I have written two letters to Sir Stapleton Cotton on the subject, which he will find on his arrival; and I sincerely wish that he may be able to suggest an arrangement which may give you a situation in the cavalry, which I acknowledge I cannot, without sending home some officer or other.

'You will recollect that I advised you to settle this matter in England. I have nothing to do with the choice of the General Officers out here, or with their numbers, or the army with which they are to serve; and when they do come, I must employ them as I am ordered.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General Vandeleur.* 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Dom Miguel Forjaz.

'MON CHER MONSIEUR, 'à Freneda, ce 26 Avril, 1813.

'Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 21 Avril, et j'en avais déjà reçu une sur le même sujet du Chevalier Stuart. Je lui ai répondu que je n'avais nul désir que ma lettre au Prince soit mise sous les yeux du Gouvernement si elle était de nature à les facher; ni même qu'elle passat au Prince si c'était probable que les objets que j'avais en vue fussent accomplis.

'J'ai assez à faire, et je n'ai nul désir de m'embrouiller dans de mauvaises querelles avec qui que ce soit; mais je ne peux pas voir les affaires du Prince Régent, son armée, et la cause des alliés se détériorer sans m'en plaindre au Prince; surtout sachant que le Prince a ordonné qu'on fasse attention à mes conseils, et que j'ai eu le bonheur de n'avoir jamais encore conseillé quelque chose qui n'a pas réussi.

'Je vous avoue que je ne suis pas du tout satisfait de l'état des paiemens énoncé dans votre lettre. Il est clair que l'armée n'est payée que jusqu'à la fin de Septembre: on parle d'argent ici et là; mais je ne vois rien de certain dans tout cela; et si, quand je marcherai dans quelques jours, je trouve que les troupes sont toujours en arrière de celles de Sa Majesté Britannique, il faut bien que j'insiste que ma lettre soit envoyée au Prince.

'Mais la paie de l'armée n'est pas la seule chose dont je me plains, quoique la plus pressante et peut-être la plus importante en cette lettre.

'J'insiste que si le Gouvernement Portugais avait voulu suivre mes conseils, s'il voulait les suivre à présent, Sa Majesté serait en état de faire beaucoup plus pour les Puissances de la Péninsule qu'il ne peut faire à présent; et chaque jour de delai en est un de risque et de malheur pour ces deux nations. Le bien qui resulterait de ce que j'ai conseillé n'est pas nié. Mais on ne le fait pas parceque on ne le veut pas. Cette conduite est elle juste? est elle patriotique? est elle honnête envers le Souverain?

'Je me resume. Si l'armée n'est pas payée avant que nous marchons, il faut que la lettre passe sous les yeux du Prince par la première occasion. Si on ne prend pas tout de suite des mesures sur les plans que j'ai recommandés elle y pas-

Digitized by Google

sera sous une autre forme à la première occasion, même si la paie de l'armée etait en régle.

'Je n'aime pas écrire sur la conduite de qui que ce soit sans lui en faire part, et j'ai toujours agi de cette manière avec le Gouvernement, et je désire beaucoup n'en pas departir. Mais si vous et le Chevalier Stuart sont d'opinion que mettre ma lettre sous les yeux du Gouvernement ferait du tort aux affaires, je vous prie de l'envoyer directe au Prince. Je vous prie dans ce cas, tous les deux, de vous souvenir que vous avez ma lettre dans vos mains pour la leur montrer, au cas qu'il fut jamais possible qu'on attaquât ma probité en envoyant une accusation au Prince, contre qui que ce soit sans lui en faire part.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Dom M. Forjaz.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 27th April, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness's commands of the 2nd instant; and in obedience to them and to those of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, I have appointed Captain Fitz Clarence * to the Staff of the Adjutant General, and have called him to head quarters. Your Royal Highness may depend upon my paying him every attention in my power, as well as to his brother †.

'I am very much flattered by your Royal Highness's approbation; and I earnestly hope that our exertions in the campaign now about to commence, may be as successful as is expected.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 27th April, 1813.

'I have received your Royal Highness's commands of the 7th instant. After I had written to your Royal Highness on the 11th of March, I found that I had given the 4th dragoons, 30 horses of the 11th more than they could mount; and these horses were transferred to the 1st German dra-

* The Earl of Munster. † Who died in India.

Digitized by Google

goons, which regiment became thereby more nearly complete in horses. I had also an inspection made of the 1st and 2nd hussars, and found that there were in the former 43, and in the latter, 96 horses fit for the Heavy cavalry, a number fully equal to complete both the regiments of Heavy German dragoons.

'The 1st hussars wanted only 36 horses to complete the number they could mount, 43 horses to replace those to be drafted from that regiment for the Heavy cavalry, and 36 men and horses to complete the 3 squadrons in this country to their establishment. The 2nd hussars could furnish all these demands, and as all the regiments have now as many, and some more, horses than they can mount, and as the horses they would have received from the 2nd Heavy German dragoons would only have encumbered them, I considered it best to confine the execution of your Royal Highness's orders of the 7th of April to the 2nd hussars. I have, besides, to observe, that some of the regiments being on march, it would have been very difficult to reach them with the horses from the 2nd German dragoons till the whole army should be collected.

'The officers and men of the 2nd hussars, with the exception of those drafted to the 1st hussars, will be sent to England by the first opportunity.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Vandeleur.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 28th April, 1813.

'I am convinced that you are not in earnest in wishing me to adopt the plan you have proposed to open the door for your removal to the cavalry. If General —— were not already in the cavalry, I might have it in my power, with justice, to make the selection between you and him; but as it is I have it not.

'It is very true, as General Calvert says, that I should have had it in my power to put you into the cavalry, if Great Britain could have furnished only 700 horses to remount our cavalry this winter; but as these could not be found, I have been ordered to draft four regiments, and five

Digitized by Google

new regiments have been sent out. But with these five, two new General Officers!

'I have written to Sir Stapleton Cotton on the cavalry arrangements, and I assure you that I shall be very happy to do what you wish.

'Believe me, &c.

'*To Major General Vandeleur.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Admiral G. Martin.

'MY DEAR ADMIRAL, 'Freneda, 29th April, 1813.

'I hope that in a few days we shall commence our operations, and I think it is not impossible that we may hereafter have to communicate with the shipping in one of the ports in the North of Spain. Under these circumstances, the communication along the coast becomes of the utmost importance, and I acknowledge that I feel a little anxious upon the subject, adverting to the weakness of the squadron under your command, and that you have to attend to the southern coast and Cadiz, as well as to Lisbon and the western coast.

'I wrote to Lord Bathurst on this subject on the 7th instant, a letter which he must have received by this time: but if you should concur in opinion with me, that you are not strong enough, it is very desirable that you should intimate it to the Admiralty.

'Sir G. Collier is now at Coruña with the Surveillante, and, I believe, two other frigates, and he is destined to cruize off the northern coast during the summer. I have now recommended to him to take his station between Santoña and Bayonne, and to prevent the enemy from communicating along the coast by sea; but if you cannot get any reinforcement from England, I shall apply to him to station one of his frigates off Cape Finisterre.

'Believe me, &c.

'*To Admiral G. Martin.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Duque del Infantado.

'MON CHER DUC, 'à Freneda, ce 28 Avril, 1813.

'Je vous envoie une copie de la lettre que je viens de recevoir de la Régence en reponse à celle que je leur ai écrit pour proposer que vous soyez employé à l'armée. Je n'ai aucune connaissance de la cause de leur décision; mais je suppose

Digitized by Google

qu'elle a quelque rapport avec la conduite de la Régence dont vous faisiez partie. Je suis bien faché que je n'aurai pas votre assistance au moins au commencement de la campagne.

'Agréez, &c

'*El Duque del Infantado.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 28th April, 1813.

'I enclose a letter for the Duque del Infantado, which I beg you to have delivered to him. I applied to the Government to send him to the army, but they have refused; and Wimpffen tells me that the Cortes are about to attack the late Government. This will be a wise measure!!! Don Juan O'Donoju is to be Minister at War, and is going to Cadiz.

'The news from the north continues to be very good. It appears by the paper of the 14th that General Morand and his whole division were killed or taken prisoners at Lunenberg.

'We have at last got some rain in earnest, and the whole army will be in motion directly.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'Is the clothing for the cavalry arrived yet?'

To the Adjutant General.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 28th April, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 10th instant in regard to the leave of absence to Colonel Palmer of the 10th hussars.

'Nearly about the time I received your letter of the 18th ult., informing me of the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent that Lieut. Colonel Palmer should have leave to go to England when Lieut. Colonel Quentin should come out, I received an application from Lieut. Colonel Palmer for leave to go immediately, written in the belief that Colonel Quentin was then on his passage.

'As I was aware of the nature of Lieut. Colonel Palmer's business in England, and conceived that it might be desirable to him to be in England when Parliament should

Digitized by Google

assemble after the holidays, I gave him leave to go to England, conceiving that I was acting according to the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and that the service would suffer no inconvenience from the absence of both Lieut. Colonel Palmer and Lieut. Colonel Quentin from the regiment for the short period during which it was likely to take place.

'Under these circumstances, and as I am certain that Lieut. Colonel Palmer would not have desired to go if he had not believed Lieut. Colonel Quentin was on his passage, and that he would have preferred to stay, at all risks to the object which has taken him to England, to relinquishing the service, I hope and entreat that he may not be obliged to relinquish the service in consequence of my error in acting upon the orders which I received.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Adjutant General.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 28th April, 1813.

'The enemy have made no movement of importance since I addressed your Lordship on the 21st instant, and their troops are cantoned nearly in the same situations.

'Those of the allied British and Portuguese army have moved however, and the cantonments are closing up with a view to the movements which I propose to commence in the first days of May.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Brigadier General Pack.

'My DEAR PACK, 'Freneda, 29th April, 1813.

'I return your letter. Colonel Bunbury and I are highly flattered by your preference of the service in this country to that which has been proposed to you by the Secretary of State. I think you were right; but, at all events, I am very sensible of the kindness of your motives in refusing to accept the offer.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Brig. General Pack.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Freneda, 30th April, 1813.

'I take the chance of this letter catching the mail to enclose you a copy of the news which I have received this day from Alicante, from which it appears that Lieut. General Sir John Murray had a very successful affair with Marshal Suchet on the 13th instant.

'I hope to send you the details by the next mail.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'My dear Hill, 'Freneda, 1st May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 30th, and I have sent the enclosure from the Conde de Amarante to Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford; and I have informed the Marshal, as I now inform you, that the troops under the Conde de Amarante and Colonel Campbell must be supplied by Portuguese means, or they must not take the field, or they must starve, as I neither can nor will allow the British departments to undertake to feed them.

'I beg that you will send a copy of this letter to the Conde de Amarante, and keep it by you as the rule for your proceeding throughout the campaign in respect to those troops, as well as in respect to the Spanish troops which may be employed with you. Let the Conde de Amarante know that I never will give another answer to any demands of this kind; that I never will authorize a charge on our Commissariat for feeding the Portuguese troops under his command, and that it is quite useless to renew these applications.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart.

'My dear General, 'Freneda, 1st May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 28th regarding General Oswald. He is now on his way to join the 5th division,

Digitized by Google

but I will appoint him to command a brigade in the 2nd division if he should lose that command.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Brigadier General Pack.

'MY DEAR PACK, 'Freneda, 1st May, 1813.

'I write to state to you how we stand in respect to British brigades, in order to show you that I have not forgotten your wishes.

'There are two brigades vacant; one in the 2nd division, which I keep vacant till I know whether Sir J. Leith will come out, when Major General Oswald will be appointed to it; and one in the 7th division. Fermor is senior to you, and must be appointed to that. I think it probable that either Leith or General Walker will not come out; and in either case, if no General Officer should be sent out, you shall be removed to the British army, as you desire.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Brig. General Pack.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Ross, 20th Regt.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 1st May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 29th April. I shall be very happy to appoint you to the command of a brigade in the army when it shall be in my power. Colonel Hinde and Colonel Stirling command brigades, as being the senior Field Officers of the brigades in which their regiments are. If you will refer to the Army List you will see that there are in this army Brigadier General Brooke, Brigadier General Inglis, and Colonel Fermor, senior to you, without brigades, besides General Pack, who is to be removed to the British army, and other officers belonging to the cavalry.

'It has been the practice of this army not to move officers from the command of their regiments to command brigades until it was quite certain that, by the arrival of other officers with the army, they would not be obliged to return to the command of their regiments; and it is very desirable not to depart from this practice.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Ross.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 1st May, 1813.

'I have this day directed the Chief of the Staff to inform you that the materials for the repair of the bridge of Almaraz had moved from Elvas, and that it was expedient that the troops under your command should commence their march from Seville.

'I have received your Excellency's letter of the 22nd April, in regard to the measures proposed to be adopted in the provinces of Seville and Cordova, to procure means of transport for the troops under your command; and I have only to refer you to my letter of the 28th March ult. for my opinion upon that subject.

'It is very evident to me that the troops under your command, any more than other troops, cannot undertake operations in the field without having some means of this description; and I am well aware of the difficulties which you will have to encounter during the campaign in consequence of deficiencies of means of transport, and of wants of all kinds occasioned by the poverty of the resources of the Spanish Government, which the circumstances of the times do not allow us to ameliorate.

'Under these circumstances, I acknowledge that I have felt a considerable degree of hesitation in sending orders to your Excellency to put your troops in motion; and I beg that you will understand that, if you consider these difficulties to be of a magnitude likely to injure your corps, I do not wish you to march, at least till the harvest shall be on the ground, and that you will find more easily the means of subsisting it; and that, whether you march now or at a future period, I consider it to be more important to have a small body of troops well paid and appointed, than a larger one which there should not exist means of either paying or feeding. The former may render some service to the cause, and be of some credit to the officer commanding it; the latter cannot. I have invariably assisted the Spanish armies as far as has been in my power; and, in point of fact, the money recently issued to them has been taken from the military chest of this army; and I shall continue to endeavor to assist them with money.

Digitized by Google

'But it would be quite impossible for me, as the Commander in Chief of the British army, and with British funds, and by the agency of the British Commissariat, to endeavor to form magazines for the Spanish armies. These must be formed by the agency of the officers of the Spanish Government, and with the resources of the Spanish nation; and if those agents are incapable, or the resources are not equal to the object, we must endeavor to carry on the war with the Spanish troops without the aid of the magazines.

'With this object in view, I recommend to you, at whatever period you may undertake your march, to move by cantonments, in separate small divisions, each upon a separate road.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 1st May, 1813.

'I have received a letter from the Spanish Government to request that I should state whether I have any objection to the ———, ———, being appointed to command in chief the army of reserve in Galicia. If I were to answer this letter as Commander in Chief of the Spanish army, I should say that ——— ——— is incapable of performing the duties of the situation; and that, moreover, I have learned that his reputation in Galicia in particular is at a very low ebb, he having served in that province under the Marques de la Romana. He was ———, and he is suspected of having taken bribes. There is this besides to be said, that General Lacy is the Commander in Chief of that army, and I have not yet seen any reason why he should be displaced. But ——— ——— is in some manner connected with ———, and, as you rely a good deal upon him, I do not like to give this answer: I wish, therefore, that, if you can do it, you would speak to ———, and tell him that, as ——— is unwell, and cannot go to his station, it would be very desirable if this application were withdrawn. The arrangement certainly will not answer.

'It is very extraordinary that the 3000 sets of horse appointments have not yet arrived at Cadiz. As far back as the 9th March they were reported in readiness to sail from

Digitized by Google

Lisbon, and, I conclude, sailed with the first convoy. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will inquire about them.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Captain Foley, R.N.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 2nd May, 1813.

'Having directed the General Officer commanding in Catalonia to prepare for embarkation from 2000 to 2500 recruits, I shall be much obliged to you if, after having disembarked the regiments of Pontevedra and El Principe, you will be so kind as to take on board the transports which shall have conveyed those corps the recruits which the General may have ready to send, to the number above mentioned, and if you will convoy the vessels to Cadiz, where I request the troops may be landed and delivered to the depôt at the Isla.

'After having executed this service, I beg you will return to Lisbon for the purpose of receiving the orders of Vice Admiral Martin.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Foley.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 2nd May, 1813.

'Referring to my letter of the 26th January, in which I reported to you an outrage committed by a detachment of the 28th regiment at Zibreira, I have now the honor to transmit to you a letter and its enclosure from the Assistant Adjutant General of the 2nd division, stating that the child who was supposed to have been killed in the affray is in perfect health, and requesting, by desire of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, that the offenders may be pardoned in consideration of their long confinement.

'I beg you to submit this proposition to the consideration of the Portuguese Government; and I hope I may be favored with their decision upon it at an early period.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 3rd May, 1813.

'I have received your letter, No. 2, of the 28th of April, in which you have enclosed some papers transmitted by Lord Castlereagh, including a letter from the Board of Trade, in regard to the purchases of corn made by your authority in concert with me in Brazil, America, and Egypt.

'When I see a letter from the Board of Trade, I am convinced that the complaint originates with the jobbing British merchants at Lisbon; and although I am delighted to see the Government turn their attention to these subjects, as it will eventually save me a great deal of trouble, I am quite convinced, that if we had not adopted, nearly three years ago, the system of measures now disapproved of, not only would Lisbon and the army, and this part of the Peninsula have been starved; but if we had, according to the suggestion of the Commissary in Chief and the Treasury, and the Board of Trade, carried on transactions of a similar nature through the *sharks* at Lisbon above referred to, calling themselves British merchants, the expense of the army, crippled as its operations would have been, and depending upon those who, I verily believe, are the worst subjects His Majesty has, and enormous as that expense is, would have been very much increased.

'I wish that you would just call the attention of the Government to the transactions of this kind which the British merchants have carried on for us; to Mr. ———'s transactions in 1809; to the recent conduct of the merchants at Lisbon in regard to the biscuit contract, respecting which I suppose I shall soon hear of a complaint, that I have made the Commissariat value their own biscuit; respecting the purchase of meat for the army, &c., &c.

'It is my opinion that it is my duty to see that the service is well carried on; and next, to see that it is carried on at as cheap a rate to the public as is possible; and having a large establishment of commissioned officers capable of superintending and of carrying into execution transactions of this description, I conceive that I perform my duty by the public in employing them in this manner, rather than in contracting for services with merchants, whose object is their

Digitized by Google

own advantage, at what cost of money or inconvenience to the public is a matter of indifference to them.

'In regard to the particular subject under consideration, it is obvious to me that the authorities in England have taken a very confined view of the question. When Lord Liverpool wrote to me in the winter of 1811, to inform me that I could expect no supplies of grain or flour from the British Islands, on account of the failure of the harvest in England, I ordered the Commissary General to take care to keep in his stores a supply to answer the demands upon him for six months; and the danger that the communication with America might be stopped, which I believe it now is, has induced me to take care that the stores should have more than less of this necessary article.

'It appears to me to be extraordinary, that when Lord Castlereagh read the statement that the Commissary General had in his stores a supply of corn and flour to last 100,000 men for nine months, he should not have adverted to the fact that the greatest part of the Portuguese subsidy, indeed, all in the last year, but £600,000, was paid in kind, and principally in corn; and that he should not have seen that a supply for 100,000 men for nine months was not exorbitant under the circumstances.

'Then the Government appears to me to have forgotten all that has passed on the particular subject of your purchases, the advantages derived from them in saving a starving people during the scarcity in 1810-11; in bringing large sums of money into the military chest which otherwise would not have found their way there; and *in positive profit in money*, I believe, in every one of these transactions.

'The first of them took place in the end of the year 1810, when in consequence of the probability of the continued blockade of Lisbon, and the neglect of the Government to have the produce of the country brought down in time, you and I agreed that it would be expedient to endeavor to make purchases of corn in America for *bills upon England*. The measure was carried into execution with great success: the produce of the sale of the corn, when the Commissary General did not take it himself, was thrown into the military chest; and, as well as I can recollect, there was a profit on the transaction to the amount of 15,000 or 16,000 dollars.

Digitized by Google

However, you must have these papers, and I recommend you to remind Government of the facts.

'In respect to the purchases in the Brazils and in Egypt, they were founded, first, upon the necessity of taking some measures to keep the stores supplied with corn in the event then expected (in March, 1812) of the stoppage of the intercourse with America; and secondly, upon a knowledge of the prices in Egypt and Brazils, and a decided conviction that the transaction would be profitable to Government, upon a comparison with the actual and probable prices at Lisbon, and would bring money into the military chest which would not otherwise find its way there; as the corn in the Brazils was to be bought with the produce of bills to be negotiated in the Brazils.

'Of this last advantage to be derived from the purchase of the corn in Egypt, I was never quite so certain, notwithstanding that the agent assured us that the money employed in this purchase could not in any manner find its way into the military chest.

'If all this be true, which, I believe, you have it in your power to prove, I cannot understand why Government find fault with these transactions, unless it is that they are teazed into a disapprobation of them by the merchants who are interested in their being discontinued. I admit that your time and mine would be much better employed than in speculating in corn, &c. But when it is necessary to carry on an extensive system of war with one-sixth of the money in specie which would be necessary to carry it on, we must consider questions and adopt measures of this description, and we ought to have the confidence and support of the Government in adopting them.

'It is only the other day that I recommended to my brother something of the same kind to assist in paying the Spanish subsidy; and I have adopted measures respecting corn and other articles in Galicia, with a view to get a little money for the army in that quarter. If these measures were not adopted, not only would it be impossible to perform the King's engagements, but even to support our own army.

The only ground of complaint that I see in these papers is, that different British agents are bidding against each other in the same market; and that ground of complaint is

Digitized by Google

more apparent than real. If in the transactions carried on under your directions you have inquired beforehand, and have taken care that Government should be a gainer, it is scarcely matter of blame that the transaction has not been so profitable as it would have been if one agent had been employed instead of another. It is, besides, a fact, that we had not the power of employing Mr. Burgman in the purchase in Egypt, to which this complaint particularly applies; and that person was employed who most honestly and successfully had carried on similar transactions for you before.

'These transactions, however, must be discontinued in future, according to the orders of Government; and I only hope that they will take care to keep the stores supplied with corn, and the military chest with money, as well as both objects have been accomplished hitherto, at an equally cheap rate to the public.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 3rd May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 28th of April, in which you have enclosed a correspondence which you have had with Dom Miguel Forjaz in regard to the purchase of British colonial rum by the Commissariat for the use of the army.

'There is nothing more clear to me than that it is most for the advantage of all the allies, whether it be the consumption of Portuguese wine, Portuguese brandy, or British colonial rum, to procure that which takes least money out of the military chest of the army, and requires least of land transport to convey it to the troops; and I invariably decide every question of this description as I shall this, by a reference to these principles.

'When we purchase wine or Portuguese brandy in this country, we are obliged to pay for it an enormous price, all in specie. When we purchase colonial rum or foreign brandy, we pay for it by bills drawn upon England; and I believe that we are enabled to deliver the ration to the soldier at one third of the price at which we could procure wine or Portuguese brandy, besides the convenience of paying

Digitized by Google

for it by a bill upon England; and we give him a wholesome, instead of an unwholesome spirit. But this is not all; a British or Portuguese soldier's ration of wine is one pint; that of a British soldier in rum is one third of a pint; that of a Portuguese soldier is one sixth of a pint. Supposing, then, that we are obliged to draw the wine from a distance, which we are, generally speaking, from the Douro, it may fairly be stated that the issue of spirits to the troops is made at the expense of one fourth of the land carriage required for the issue of wine.

'I do not mean to say that in many instances it is not advantageous to use wine, because the expense of transport of rum, to be defrayed in money, must be taken into consideration. But the fact is, that whenever wine can be procured without any extraordinary difficulty of transport, at a tolerably cheap rate, it is preferred. But for the general use of the army, for the reasons above stated, rum is preferred.

'I believe that Dom Miguel Forjaz will not differ in opinion with me on the soundness of the principle which guides my opinion; and if he does not, I fancy there can no longer be a question on the subject.

'I am perfectly ready to admit that we are essentially interested in the prosperity and in the increase of the revenues of Portugal; but that interest ought and must give way to the pressing motive for keeping the military chest supplied with money.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Fisher.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 4th May, 1813.

'Two hundred and sixty four horses in the draft are required to draw forty four carriages in the pontoon train, which it is necessary should be drawn by horses after its arrival at Sabugal.

'In order to procure these horses, it is necessary that those now employed in the draft of Captain Cairns' brigade of 9 pounders now at Penamacor, and those employed in the draft of carriages in the reserve of the artillery now at Co-

Digitized by Google

vilhão, should be at Sabugal on the day the pontoon train will arrive there.

'You will give directions accordingly to Captain Cairns and Lieut. Colonel Dickson.

'The bullocks now employed in drawing the pontoon train will, till further orders, be employed in drawing the spare carriages and reserve ammunition carriages in the reserve of the artillery; and you will give orders to Lieut. Colonel Dickson to have as many carriages prepared for bullock draft, still, however, carrying with them such shafts as may be necessary, in consequence of taking 264 horses from the artillery department for the service of the pontoon train.

'You will be so kind as to give directions that the Commissariat attached to these horses, &c., while with Captain Cairns' brigade and reserve artillery, may attend them when transferred to the pontoon train.

'The carriages belonging to the reserve of the artillery, to which the horses have hitherto been attached, must be brought to Sabugal by the horses, and there parked with the guns and carriages of Captain Cairns' brigade.

'When the horses now on their road from Lisbon shall arrive, Captain Cairns' brigade must be horsed, then the 18 pounder brigade, then the ball cartridge carts; and lastly, the reserves of gun ammunition; and those of the last, which cannot be horsed, must be drawn by the bullocks of the pontoon train.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Fisher.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 4th May, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 25th and 28th, and that from La Vega, to which you refer. His letter upon the state of parties at Cadiz is a very able and correct representation. He has altered the paragraph to which you refer respecting the *Liberales*. He charges them, and I think justly, with democratical French principles; but he does not say that they look to the establishment in Spain of a Republic.

'——— is a weak foolish creature, who did not know what he was about, or the mischief he was doing. I am

Digitized by Google

astonished that ——— should be so anxious about him; but I conclude that this anxiety has some relation to the sick lady; and one can only lament that he should be another instance of the influence possessed by women over the most sensible men.

'I have not seen in the papers any trace of the intention of the Cortes to fix upon Seville as the place of assembly for the new Cortes, excepting an argument in the *Abeja* against such an arrangement, although I have the papers to the 27th. But you must be accurately informed upon this subject, and you mention it in your letter of the 25th.

'I consider that this decision renders it certain that the existing Cortes will separate at the period fixed for their separation; at least, that it will be in the power of the new Cortes to force them to separate by assembling themselves at Seville. It is also as good a mode as could be devised of getting the Government and Cortes out of Cadiz.

'If the decree has passed, I recommend to you to hold a language, and to adopt a conduct, as if you considered the arrangement quite settled. You should take a house at Seville, and make all the arrangements for your removal thither at the proper time. I will take an opportunity of recommending to the Government to remove from Cadiz.

'I think it not unlikely that there may be a *Town* Cortes and *Country* Cortes, particularly now that Seville has been appointed as the place of meeting for the new Cortes. The line which I shall take, in case of such an event, is not at all difficult. My business is to oppose the French; and there can be very little occasion for my taking a line to decide which of the two is the rightful assembly, during the short period that such a state of things could possibly exist. Your line of conduct may be more difficult, because both parties will press for your acknowledging their authority, as the best support that it could acquire. But a diplomatic person has always the advantage of being able to ask for time to receive instructions from his employers; and while waiting for these, or pretending to wait for them, circumstances may occur to enable you to decide positively to which authority it would be expedient to give your countenance.

'I acknowledge that I entertain a very bad opinion of the existing Cortes; and I believe that the assembly lately

Digitized by Google

elected will be a more true representative of the feelings and sentiments of the people of Spain; and I should now be inclined to decide for the Cortes of Seville. But circumstances may occur to render such a decision unadvisable when it will have to be made.

'In case the event under consideration should occur, I believe your functions should be suspended until you should decide, unless in the very common cases. But even this may be matter of doubt, as to suspend the exercise of your functions towards the Government and Cortes of Cadiz, to which you are accredited, would be, in some degree, a decision in favor of the right of that of Seville.

'We are a little delayed by the movements of our bridge, but I expect to march in two or three days.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'I have no account of affairs in Valencia, excepting similar accounts to those you sent me, viz., Alicante papers of the 15th. It was reported at Madrid that Valencia was evacuated on the 21st.

'Since writing the above, I have received, and sent to the Minister, a report from the Chief of the Staff, of the 2nd Army, of the transactions in the neighbourhood of Alicante, from which it appears that the success in the action of the 13th was not so important, as from Sir John Murray's letter, published in the Alicante Gazette, I had been induced to believe it. Sir John Murray was, however, still in pursuit of the enemy on the 16th. You will see the letter.

'O'Donoju tells me that the new Cortes are to be formed of the *Extraordinarios*, (excepting 80 members, who are to go out,) and of the newly elected. How is this? If it be true, the appointment of Seville as the place of meeting is a manœuvre to keep the new members and the country quiet, and to retain the power in the hands of the *Extraordinarios*. If the new Cortes are firm, determined fellows, however, there may still be two Cortes; and the line to be taken would be still the same.

'In sending the flour to Catalonia, desire the person who goes in charge of it to be sure of his communication with the

Digitized by Google

army before he lands it; and not to land it till General Copons shall have means of carrying it off. Otherwise the French will get it all.'

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'My dear Hill, 'Freneda, 5th May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 4th, regarding the Provisional battalion in the 2nd division of infantry. I wrote to the Commander in Chief regarding it, as I told you I would. But His Royal Highness did not approve of the reform which I proposed; and, therefore, I have taken no farther steps on the subject.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To J. C. Herries, Esq.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 5th May, 1813.

'I beg to refer to your consideration the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, held at Cadiz, to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of a sum of money, which was stolen by a Commissariat clerk, acting under Assistant Commissary General Wilgress; and I have the honor to transmit the opinion of Major General Cooke and Sir Robert Kennedy of that officer's conduct in this transaction. I have to request that you will favor me with your directions whether the sum lost is to be repaid to the public by Mr. Wilgress.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*J. C. Herries, Esq.*' 'Wellington.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

'Sir, 'Freneda, 5th May, 1813.

'I enclose, for the information of the Government, reports of the transactions which have recently occurred in the neighbourhood of Alicante, which have been received from the Chief of the Staff of the 2nd army by the Chief of the Staff at head quarters, which, however, I beg may not be published, as I am in momentary expectation of the official reports.

'I beg you will inform the Government, however, that I shall consider it my duty to order that a very strict inquiry

Digitized by Google

shall be made into the conduct of the regiment of Velez Malaga at Villena; and that those may be brought to punishment who may be proved to have behaved in so scandalous a manner as is reported.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 5th May, 1813.

'In transmitting to be laid before the Commander in Chief the enclosed letter from Captain ———, of the —rd regiment, (Commandant of the depôt at Belem,) I beg to state for His Royal Highness' information, that I perfectly recollect having had a conversation with Captain ——— in January last, in which I informed him that I had a very favorable opinion of his services, and should have great pleasure in recommending him for promotion when an opportunity offered; but he is mistaken in the supposition that I then promised to recommend him for brevet promotion, as I have ever (except in two or three cases of particular hardship) gone on the principle of not recommending officers to the Commander in Chief for advancement by brevet, unless it were after an action, in which the officers recommended have distinguished themselves; from a knowledge that His Royal Highness conferred that promotion on those occasions only. Captain ——— is a most deserving officer, and has performed the duties of the situation which he holds at Lisbon much to my satisfaction; but he has, unfortunately for him, been out of the way of deriving the advantage which officers who have continued with their corps in the field have enjoyed, during the service in the Peninsula.

'I think it right to bring these circumstances under the view of the Commander in Chief, in order that His Royal Highness may be induced to permit Captain ——— to purchase one of the vacant majorities in the —rd regiment, if that officer should be desirous of doing so, when he is informed that he has not been recommended for brevet promotion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Freneda, 5th May, 1813.

'Since I addressed your Lordship on the 28th of April, I have received reports to which, though not official, I give credit, that Marshal Suchet attacked the left of the position occupied by the allied British and Sicilian troops under General Sir John Murray, and by the 2nd Spanish army under General Elio on the 11th of April, and at first gained some success at Yecla and Villena against the division of Brigadier General Migares, belonging to the 2nd Spanish army. It appears, however, that Sir John Murray collected his corps at Castalla in the course of the 12th, covering that operation by an advanced guard, placed at Biar, which fell back upon the main body; and that General Elio covered with the 2nd army the left of the allied British and Sicilian corps in the new position; General Whittingham's and General Roche's Spanish divisions being on the right.

'It appears that on the 13th, Marshal Suchet advanced upon Castalla, and made an attack upon the left of the position occupied by the allied British and Sicilian corps, which was repulsed with considerable loss. The enemy then retired, and I understand that, as late as the 16th, Sir John Murray was in pursuit of them, which is, I conclude, the reason that I have hitherto received no official account of these transactions.

'The enemy have made no movement of importance on this side. They sent a small detachment into Toledo on the 28th of April; but there is no appearance of any movement in that direction.

'The heavy rain which has fallen has necessarily delayed the arrival of some of the equipments of the army, and has obliged me to defer its movement; but the troops will march immediately.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Freneda, 5th May, 1813.

'I inclose an account which the Chief of the Staff of the Spanish army has received from the Chief of the Staff of the

Digitized by Google

2nd army of the transactions in the neighbourhood of Alicante of the 11th, 12th, and 13th, of April, of which I have not yet received any other details*, and I beg that these may not

* *To General the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'My Lord, 'Head Quarters, Castalla, April 14th, 1813.

'I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the allied army under my command defeated the enemy on the 13th instant, commanded by Marshal Suchet in person.

'It appears that the French General had, for the purpose of attacking this army, for some time been employed in collecting his whole disposable force.

'His arrangements were completed on the 10th, and in the morning of the 11th, he attacked and dislodged with some loss, a Spanish corps, posted by General Elio, at Yecla, which threatened his right, whilst it supported our left flank.

'In the evening he advanced in considerable force to Villena, and I am sorry to say, that he captured, on the morning of the 12th, a Spanish garrison, which had been thrown into the castle by the Spanish General, for its defence.

'On the 12th, about noon, Marshal Suchet began his attack on the advance of this army posted at Biar, under the command of Colonel Adam.

'Colonel Adam's orders were to fall back upon Castalla, but to dispute the passage with the enemy; which he did with the utmost gallantry and skill, for five hours, though attacked by a force infinitely superior to that which he commanded.

'The enemy's advance occupied the pass that evening, and Colonel Adam took up the ground in our position which had been allotted to him.

'On the 13th at noon, the enemy's columns of attack were formed, composed of three divisions of infantry, a corps of cavalry of about 1600 men, and a formidable train of artillery.

'The position of the allied army was extensive. The left was posted on a strong range of hills, occupied by Major General Whittingham's division of Spanish troops, and the advance of the allied army under Colonel Adam.

'This range of hills terminates at Castalla, which, and the ground to the right, was occupied by Major General Mackenzie's division, and the 58th regiment from that of Lieut. General Clinton.

'The remainder of the position was covered by a strong ravine, behind which Lieut. General Clinton was stationed, supported by three battalions of General Roche's division, as a column of reserve.

'A few batteries had been constructed in this part of the line, and in front of the castle of Castalla. The enemy necessarily advanced on the left of the position. The first movement he made, was to pass a strong body of cavalry along the line, threatening our right, which was refused. Of this movement no notice was taken; the ground to which he was pointing, is unfavorable to cavalry, and as this movement was foreseen, the necessary precautions had been taken; when this body of cavalry had passed nearly the half of our line of infantry, Marshal Suchet advanced his columns to the foot of the hills, and certainly his troops, with a degree of gallantry that entitles them to the highest praise, stormed the whole line, which is not less than two miles and a half in extent. But gallantly as the attack was made, the defence of the heights was no less brilliant: at every point the enemy was repulsed—at many with the bayonet.

'He suffered a very severe loss; our gallant troops pursued him for some distance, and drove him, after a severe struggle, with precipitation on his battalions

Digitized by Google

be made public. I do not think the success appears so decided as it did upon the perusal of the Alicante Gazettes of the 15th, which I sent you on the 30th. And as it appears

of reserve upon the plain. The cavalry which had slowly advanced along our right, gradually fell back to the infantry. At present his superiority in that arm enabled him to venture this movement, which otherwise he should have severely repented.

'Having united his shattered battalions with those which he kept in reserve, Marshal Suchet took up a position in the valley; but which it would not have been creditable to allow him to retain. I therefore decided on quitting mine, still, however, retaining the heights, and formed the allied army in his front, covering my right flank with the cavalry, whilst the left rested on the hills. The army advanced in two lines to attack him a considerable distance, but unfortunately Marshal Suchet did not choose to risk a second action, with the defile in his rear.

'The line of the allies was scarcely formed when he began his retreat, and we could effect nothing more than driving the French into the pass with defeat, which they had exultingly passed in the morning. The action terminated at dusk, with a distant but heavy cannonade.

'I am sorry to say that I have no trophies to boast of. The enemy took no guns to the heights, and he retired too expeditiously to enable me to reach him. Those which he used in the latter part of the day, were posted in the gorge of the defile, and it would have cost us the lives of many brave men to take them.

'In the dusk, the allied army returned to its position at Castalla, after the enemy had retired to Biar. From thence he continued his retreat at midnight to Villena, which he quitted again this morning in great haste, directing his march upon Fuente la Higuera and Onteniente.

'But although I have taken no cannon from the enemy, in point of numbers his army is very considerably crippled, and the defeat of a French army, which boasted it had never known a check, cannot fail, I should hope, in producing a most favorable effect in this part of the Peninsula.

'As I before mentioned to your Lordship, Marshal Suchet commanded in person.

'The Generals Harispe, Habert, and Robert, commanded their respective divisions. I hear from all quarters that General Harispe is killed; and I believe, from every account that I can collect, that the loss of the enemy amounts fully to 3000 men; and he admits to 2500. Upwards of 800 have already been buried in front of only one part of our line; and we know that he has carried off with him an immense number of wounded.

'We had no opportunity of making prisoners, except such as were wounded; the numbers of which have not yet reached me.

'I am sure your Lordship will hear with much satisfaction, that this action has not cost us the lives of many of our comrades.

'Deeply must be felt the loss, however trifling, of such brave and gallant soldiers: but we know it is inevitable, and I can with truth affirm, that there was not an officer or soldier engaged who did not court the glorious termination of an honorable life, in the discharge of his duty to his King and to his country.

'The gallant and judicious conduct of those that were engaged, deprived much more than one half the army of sharing in the perils and glory of the day; but the steady countenance with which the divisions of Generals Clinton and Mackenzie remained for some hours under a cannonade, and the eagerness and

Digitized by Google

that Suchet took his position in the Puerto de Biar on the evening of the 13th, not more than two miles from the scene of action, I cannot conceive what could have induced Sir

alacrity with which the lines of attack were formed, sufficiently proved to me what I had to depend on from them, had Marshal Suchet awaited the attack.

'I trust your Lordship will now permit me to perform the most pleasing part of my duty, that of humbly submitting for His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's approbation, the names of those officers and corps which have had the fortunate opportunity of distinguishing themselves, in as far at least as has yet come to my knowledge.

'Colonel Adam, who commands the advance, claims the first place in this honorable list. I cannot sufficiently praise the judicious arrangements he made, and the ability with which he executed his orders on the 12th instant.

'The advance consists only of the 2nd batt. 27th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Reeves; the 1st Italian regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Burke; the Calabrian Free corps, commanded by Major Carey; one rifle company of the 3rd and 8th batts. King's German Legion, commanded by Captains Luedor and Brauns of those corps; and a troop of foreign hussars, under the orders of Captain Jacks, of the 20th dragoons, with four mountain guns, in charge of Captain Arabin, Royal artillery.

'The enemy attacked this corps with from 5000 to 6000 men, and for five hours (and then only in consequence of orders) succeeded in possessing himself of the pass.

'This fact alone says more in favor of Colonel Adam, and in praise of those he commands, than any words of mine can express. I shall therefore confine myself to assuring your Lordship, that the conduct of all engaged in this brilliant affair merits, and has met with, my highest approbation.

'Colonel Adam was wounded very early in the attack, but continued, and still continues in charge of his division.

'On the 13th, the attack of the enemy on Colonel Adam's division was very severe, but the enemy was defeated at every point, and a most gallant charge of the 2nd, 27th, led by Colonel Adam and Lieut. Colonel Reeves, decided the fate of the day, at that part of the field of battle.

'The skill, judgment, and gallantry displayed by Major General Whittingham and his division of the Spanish army, rivals, though it cannot surpass, the conduct of Colonel Adam and the advance.

'At every point the enemy was repulsed; at many at the point of the bayonet. At one point in particular I must mention, where a French grenadier battalion had gained the summit of the hill, but was charged and driven from the heights by a corps under the command of Colonel Casans.

'Major General Whittingham highly applauds, and I know it is not without reason, the conduct of Colonel Casans, Colonel Romero, Colonel Campbell, Colonel Casteras, and Lieut. Colonel Ochoa, who commanded at various points of the hills. To the chief of his Staff, Colonel Serrano, he likewise expresses himself to be equally obliged on this, as well as many other occasions;—and he acknowledges with gratitude the services of Colonel Catinelli, of the Staff of the Italian Levy, who was attached to him during the day.

'These, my Lord, are the officers and corps that I am most anxious to recommend to His Royal Highness's notice and protection, and I earnestly entreat your Lordship will most respectfully, on my part report their merits to the Prince Regent, and to the Spanish Government.

Digitized by Google

John Murray to follow his march afterwards, not having felt himself sufficiently strong to attack him before.

'The rain which has fallen plentifully, and some other

' 'It now only remains for me to acknowledge the cordial co-operation and support I have met with from the several General Officers and Brigadiers, as well as from the various officers in charge of departments attached to this army.

'To Major General Donkin, Quarter Master General, I am particularly indebted, for the zeal and ability with which he conducts the duties of his extensive department, and the gallantry he displays on every occasion.

'Major Kenah, who is at the head of the Adjutant General's department, affords me every satisfaction. Lieut. Colonel Holcombe, and under his orders, Major Williamson, conduct the artillery branch of the service in a manner highly creditable. The different brigades of guns, under Captains Lacy, Thomson, and Gilmour, (and Garcia of the Sicilian army,) and Lieut. Patton, of the flying artillery, were extremely useful, and most gallantly served; and the Portuguese artillery supported the reputation their countrymen have acquired.

'The army is now in march. I proceed to Alcoy in the hope, but not the sanguine hope, that I may be enabled to force the Albayda Pass, and reach the entrenched position of the enemy of San Felipe, before he can arrive there.

'I consider this movement as promising greater advantages than a direct pursuit, as the road which he has chosen being very favorable for cavalry, in which arm he is so much superior, I should probably be delayed too long to strike any blow of importance.

'I beg leave to enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General* 'J. MURRAY, Lieut. General.

the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

'P.S. I have omitted to mention, that in retiring from Biar, two of the mountain guns fell into the hands of the enemy; they were disabled, and Colonel Adam very judiciously directed Captain Arabin, who then commanded the brigade, to fight them to the last, and then to leave them to their fate. Captain Arabin obeyed his orders, and fought them till it was quite impossible to get them off, had such been Colonel Adams's desire.'

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army commanded by Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart., in the Action which took place near Castalla on the Evenings of the 12th and 13th April, 1813, with the French Army commanded by Marshal Suchet.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	2	1	66	7	69
Wounded .	12	15	259	3	286
Missing . . .	0	0	42	1	42

*** The above does not include the Spanish and Portuguese loss.

Digitized by Google

trifling circumstances, have retarded our march for two or three days. But we shall have our bridge, which is what we wait for, by the 8th, when all the troops shall move.

'I never saw the British army so healthy or so strong. The hussars and 59th are not on the strength of the enclosed state, nor some of the detachments, which either have joined, or are very near their regiments. We have gained in strength 25,000 men since we went into cantonments in the beginning of December, and infinitely more in efficiency.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 5th May, 1813.

'From a letter which Sir Charles Stuart has sent me from Lord Castlereagh, and its enclosures from the Board of Trade, the Treasury, and the Commissary in Chief, I am afraid that the Government has been teazed by the importunities of the British merchants at Lisbon to give the orders which those letters contain, that the purchases of corn made in America, the Brazils, and Egypt, on account of Government, under the directions and superintendence of Sir Charles Stuart, generally at my request, but always in concert with me, may be discontinued.

'I have written fully to Sir Charles Stuart upon this subject, and he will probably address Lord Castlereagh upon it, and therefore I shall not trouble your Lordship at any length. Sir Charles Stuart can show, not only that we have saved the people of this country during a year of invasion and another of scarcity by this system, but that we have actually brought into the military chest considerable sums of money, which would otherwise not have found their way there; that we have gained money for the public by each, I believe, of these transactions; and that we paid more than two thirds of the Portuguese subsidy in kind in the last year, principally in corn thus imported. I also request that it may be recollected, that about a year and a half ago, I was informed that we must expect no supplies of grain from the British Islands, the harvest having failed. As it takes about three months, upon an average, to get any thing from England that is required, I reckon that we ought to have

Digitized by Google

three months' supply of those articles which we are to get from England; and when we are to look for them where we can find them, we ought to have a supply for six months.

'Then came the prospect of the American war, and the probability that the intercourse between America and Portugal would be stopped, which has since occurred, which induced me to look for other markets; and upon a statement of prices in the Brazils and Egypt, I determined that purchases should be made on account of Government in those countries.

'Your Lordship is acquainted with my opinion of the British merchants at Lisbon. If they were real merchants trading fairly with a capital, and looking for fair profits, and acting fairly and with probity in every transaction, as we read that British merchants did formerly, I should have no objection to employ them; but knowing what I do of them, I never will make use of the agency of any of them in transactions of this description, unless I should receive the positive orders of Government to do so.

'The orders of Government will of course be obeyed, and I shall not allow of any more of those transactions; and it will rest with Government to take care to keep the stores of this army supplied with corn, and its military chest with money to defray the charges of the army, and to perform the King's engagements to the powers of the Peninsula. I believe it will be found that they can do neither the one nor the other at so cheap a rate, or with so little inconvenience as that at which both objects have been accomplished hitherto, and that it is better to turn a deaf ear to the merchants than to alter the system. There is not now a shilling that can be got any where by any mode that is not brought into the military chest, nor an instant in which corn, or any other article, can be substituted for money in the performance of the King's engagements, that the measure is not adopted. Without these detailed engagements we should not have got on, and I only hope that the improvement of our situation, in consequence of the opening of the ports in the north of Europe, will enable Government to supply us plentifully in future.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To ——— ———, ——.

'My dear Sir, 'Freneda, 6th May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 5th instant. When I expressed a wish to Lord Mulgrave, that you should be allowed to remain in command of the artillery attached to this army, I thought I had reason to believe that you were thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the service, and that they would be conducted by you in a manner advantageous to the public interests. Not having the pleasure of being much acquainted with you, I should not have thought of interrupting an arrangement which had been made by the Master General for the command of the artillery with this army, if I had not felt persuaded that you were fully capable of conducting the great machine placed under your direction.

'As you state that you do not feel yourself equal to the magnitude of your situation, and that the arduous and responsible charge devolved upon you, "added to a debilitated state of health, which has a considerable effect on your recollective faculties, made you view it with some degree of apprehension and uneasiness," I can feel no scruple in acknowledging that I was mistaken, or in pleading guilty to the charge of not placing confidence in you. The fact is, that in proportion as the period fixed for the army taking the field has approached, and as the arrangements in progress, since the beginning of December last, have drawn to their completion, I have found that you were not so capable as I had believed you to be for the arduous task which you had undertaken, from the very defects which you yourself notice.

Under these circumstances, and being aware of the vital importance of the good management of your department to the honor, or, more properly speaking, the safety of the army; and knowing that the existence of these defects would have been no excuse for me, in case the mismanagement of your department should have caused such a misfortune, as might be expected, it is not astonishing that I should have manifested an uneasiness and want of confidence which, under other circumstances, I should not have felt.

'I am very much concerned, that the matter has turned out in this manner, but I applaud your conduct highly for

Digitized by Google

the step you have taken. I should be glad to render this step as little hurtful to your feelings, and injurious to your future prospects in the service, as may be in my power; and if you will call upon me in the morning, I shall be happy to talk to you on the subject.

'In the mean time, however, it is desirable that you should send off an express to Lieut. Colonel Dickson, to beg him to come over here as soon as possible.

'Believe me, &c.

'——— ——.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Vice Admiral G. Martin.

'MY DEAR ADMIRAL, 'Freneda, 6th May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 2nd, and I enclose the copy of one which I have written to Lord Bathurst, on the subject of the naval concerns on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, which I hope will be in time for the packet.

'I will write to Sir G. Collier in regard to your wishes. But I am convinced that he can do no more than observe Cape Finisterre with one frigate.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Vice Admiral G. Martin.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Vice Admiral G. Martin.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 6th May, 1813.

'Major General Baron Low and Major General Slade having been ordered to return to England by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, I shall be much obliged to you if you will, on an opportunity offering, provide them with a passage in a man of war.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Vice Admiral G. Martin.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 6th May, 1813.

'Since I wrote to you, on the 22nd ult., I have had a correspondence with Admiral Martin, respecting the security of the navigation of the coast of Portugal and the north coast of Spain, which is a most important object for our future operations. The Admiral is very little able, I be-

Digitized by Google

lieve, to give the protection to the communication, which is so necessary to us; and I enclose the copy of his last letter to me upon the subject, in answer to one which I wrote to him, in which I asked him whether I should request you to station one of your frigates off Cape Finisterre, in order to aid in securing the navigation of the coast.

'It appears to me that it will be impossible for you to do more than that, without interfering with the objects held out in my letter of the 22nd ult., which appear to me to have been those for which the squadron under your command was sent to the coast. It may be impossible for you even to do so much, consistently with those objects; but I shall be very much obliged to you, if you will do what you can to secure for us the communication between the Tagus and Coruña; and if you will let me know what you will do.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Capt. Sir G. Collier, R. N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 6th May, 1813.

'The navigation of the coast of Portugal and Spain is of the utmost importance to us, and I have had some correspondence with Admiral Martin respecting it. I enclose the copy of his last letter, in answer to one in which I asked him whether it would give him any assistance if I were to request Sir G. Collier, who commands a squadron of three frigates on the north coast of Spain, to station one of his frigates off Cape Finisterre. I had before recommended to Sir G. Collier to endeavor to prevent the enemy's maritime communication between Bayonne and Santoña; and to put himself in communication with the Spanish garrison in Castro Urdiales.

'It appears to me that it would be very desirable to put under the command of Admiral Martin the whole coast of Portugal and Spain, from Bayonne as far to the south and east as his command now extends. It would certainly simplify arrangements for convoys and for naval operations, in concert with the army in the ensuing campaign, and would materially forward the service.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 6th May, 1813.

'Having referred to the Commissary General the papers transmitted (herewith returned) by you on the 18th ult., regarding an arrangement for the better support of the animals employed in the transport of the army, I have the honor to enclose a copy of Sir R. Kennedy's letter on the subject, by which it appears to be his opinion, that it is impossible to act upon the system proposed in a general way, although, as a partial measure, it might, on some occasion, be feasible.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir E. Littlehales, Bart.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 7th May, 1813.

'I enclose a memorial from a soldier who, it appears, has been pensioned in Ireland, on account of his wounds, received in this country; and who I believe has not received what he ought. I shall be obliged to you if you will inquire into the circumstances, and see that he is redressed, if the case is as I suppose it to be; and, at all events, send for this poor fellow, and get him employed as he desires, if he is so sober and well behaved as to deserve employment or notice.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir E. Littlehales, Bart.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 7th May, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 21st of April, in answer to a part of a private letter which I addressed to your Lordship, of the 3rd of March.

'His Majesty's Government had agreed to supply the Spanish Government with clothing, according to the enclosed list and allotment, for 300,000 men for the year 1812; and it had been proposed to reduce this quantity to clothing for 50,000 men for the year 1813. I had, in consequence, applied to your Lordship to have the quantity

Digitized by Google

increased to a supply for 100,000 men in the year 1813, and enclosed a list of articles to be sent to this country accordingly. In answer to this letter, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has addressed the Under Secretary of State for the War Department on the 14th of April, and has sent you the return of clothing and equipments, of which I enclose the copy.

'It is impossible for me to know whether this return is that referred to in the beginning of the second paragraph of the letter from the Under Secretary of State, of the 14th of April; or whether it is the list of the articles intended to be sent from England to complete what is required to make up the quantities required for the Spanish army for the year 1813.

'I rather believe it is the supposed return of what was in store in the magazines in Portugal and Spain on the 24th of December, 1812.

'But it is obvious that this return contains an account of articles intended for British and Portuguese troops as well as for Spaniards.

'The articles marked in the list enclosed in the letter from Mr. Lambton, are not in the list of those originally sent to me, of what was intended for the Spaniards, and I suppose are intended for British or Portuguese troops. I do not know what stores some of them are; and I am ignorant to what purpose

100,000 cramps,
5,000 serjeants' chevrons,
150 white wings with bugles,
150 green wings with bugles,
250 yards red cloth,
1,500 yards white fringe,

are to be applied. But I would beg your Lordship to advert to the following observations upon this subject:—

'First; From what I have understood from Sir Henry Wellesley, the quantity of clothing sent for the Spaniards as the supply for 1812 has not amounted to the quantity stated in the enclosed return marked A.

'Secondly; Supposing it had, it does not appear that the British Government can fairly take credit for the remains in store on the 24th of December, 1812, supposing that

Digitized by Google

they had before them an accurate return of the remains for the use of the Spanish army only; and carry those remains to account against the supplies promised to be furnished in the year 1813.

'On the 3rd of March, having before me as accurate an account as I could get of the state of the stores applicable to the Spanish army (because the whole business of the Storekeeper's Department in this country is in very great confusion), and having likewise before me the state of the clothing of the Spanish army, and knowing their probable wants, I applied to your Lordship that a list of clothing for 100,000 men for the year 1813 might be sent out in the course of that year; a supply for 50,000 only having been offered. It would not have been thought expedient to carry to account for the supply of the 50,000 suits of clothing for the year 1813, the contents of the magazines on the 24th of December, 1812, even if the return of those contents had referred only to clothing for the Spanish armies; and I hope that, upon consideration, it will not be so thought in respect to the grant of my recommendation for clothing for 100,000 men; but that the whole of the demand made will be supplied within the year.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Cooke.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 9th May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 2nd. The British troops at Carthagena are to continue, as heretofore, to be solely and exclusively under the orders of the General Officer commanding at Cadiz; and you will convey your directions accordingly to the officer commanding the British troops at that place.

'The senior officer there is to continue to receive an allowance of 20 shillings per diem.

'The six companies of Dillon's regiment have been sent to Carthagena under orders from the Secretary of State.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Cooke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

'My dear General, 'Freneda, 9th May, 1813.

'General Cooke has sent me your letter of the 16th of April to Colonel Prevost, and he has asked for orders in regard to certain points on which you had given directions at Carthagena.

'Carthagena has in it some of His Majesty's troops, in consequence of the desire expressed by the Spanish Government that this measure should be adopted; and the troops at Carthagena having been detached from that division of this army which is stationed at Cadiz, they have always been under the directions of the General Officer commanding at Cadiz, who is in constant communication, as well with me as with the King's Minister at Cadiz. It would not answer to alter this system; and I conceive that the troops at Carthagena cannot well be made liable to receive your orders and those of General Cooke.

'When, therefore, you shall have taken from Carthagena the 2nd batt. 67th regiment, I beg you to leave that garrison as it will stand, unless the case should occur of your having to send back the 2nd batt. 67th regiment.

'By General Cooke's letter, I find that six companies of Dillon's regiment had been sent to Carthagena in consequence of the orders of the Secretary of State. This measure would render it still more necessary to send back the 2nd batt. 67th regiment, or some other regiment, in case that place should be liable to be attacked.

'I have already written to you about the artillery at Alicante. I cannot understand your wanting artillery-men, considering that your corps came from Sicily for a siege, and that you have two companies of British artillery, and two of Portuguese artillery, with the train of this army; but I hope soon to have your return.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir John Murray, Bart.' 'Wellington.

Digitized by Google

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Freneda, 9th May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 30th April in regard to General ——.

'Although I do not very much approve of General ——, I shall have no objection to employ him as a General Officer, provided he will join, take the command of, and stay with the body of troops which he will be appointed to command, and confine his attention solely to them.

'General ——'s letter from ——, of the 22nd of April, is a counterpart of all those I have ever seen from him. I possess many that I could substitute for it which would convey equally good information of the same description; and the letters are not confined to you, who may have sent him to —— to acquire information, but they fly about the army and England, addressed to persons of all descriptions. I possess *accurate* information on every point on which General —— has written, and can supply it to you if you wish for it.

'If General —— will discontinue his attentions to *universals*, and confine them to his particular duty to the troops which he may command, I shall employ him as a General Officer, otherwise not; but I will not allow him to remain as an idler or amateur with any army, in order to give him an opportunity of circulating the description of intelligence which he picks up and circulates.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'Wellington.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'I enclose an answer to General Whittingham's memorandum. It is not difficult to find fault with our own situation, and to see the benefit of the situation of others. That which ought to be done is to examine a subject of this kind *à fond*, and it would soon be found that it is impracticable to execute what is proposed.'

Observations on General Whittingham's Memorandum of the 24th of April, 1812, in regard to the draft of supplies from the country.

'There exists no doubt that the French troops do draw supplies from the seat of their operations in all parts of

Digitized by Google

Europe; that this advantage is not enjoyed by their enemies in some instances at all, in others in a very inconsiderable degree, and in none to so great a degree as it is by the French. It is likewise true that to this system, whose date is that of the Revolutionary War (as what the King of Prussia did in this way was trifling), is to be attributed both the system of tactics and of politics of the present day.

'I must observe, however, that much has been done of late years to show the French Government that they could not rely upon this system. Those who study accurately the nature of their operations against the allied armies in the Peninsula, and of their recent operations in Russia, will find ample reason for the belief that the system of making the operations of war produce the resources for carrying on war; or, in other words, the system of making war a resource, and profitable and advantageous to a state, instead of being expensive and burthensome, must be got the better of.

'These observations, however, are only general; and General Whittingham complains, with great reason, that the French, by means of their system, live in countries, in Spain, in which the Spaniards starve; and it is likewise true that the *starvation* of the Spanish armies is more burthensome to the country than the plentiful mode of living of the French.

'I will go farther than General Whittingham, and state that, notwithstanding that the British army pay for all the supplies they receive from the country, the British troops, if deprived of their magazines, would starve in a district in Spain in which the French army would live in plenty.

'To what are these facts to be attributed? Certainly not to the inclination of the inhabitants of the country to the enemy; certainly not to the superior abilities of the officers of the civil departments of the French armies, at least not on comparison with the civil officers of the British army; but to the system of terror on which the French, and all under their authority, invariably act, and to which no power in Europe ever has, or ever can have, recourse.

'It is not difficult to make allotments of districts, and supplies to be drawn from them, and perhaps to go one step further, to make the magistrates of villages allot to indivi-

Digitized by Google

duals their share of the burthen to be borne by the village. But if there is no compulsion, who will obey?

'Let any person attend to the detail of a French operation of this description, he will see the use of the bayonet in every part of it; he will see the compulsory quartering of soldiers on individuals called refractory, and the necessity of incurring large expenses laid upon these individuals, besides serious inconveniences; he will see women, children, &c. taken as hostages, &c. &c.; and, in short, every thing done to compel the individual and village to obey the requisition, and to instil terror into others who might be inclined to resist.

'In what country, excepting in France in the first days of the Revolution, could such a system be carried into execution by its own Government and army? In what country could we, as allies, venture to follow such an example?

'Till these questions can be answered, it is useless to discuss the advantages which the French derive from this system, and the disadvantages which their enemies feel in not adopting it.

'Having gone thus far, I need not consider this subject farther; but I have long and maturely considered all the modes of subsisting armies, and I think I could show that neither the Spanish nor the British soldiers are of the description, nor in the state of discipline, owing likewise to the want of the same vigorous system, to carry into execution these systems of requisition so easily managed by their enemy.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Major General the Hon. E. Stopford.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 10th May, 1813.

'I return the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, and enclose the form according to which they ought to be recorded; and beg you to direct the Assistant Deputy Judge Advocate to alter them accordingly.

'As I am obliged to return the proceedings on this ground, I would beg the General Court Martial to reconsider their sentence of honorable acquittal.

Digitized by Google

'It appears to me that the conduct of Dr. ———, in requiring a billet for a Lieutenant Colonel, without mentioning his name, was not quite correct, more particularly as by that trick, if it may be so termed, he was billeted on a house which the commandant had expressed his wish that he should not occupy.

'If this impression be correct, I am convinced that the General Court Martial will not think the Doctor entitled to an *honorable* acquittal, in which is included the sense of the Court Martial of the merit of the prisoner under trial, as well as of his innocence of the charge.

'At all events, whether the Doctor procured the billet by a trick or not, there can be no merit in the transaction; and it would appear that on this ground the Doctor's case is not one on which such a sentence should be passed.

'I request you to give directions that Dr. —— may be released from his arrest.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General*
the Hon. E. Stopford.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General the Hon. W. Stewart.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 10th May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 6th. I entertain the highest opinion of Colonel Ross, and will appoint him to command a brigade as soon as it shall be in my power; but every day's experience convinces me that it does not answer to remove an officer from his regiment to command a brigade, of which his regiment does not form a part, until he is of such relative rank as to render it probable that he will not be obliged to return to the command of his regiment.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General*
the Hon. W. Stewart.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel —— ——.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 10th May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 8th instant, and I acknowledge that I cannot understand the nature of the feelings of an officer which are to be mortified by his per-

Digitized by Google

formance of his duty in the situation in which His Majesty and the rules of the service have placed him; and I can only say that, in the course of my military life, I have gone from the command of a brigade to that of my regiment, and from the command of an army to that of a brigade or division, as I was ordered, without feeling any mortification.

'As, however, you feel mortified upon your reassuming the command of your regiment, from the command of a brigade, of which your regiment forms a part, I trust that you will now see the propriety of my determination not to remove officers from the command of their regiments to the temporary command of brigades of which their regiments do not form a part; as it is probable that your feelings would have been mortified in a greater degree if you had now been obliged to return to the command of your regiment from a brigade of the line.

'I beg that you will make the regular application for leave to go to Oporto, which will be granted.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Col.* —— ——.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 10th May, 1813.

'I enclose the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry on the murder of Lieut. —— of the Brunswick regiment, on the evening of the 1st of May, in the neighbourhood of Rio Forte, and I request you to apply to the Portuguese Government to give directions to the magistrates of the country to inquire into the circumstances of this transaction.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King at Arms.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 10th May, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 27th March, in which you have apprized me of the honor conferred upon me by my having been elected into the Most Noble Order of the Garter, at a Chapter of that Order, held at Carlton House on the 4th of March.

'Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, K.B., delivered to

Digitized by Google

me your letter and the insignia of the Order at Freneda, in Portugal, on Thursday, the 6th of May, in obedience to the commands and warrant of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Isaac Heard.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King at Arms.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 10th May, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 27th and 28th March, and I am very much obliged to you for the spy glass which you sent me.

'I am very glad that you did not come to this inhospitable country and climate to invest me with the Order of the Garter; and I will take the liberty of troubling you if I should require any riband for the Order.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether the riband of the Order is worn over the right or the left shoulder.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Isaac Heard.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 11th May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 20th April, and I am very much obliged to you for the care you take of our money concerns. It is certainly true that large sums have been exported from this country to America in payment for corn imported; but this corn is besides that imported in consequence of our orders, and paid for by our bills negotiated in America. One of my reasons for agreeing to the purchase of corn in the Brazils and Egypt was to put a stop to the purchases of the imported American corn, if the American Government should have allowed of the intercourse after the declaration of war.

'I enclose a copy of the instructions which I have given to Sir John Murray*, and Generals Copons, Elio, and the Duque del Parque. Sir John Murray has informed me that

* See p. 297.

Digitized by Google

he proposes to carry into execution the plan recommended in the first instance, viz., the attack upon Tarragona; and, by a letter from him of the 30th, I understand that he is well satisfied with what is proposed for him and the troops on that side. I likewise enclose an extract of a letter from him of the 24th, which shows the nature of Suchet's position, and how impracticable it would be to make any thing of it in any other manner.

'These papers will make you acquainted with the plan of operations for the troops on the other side of the Peninsula, which are necessarily disconnected with those of the troops on this side, at least for a time.

'I propose on this side to commence our operations by turning the enemy's position on the Duero, by passing the left of our army over that river within the Portuguese frontier. I should cross the right in the same manner, only that I have been obliged to throw the right very forward during the winter, in order to cover and connect our cantonments; and I could not well draw them back for this movement without exposing a good deal of country and incurring the risk of a counter movement on the part of the enemy. I therefore propose to strengthen our right and to move with it myself across the Tormes, and establish a bridge on the Duero below Zamora. The two wings of the army will thus be connected, and the enemy's position on the Duero will be turned.

'The Spanish army of Galicia will be on the Esla on the left of our army at the same time that our army will be on that river.

'Having turned the enemy's position on the Duero, and established our communication across it, our next operation must depend upon circumstances. I do not know whether I am now stronger than the enemy, even including the army of Galicia; but of this I am very certain, that I shall not be stronger throughout the campaign, or more efficient, than I now am; and the enemy will not be weaker. I cannot have a better opportunity for trying the fate of a battle, which, if the enemy should be unsuccessful, must oblige him to withdraw entirely.

'We have been sadly delayed by the bridge, without which it is obvious we can do nothing. The equipment is quite

Digitized by Google

new, and has marched only from Abrantes; but there has already been much breakage, and I understand that the carriages are shamefully bad. The truth is, that English tradesmen, particularly contractors, are become so dishonest, that no reliance can be placed on any work, particularly in iron, done by contract. I have the same complaint of some carts made for the Commissariat; 18 out of 25 of which broke on a good road without loads in 80 miles.

'I shall have sad work with this bridge throughout the campaign, and yet we can do nothing without it.

'I shall send the Prince of Orange home, as you desire, unless you should comply with his wish to join the Prussian army, and allow him to go home for that purpose.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 12th May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 30th. Of course the detailed measures to be adopted for the relief of your posts subsequently to the junction of the Duque del Parque must be arranged and made by the authorities on the spot. The Duque del Parque has marched, and must by this time be near you.

'I have nothing new to tell you from this side. The bridge will arrive to-morrow, and we shall march immediately.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir John Murray, Bart.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don L. Bertram, Minister at War.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 12th May, 1813.

'I have the honor to report to you that 3000 suits of clothing and sets of cavalry appointments having arrived at Cadiz for the use of the Spanish cavalry, I have requested His Majesty's Ambassador to give directions that they may be made over to the directions of your Excellency.

'It appears that, in consequence of directions from the former Inspector of Cavalry, 1000 of these suits of clothing and appointments are for dragoons, 1000 for hussars, and 1000 for chasseurs; and there is therefore not a sufficient quantity

Digitized by Google

of clothing and appointments of any description to answer for two regiments, on the establishment recently fixed for them.

'Considering the Spanish army, the cavalry in particular, in the infancy of its reorganization, I acknowledge that I am very indifferent respecting the fashion of its clothing and appointments, provided they are good of their kind, and each regiment is in itself uniformly clothed. If, therefore, I had had any thing to say to the Spanish army at the period this clothing was ordered, I should have requested that the whole of it might be the same; and I beg you to take the opinion of the Government regarding the clothing and appointments for cavalry which I have recently requested the Government to send to Spain; and, if they should agree in opinion that the whole ought to be alike, that you will be so kind as to fix upon the pattern of the clothing and appointments now received, according to which the whole are to be made.

'In regard to the distribution of the clothing now arrived, I beg leave to submit to you the expediency, first, of issuing to the King's regiment of cavalry a complete suit of clothing and appointments for the full number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of which it consists, of that pattern sent out for dragoons. I have not yet heard that the reform proposed for this regiment has been carried into execution; but, as I suppose it will be so before long, I consider that it will be desirable that early measures should be adopted to transmit to this regiment its clothing and appointments by the sea and river navigation, as far as possible; and that land transport should be procured to forward it from the landing place on the Guadalquivir.

'I shall hereafter have the honor of submitting to you my opinion regarding the disposal of the remainder of the 3000 suits of clothing and appointments; but it appears now generally desirable that, supposing the clothing and appointments to be sufficient for five regiments, three of them should be uniformly clothed and appointed, whether as dragoons, as chasseurs, or as hussars; and that of each of the other two regiments three squadrons should be clothed as dragoons or as chasseurs, and one squadron of each as hussars.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don L. Bertram.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Don L. Bertram.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 12th May, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter received from the Conde de la Bisbal, and various papers on the subject of the revenues and expenses of the provinces of Cordova and Seville, to which I request you to draw the attention of the Regency.

'The Government will see in these papers ample reason for their active interference to preserve the public property.

'First; I would beg to draw their attention to the immense expenses attending the collection of these small revenues in these kingdoms, amounting in Seville to more than one fourth, and in Cordova to about one sixth, of the whole revenue collected; the collection of some of the branches of revenue costs nearly one half of the gross produce; and yet it appears that, notwithstanding this large expense incurred, the amount due to the Crown is not collected.

'Secondly; I would beg to draw the attention of the Government to the charges upon these revenues for expenses at Cadiz, Malaga, the Isla, Puerto S^ta^ Maria, Algesiras, &c., the revenues of which places are allotted to other objects.

'Thirdly; I request the attention of the Government to the payment of 232,000 *reales* monthly to the quicksilver mines of Almaden from the revenues of the province of Cordova; the profits of the mines being applicable to other purposes.

'Fourthly; I likewise request the attention of the Government to the general charges for pensioners, &c., payable out of the revenues of these provinces.

'The fact is, that these charges and those of collection only would absorb the whole amount of the produce of the revenue, and leave nothing for the army; and it becomes absolutely necessary for the Government to turn their attention in the most serious manner to the subject, otherwise it is impossible to hope to maintain the army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don L. Bertram.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 12th May, 1813.

'I beg that the 3000 suits of clothing and cavalry appointments for the use of the Spanish army recently arrived at Cadiz may be placed at the disposal of the Minister at War.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Earl of Liverpool.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 12th May, 1813.

'Having received from Sir Thomas Graham the insignia of the Order of the Garter, I enclose a letter for Lady Wellington containing directions for returning to the genealogist of the Bath the collar and badge of that Order. Some of my brother officers, however, have expressed an anxious desire that I should continue a Knight of the Bath, into which I have admitted most of them; and all of them owe this honor to actions performed under my command. Under these circumstances, and adverting to the reasons which induced you to wish that I should resign the Order, I would wish you to consider whether it would not be better that I should keep it.

'First; there is a precedent of a British subject holding two British Orders, neither of them military, in the case of the Duke of Roxburgh. Secondly; if you will refer to the statute of the Order of May, 1812, you will see that upon my resignation you have not the power of appointing a Knight of the Bath. My stall will be filled by the senior Extra Knight, and under the statute you may appoint as many Extra Knights as you please.

'I feel great reluctance in suggesting that I should keep this Order, and I should not have done so if it had not been suggested to me by some of the Knights. God knows I have plenty of Orders, and I consider myself to have been most handsomely treated by the Prince Regent and his Government, and shall not consider myself the less so if you should not think proper that I should retain the Order

Digitized by Google

of the Bath. I beg you will return me the enclosed letter, or not, as you may decide upon this point.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Earl of Liverpool.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 12th May, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose the report which I have received from Lieut. General Sir John Murray of the operations of the troops under his command, and of the 2nd Spanish army, from the 11th to the 13th of April, and on the battle fought at Castalla*; and I request your Lordship will draw the attention of His Royal Highness to the conduct of Lieut. General Sir John Murray, and of the officers and troops under his command, particularly to those named by him.

'Nothing of importance has occurred in this part of the country since I addressed your Lordship on the 5th instant. The delay in the arrival of the bridge obliged me to halt the troops, whose march had already commenced. But I expect that it will arrive to-morrow, and the whole army will be in motion in the course of a few days.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Freneda, 13th May, 1813.

'I enclose the copy of a private letter of the 23rd November from Earl Bathurst, containing a complaint against —— —— for misapplication of the supplies of clothing and equipments with which he has been provided for the use of the Spanish troops under his command.

'I also transmit his account of the stores he has received, and of the mode of their distribution; and a letter from Mr. ——, containing a return of the issues made to —— —— under the directions of Sir Henry Wellesley; and a statement of the strength of his division in November, 1811, and June, 1812.

'I beg you will communicate such parts of the enclosure in the Secretary of State's letter as you may think proper to

* See p. 353.

Digitized by Google

—— ——, and that you will endeavor to ascertain whether the stores have been applied in the manner stated by him, and if he has received supplies from any quarter besides that of His Majesty's Ambassador at Cadiz.

'As it is highly necessary for the good of the service, and in justice to —— ——, that the circumstances complained of should be thoroughly examined, I beg you will adopt such measures as you may consider expedient for the investigation of the subject.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir J. Murray, Bart.'

To Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Bart.

'Camp of the Pontoon Train,
14th May, 1813.

'MY DEAR SIR,

'Learning from General Murray that it was possible that the pontoon train might be in readiness to move to-morrow, I came over here this afternoon in order that I might see it, and might not delay it.

'It is clear, however, that the train will not be ready to move till the day after to-morrow, on which day I wish it to move by the road fixed upon by General Murray, and which you were to reconnaitre this day.

'There is one pontoon quite rotten, which it would be desirable to leave behind here.

'Twenty pairs of wheels, if Colonel Dickson can spare as many, would set the train up in that respect completely. As this equipment is so important, it appears to me to be desirable that Colonel Dickson should give all the wheels it requires, taking from it the bad wheels to be used in his reserve artillery and spare carriages till they can be replaced by others.

'Lieut. Piper appears to be of opinion that the bullocks answer equally well with the horses. In my opinion, the best thing to do would be to leave with the train both the horses and oxen; more particularly, as it appeared from Colonel Dickson's report of yesterday, that he had, within a very small number, a sufficiency of horses to draw all his artillery carriages. If this should be practicable, the pontoons should in general be drawn by the oxen, and the horses should

Digitized by Google

be used only when absolutely necessary; and the horses accompanying the pontoons might be as a reserve for the service in general, but marching with the pontoons to aid them in case of difficulty.

'In case the train can march to-morrow, it had better move a short distance by the proposed road.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Bart.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don L. Bertram.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 15th May, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Regency, a letter which I have received from Captain General Castaños, in which he has enclosed letters from General Don P. A. Giron, and a correspondence between that officer and the Intendant of Galicia, in regard to the application of the resources of that province.

'I have requested General Castaños, in answer to that letter, to remind the Intendant of the decree of the Cortes of the 6th of January, and of the orders of Government of the 15th of February, and to communicate a copy of the letter from the Minister at War to me of the 2nd of April, under which the Captains General of the Provinces are made, in a very particular manner, responsible for the realization of the revenues of the provinces. And I have urged General Castaños to inform the Intendant of Galicia that he will be held responsible for obedience to his orders in all matters placed under the superintendence of the Captains General of the Provinces, by the decrees of the Cortes and the orders of the Government.

'The private letter from the Adjutant General Don Pascual Enrile of the 7th, refers to an arrangement which I desired might be made for the supply of the prisoners of war at Coruña, under which I engaged to supply the articles required for their food by importations to Coruña, provided that the money which had hitherto been expended in their support should be handed over to the Galician army. The Government will see that the Intendant would not come into this arrangement; and they will also see in this letter ample cause for interference to prevent the corruption of the morals of the people, and other evil consequences likely to flow from

Digitized by Google

the unrestrained communication with the prisoners spread through the provinces.

'Upon transmitting these papers, to be laid before the Government, I request you again to call their attention to my address of the 11th of April, in answer to the letter of the Government of the 2nd of that month.

'It is more than ever obvious that it is necessary that the Government should explain themselves in regard to the charges to be defrayed out of the revenues of the provinces allotted for the armies; and should arm the Captains General of the Provinces with full powers, to be executed under strict responsibility, to control the conduct of the Intendants of the provinces in every respect.

'I have lately transmitted, to be laid before the Government, reports of the state of the resources of all the provinces freed from the enemy, in which they will see ample ground for an alteration of system; and if the farther interference of the Cortes should be necessary, I earnestly recommend to the Government to communicate with the legislature on the subject.

'Great progress has been made in the clothing, the equipment, and the discipline of the troops; and much has been done in the last three months to prepare a Spanish army for the field. But all our efforts have failed to produce resources adequate at all to maintain them in the field; and I earnestly recommend to the Government to revert to the letters which I addressed to them on the 27th December, 1812, and 24th of April. Every day's experience convinces me that it is impossible to expect to maintain a Spanish army in the field, excepting by the resources of Spain itself.

'Great Britain, owing to the misfortunes of the world, and particularly to the unfortunate situation of the Spanish Colonies, cannot procure specie to give the assistance which is required of her, and to defray her own expenses in the war; and it is with difficulty, and by cramping every branch of the service, that I am enabled to perform the King's engagements to his allies. I must observe, likewise, with that frankness with which I am accustomed to address the Government, that it is not reasonable to expect pecuniary sacrifices from Great Britain, when it is obvious that the country possesses resources which, if duly administered, and really

Digitized by Google

applied to the object of maintaining troops in the field, would be more than sufficient for the purpose.

'The campaign is about to open. The troops are all in march, and I now foretell to the Government what will be the consequence. For a short time, and while the harvest shall be on the ground, the troops will be maintained by means which it is unnecessary to detail; but which will deteriorate the discipline of the troops, and will be equally distressing to the General Officers who must sanction them, and to the inhabitants of the country who will have to bear the burthen. This resource will last, however, but a short time; and at the end of that time the Spanish troops must be dispersed, or must be sent to the rear for want of support.

'What will then happen it is impossible at this moment to foresee; but as I am not myself deceived by appearances, I am anxious that the Government should know the real situation of affairs, and that they should adopt early measures to ensure those resources for the armies which I know the country can afford, and which it is obvious require only a due administration of them in order to be realized.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don L. Bertram.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Freneda, 16th May, 1813.

'General O'Donnell, who is by this time on his way from Seville, will cross the Tagus at Almaraz, and proceed from thence across the Tietar by Plasencia on Baños, &c. He will not arrive for some days; but I shall be very much obliged to you, if you will let me have all the information you have been able to acquire regarding the fords, bridges, and *barcas* on the Tietar, and the roads leading to them, in order that I may send it to General O'Donnell.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda 16th May, 1813.

'I enclose a letter which I have received from General Alava in regard to the conduct of the Portuguese magistrate

Digitized by Google

of Lamego towards certain Spanish muleteers attached to the 5th division.

'It is very obvious that not only would the allied army be unable to enter upon its operations, but to defend even the kingdom of Portugal, if it were not for the assistance of the Spanish muleteers; and yet there is no class of persons so ill used as they are by the corrupt Portuguese magistracy.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will put the matter referred to in the enclosed letter in a train of inquiry, with a view to have the magistrate at Lamego punished for his misconduct.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.

Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To Brigadier General Inglis.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 16th May, 1813.

'I enclose the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of Lieut. —— of the —nd regiment, whom the Court have recommended for mercy, having found him guilty of "behaving in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

'I would beg the Court to observe, that supposing His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to be inclined to attend to their recommendation, it cannot be expected that the officers of the —nd, or of any other regiment, will like much to associate with Lieut. ——; and this act of the Court may be injurious to the authority of the Prince Regent, or to the feelings of any regiment in which Lieut. —— may be placed.

'I acknowledge that upon perusal of the proceedings of the Court Martial, it appears to me that the case against Lieut. —— is not proved. I am inclined to believe that Lieut. —— has been engaged in a description of traffic very improper for an officer of the army, in connection with the Quarter Master of the regiment; and that transactions were carried on between them, and accounts existed which have not come to light. It is proved that Lieut. —— had the permission of the Quarter Master to apply to his private purposes the money sent to Lisbon for the payment of the

Digitized by Google

regimental debt due to Mr. ——; and it is likewise obvious that Lieut. * * * declared his readiness to pay Mr. ——'s demand. Under these circumstances, although Lieut. ——'s conduct was improper, it has not been proved as charged in the first charge; and the sentence ought probably to be modified accordingly.

'In the evidence on the third charge, there is an appearance of the existence of the transactions to which I have above referred; and it is proved that Lieut. ——, having these transactions with the Quarter Master, did send to the Paymaster of the regiment a statement of debts from the officers of the regiment, to be recovered by the Quarter Master to the amount charged against him in the estimate and upon the whole I conceive that it would be best for the Court to modify their sentence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Brig. General Inglis.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Freneda, ce 16 Mai, 1813.

'J'ai reçu votre lettre du 9, et le Général Castaños m'a envoyé celle que vous lui avez écrite, sur vos discussions avec l'Intendant de la Galice. J'ai déjà écrit au Gouvernement là-dessus; et j'en espère des bons resultats.

'Nos vivres seront à la Corogne; mais nous n'en donnerons pas pour les prisonniers Français, à moins que ce soit pour vous donner de l'argent.

'J'ai déjà ordonné au Commissaire Général d'être preparé à vous donner encore 100 mille *duros* vers les derniers jours de Juin. Je vous prie de faire dire à vos marchands de la Corogne de se mettre en communication avec Mons. White, notre Commissaire là, pour ce qui regarde l'argent qu'ils ont à donner pour des billets sur l'Angleterre.

'Quoique je suis toujours ici nos troupes sont toutes en marche du côté du nord du Douro; et le Quartier Général, qui doit rester ici jusqu'au dernier moment, se mettra en mouvement en trois ou quatre jours. Notre pont nous a causé du retard, mais il est arrivé à Sabugal, et est encore en marche.

'Alava est arrivé et se porte bien.

'Agréez, &c.

'*General Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Don L. Bertram.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 16th May, 1813.

'In addition to the letter which I addressed you yesterday in regard to the state of the finances in Galicia, I beg leave to call the attention of the Regency to the recommendation of the Captain General Castaños, that the Intendant of Galicia may be removed from his office, and Don Juan de San Martin may be appointed to fill it.

'There certainly appears something very extraordinary and inconsistent in his statements.

'I have besides to observe upon this point, that it is positively stated by the Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron, that the officers and soldiers, with their regiments of the army of Galicia, have received no pay since the month of January last.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don L. Bertram.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 16th May, 1813.

'Lord William Bentinck has sent me, in a letter of the 13th April, of which I enclose a copy, copies of his dispatches to Lord Castlereagh (marked secret, and separate) of the 24th February, 1813. I acknowledge that I do not see any thing in the former of these dispatches to induce me to alter the opinion which I had formed, on the state of affairs in Italy; and from the latter it would appear that Murat, at least, thought himself sufficiently strong to attack the allies.

'I have no knowledge of what number of men Lord William Bentinck could bring into the field in the south of Italy, supposing the allied British and Sicilian corps now on the eastern coast of Spain were returned to him. But from what I see in the papers above referred to, and knowing that General Garnier has been withdrawn from Italy, it is my opinion that he ought not to land in Italy with less than from 30,000 to 40,000 men, well equipped in every respect with cannon, cavalry, &c.

There is very little in the paper enclosed in Lord William's dispatch to Lord Castlereagh of the 24th February; but that little shows that in the first effort at least we should

Digitized by Google

have to depend solely upon our own means; and those means must be sufficiently strong to overcome all opposition to be reasonably expected, otherwise I think it may be inferred from the same paper, not only that we should have no assistance from the country, but that as far as their resources would go, the people of the country would assist the enemy.

'You will see throughout the paper that the people of the country look for the protection of some power against the French, and it is stated that they prefer the protection of Great Britain to that of Austria. This I perfectly understand. The Austrians would require from them assistance in money and provisions, and would insist upon their allegiance, and upon governing them, in return for their protection. It is supposed that we, as we have elsewhere, would at least defray the expense of the army by means of which we should protect them; and probably, besides, aid them with a subsidy.

'The south of Italy is, for many reasons, probably the best scene of operations for a British army, excepting the Spanish Peninsula; and it is certainly a question of means whether the British Government will undertake any operations in that quarter, on the scale to which I have above referred. It may be depended upon, that if they are commenced on a smaller scale, or with any other intention than to persevere to the last, and to increase the means of opposing the French in Italy to the utmost, by raising, clothing, and feeding armies of the natives of Italy, or by enabling others to raise, clothe, and feed them, the plan will fail, and our troops would be forced to embark with loss and disgrace.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Upon referring to the letters from Lord William Bentinck, I find that they are addressed to your Lordship, and not to Lord Castlereagh.'

Digitized by Google

MEMORANDUM

For Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, K.B.

'Freneda, 18th May, 1813.

'The 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th divisions of infantry, and General Pack's and General Bradford's brigades, and Major General Anson's, Major General Ponsonby's, Major General Bock's, and the hussar brigades of British cavalry, and Brigadier General D'Urban's brigade of Portuguese, have been ordered across the Douro, together with a brigade of 18 pounders, and the pontoon train; and the reserve artillery and ammunition, as will be made known hereafter to Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham.

'These troops will be stationed as follows:

At Braganza .	Brigadier General Pack's brigade, 21st. Major General Anson's brigade, 22nd. Brigadier General Ponsonby's brigade, 22nd. 1st Division of infantry, 24th.
At Onteiro .	General Bock's brigade, 22nd. General D'Urban's Portuguese brigade, from 21st to 23rd. 5th division of infantry, 24th. General Bradford's brigade, 21st.
At Vimioso .	3rd division, 20th.
At Malhadas and Miranda de Douro .	6th division, 24th. 7th division, 23rd. Hussar brigade, 27th. 4th division, 26th. 18th Portuguese brigade, 21st.

'Pontoon train not ordered farther than Villa Velha, on the road to Malhadas. It will be at Villa Velha between the 22nd and 24th.

'These troops have then received orders to move as follows: viz.; the left from Braganza, in four marches on Tabara, where the cavalry will arrive on the 28th, and the infantry on the 29th.

'The centre at Oteiro and Vimioso. Those at Oteiro in four marches to Losilla, where the cavalry will arrive on the 28th, and the infantry on the 29th. Those at Vimioso in three marches to Losilla.

'The right at Malhadas are to receive their detailed in-

Digitized by Google

structions from Lieut. Colonel De Lancey, now at Miranda, so as to arrive at Carvajales on the 28th, 29th, and 30th.

'It is intended to lay the bridge of pontoons at the Barca de Villal Campo, about a mile below the junction of the Esla with the Duero, where it is expected it will arrive on the 30th.

'The orders for the movements subsequent to the 24th, and those given by the Quarter Master General to Colonel De Lancey, accompany this memorandum.

'A magazine has been formed at Mirandella, and another at Miranda de Douro. The former has been ordered forward to Braganza.

'The troops which will march by the left of the Douro, being the 2nd, Light, and the Conde de Amarante's divisions of infantry, and General Slade's, General Alten's, General Long's, and the household brigades of cavalry, and Colonel Campbell's Portuguese brigade will arrive at Salamanca the 27th, from whence they will direct their march towards the Barca de Villal Campo, where they will arrive on the 30th.

'The object of these movements is first to turn the enemy's positions on the Duero, and next to secure the junction of the right of the army with the left, as far up the river as may be practicable.

'Captain Mitchell is now employed in the examination of the fords and other passages of the Esla.

'Head quarters will move with that part of the army which goes by the left of the Duero; and there is now a communication established from hence to Miranda, and thence to Braganza. As head quarters will move forward, a communication will be established by Freixo de Espadacinta, which will fall in with the communication from Freneda to Miranda at Fornos, where a person will be stationed.

'When head quarters shall arrive at Salamanca, the communication will be carried from thence by Bemposta to Sindim, on the road to Miranda, where another person will be posted.

'As the communication will thus be very short and easy, and as the further operations of the left of the army will depend upon circumstances, further instructions will be sent

Digitized by Google

to Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham if it should be necessary.

'General Giron, with the Galician army, will be ordered to be at Benavente on the 29th and 30th.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 18th May, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a report which I have received from Lieut. Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, on the carriages and boats of the pontoon train now with this army.

'As the operations of the army will depend principally on the efficiency of this train, and it has already occasioned a delay of several days, and it has been necessary to dismantle some of the carriages of the artillery, in order to equip those of the pontoon train with wheels, it is very desirable that measures should be taken to send to Coruña good carriages, constructed as proposed by Lieut. Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, for 18 pontoons of the large size, and 20 new pontoons with their carriages.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 18th May, 1813.

'I enclose the memorandum from Lieut. ——— ——, of the —th regiment, whom I have ordered to Lisbon to report himself to you as being in readiness to take his trial according to the Portuguese law, for his conduct at Villa Franca in December last.

'You will see in his memorandum the statement of the grievances upon him, in consequence of the apparently unnecessary, and, under the circumstances, cruel delay, in bringing him to trial; and I beg that you will lay my request before the Portuguese Government, that, as owing to these delays all the persons whom Lieut. —— might call upon in his defence will be absent, and probably at a great distance from Lisbon, in the service of the Government of Portugal and its allies, the Governors of the Kingdom will give orders

Digitized by Google

that ample time and every facility may be allowed to Lieut. —— to produce such evidence as he may think proper after obtaining a knowledge of the exact charge against him.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. ——.

'SIR, 'Freneda, 18th May, 1813.

'I have received your memorial of the 16th instant.

'Every independent Government has a right to order the trial of any individual residing in the country under its government by the tribunals and according to the laws of the country; and it is impossible for me to interfere in any manner to prevent the Portuguese Government from bringing you to trial before a Portuguese Court for your conduct at Villa Franca.

'I am much concerned that there should have been any delay in bringing you to trial, which I believe is owing to the natural progress of a proceeding in a Portuguese Court of Law, and not to any desire to oppress you or to deprive you of any evidence which you may think necessary for your defence. This is one of the evil consequences of your conduct at Villa Franca.

'I have written, however, to Sir Charles Stuart, his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, and have pointed out to him the disadvantages under which you will labor from the delay of your trial; and have requested that he will apply to the Portuguese Government that you may have time given to you to obtain answers to such interrogatories as you may think proper to put to such persons as you may think proper to have examined in your defence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. ——.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Freneda, 18th May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 28th, in regard to the Prince of Orange. I recollect that he spoke to me respecting his wish to join the Prussian army, when the probability

Digitized by Google

that the King of Prussia would take a line with the Russians was talked of here; and, after some consideration, finding that he was anxious to go, I gave my consent, provided the Prince Regent should approve of his doing so. He afterwards received the account of the Prussian defection from the French, and the Prince wrote to the Duke of York and to your Lordship on the 4th ultimo. It appears that you had not received these letters when you wrote to me on the 28th, and, therefore, I conclude that the letters from the Prince's gentleman to Monsieur Fagel must have referred to my conversations with the Prince before we were certain of the line taken by the King of Prussia, and must have been written before the Prince wrote to the Duke of York, or I to your Lordship, on that subject.

'I do not recollect to have mentioned to the Prince, or to any body, that I had had any communication with you respecting his return to England, and as I find that his father has not written to him by the mail which brought mine of the 28th, I do not propose to speak to him respecting his departure till the next mail shall arrive.

'The Prince of Orange appears to me to have a very good understanding, he has had a very good education, his manners are very engaging, and he is liked by every person who approaches him: such a man may become any thing; but, on the other hand, he is very young, and can have no experience in business, particularly in the business of revolutions; he is very shy and diffident; and I do not know that it will not be a disadvantage to him to place him in a situation in which he is to be at the head of great concerns of this description; and that too much is not to be expected from him. The worst that can happen to him, in my opinion, is, that he should remain long in England; and if it had been arranged that he should go to the Prussian army, and his father had not been in London, I should have advised him on his departure to stay in London as short a time as was possible, and to keep himself quite clear of cabals and disputes; and I am sure he would have done as I should desire him. His father being there, things are different; and as he is looked to as the head of the insurrection in Holland, he will have to wait in

Digitized by Google

London, of course, till there shall be some appearance of such an insurrection.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 19th May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 13th of May, and I have perused the proposed regulation for the collection of the direct taxes in Portugal. In my opinion it does not go to the objects I have in view. These were to draw from the merchants in particular, and other proprietors in the great towns, the real tenth of the income of each. This regulation goes only to levy from the *commercio* and other bodies the taxes laid on those bodies. Why should the nobleman or land proprietor pay a tenth of his income, and the merchant not the hundredth of his? Why should the *commercio* be taxed as a corporation? This is the great evil, for which the proposed regulation is no remedy.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Freneda, 19th May, 1813.

'The bridge of pontoons arrived at Sabugal on the 13th, and the repairs which it required occasioned the necessity for a halt on the 14th and 15th. It has since continued its march, however, and all the troops are in motion; and I trust that the whole army will be collected on the Duero, having a bridge on that river, in the neighbourhood of Zamora, with the Spanish army of Galicia in communication with the left of the allied British and Portuguese army by the end of this month.

'The third Spanish army, under the command of the Duque del Parque, has commenced its movements, and was on the 8th instant with its right at Alcaraz, and its left at La Carolina. The cavalry are covering the movement at Manzanares.

Digitized by Google

'The enemy occasionally send a small body of troops into Toledo; but there has been no material alteration in their position for some time past.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Freneda, 20th May, 1813.

'I received last night an account, that one division of the army of the Centre had arrived at Valladolid on the 11th, and that the head quarters of the army of the south had been moved from Arevalo to Rueda. The first of these facts has been confirmed by accounts received this morning; the last has not been mentioned.

'But adverting to the facility which the enemy have of collecting their force upon Toro and Zamora, and of operating either upon the left or the right of the Duero, and the length of time which would elapse to bring our bridge back to the passage of Espadacinta, supposing it should be necessary, after all, to pass the right of the army there, I have deemed it expedient to order 14 of the pontoons, and a proportion of the establishment to halt at Espadacinta, which will be sufficient for the passage of the river there. Nineteen boats will proceed on, which will be more than sufficient either for the passage of the Duero, at the Barca de Villal Campo, or for that of the Esla.

'I enclose a memorandum*, showing the carriages of the reserve artillery which will cross the Douro at Foz Coa, and the days on which they will arrive at Malhadas.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Freneda, 20th May, 1813.

'I send you the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of Mr. Drake. It appears clearly, that the officer sent by the Government to Coimbra to expedite the transmission of the clothing of the army acted in a manner

* See p. 386.

Digitized by Google

totally contrary to regulation; that he was not authorised to press boats, yet he pressed at the British landing place boats which had been in our service for two years, and actually loaded with our stores. I do not think he has proved clearly that there was any violence used by Mr. Blake in defence of his boats; but, at all events, not against what could be called a sentry.

'I do not know whether any thing can be done with the Government on this subject; but, as usual, I suppose not.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Freneda, 20th May, 1813.

'I just write to let you know that we shall move head quarters the day after to-morrow. All the troops are in motion. Our confounded bridge has delayed us many days, but I hope that before the end of the month we shall be established beyond the Duero.

'The last accounts from England are to the 28th of April. The Russians, under Witgenstein, had had some success against Beauharnois on the 5th, and it was supposed that there had been another successful affair on the 13th.

'The Prince of Orange had arrived in England.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.'

To Don Luis Wimpffen.

'à Freneda, ce 21 Mai, 1813,
'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, à 2 heures de l'après midi.

'Je vous envoie le rapport sur le passage du Tietar, que je vous prie d'envoyer au Comte de la Bisbal, et de lui dire, en même tems, que, comme la gauche de l'armée Anglo Portugaise a déja passé le Douro, et se porte sur l'Esla, et que la droite suit ce mouvement de ce côté ci de la rivière, et qu'elle passera le Douro aussi toute de suite, il serait trop éloigné s'il ne passait pas par Plasencia et le Puerto de Baños, ou

Digitized by Google

pour agir de concert ou pour sa propre sureté, en cas que l'ennemi se determinait à se tenir à cheval sur le Douro. Je crois que le courier fera bien de passer par le pont d'Alcantara, et de là tout droit à Merida, où il aura des nouvelles du Comte de la Bisbal.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Louis Wimpffen.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Ciudad Rodrigo, 22nd May, 1813. 3 P.M.'

'I arrived here this day; and the Light division and cavalry and the Conde de Amarante's division are encamped on the river of Santi-espiritus in front. I go to-morrow to Tamames.

'There is nothing new; and I am inclined to believe that the head quarters of the army of the south are still at Arevalo.

'The French detachment was certainly in Toledo on the 16th.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Tamames, 23rd May, 1813. 8 P.M.

'I write to apprize you of our arrival here.

'The Light division and cavalry are at San Muñoz. I have not yet received the reports from thence. The Conde de Amarante is at Moraleja; and Sir R. Hill has moved from Bejar.

'I have no news of the enemy, excepting that they were still in Madrid and Toledo on the 18th.

'I hear from my brother that the Americans had made some fresh propositions for peace, connected with an offer to submit to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'My dear Henry, 'Tamames, 23rd May, 1813.

'I received this morning your letter of the 17th.

'My objection to —— is not his being employed by you, but his attending to any thing and every thing excepting his own business, to which he must attend with steadiness if I should recommend that he may be employed with the troops.

'I think that in the beginning of July the army of reserve of Andalusia, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd armies, ought to have each 100,000 dollars, in addition to what they have had. I have desired our Commissaries to prepare to give 100,000 at that period to the operating army of Galicia; and we continue to pay Don Carlos and Morillo.

'I hope that the British Government will not submit to the arbitration of Russia. The point at issue between them and the Americans is very simple, and we have no answer to give excepting that we neither can nor will concede it either to them or any other power: there can be no mediation on any other point. The object of this offer must be to create a division between us and the Russians.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'Wellington.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'Sir, 'Tamames, 24th May, 1813.

'Having communicated with the Commissary General, Sir Robert Kennedy, regarding the plan on which you and I had conversed for the convoy of the money of both nations from Lisbon to the army, I have settled with him, that instructions shall be sent to Mr. Deputy Commissary General Pipon, and Mr. Deputy Paymaster General Boyes at Lisbon, to have the money for the British army in readiness to march from Lisbon on the 1st and 15th of every month; and they will have directions to communicate with any officer you will appoint in regard to the escort, and to the meeting with the money intended for the Portuguese army.

'I enclose the stages according to which the mules can march, with the several halts which they usually make; the

Digitized by Google

whole arranged as far as Salamanca. Beyond that place I conceive that the money ought to march by special order, to be arranged from time to time.

'The cavalry escort might relieve those of the infantry at Sabugal, or Aldea da Ponte.

'I enclose a copy of the orders of this army in regard to the charge of money on a march, of which it will be expedient to give a translation to the officer commanding the escort of money.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'1st day	Sacavem,	12th day,	St. Miguel,
2nd ,,	Villa Franca,	13th ,,	Memoa,
3rd ,,	Azambuja,	14th ,,	Sabugal,
4th ,,	Santarem,	15th ,,	halt.
5th ,,	Golegaõ,	16th ,,	Aldea da Ponte,
6th ,,	Abrantes,	17th ,,	Gallegos,
7th ,,	halt.	18th ,,	Ciudad Rodrigo,
8th ,,	Gaviaõ,	19th ,,	halt.
9th ,,	Niza,	20th ,,	Martin del Rio,
10th ,,	Cernadas,	21st ,,	Calzada de Don Diego,
11th ,,	Castello Branco,	22nd ,,	Salamanca.'

To Viscount Melville.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Tamames, 24th May, 1813.

'In reference to my letter of the 27th January, in which I communicated to your Lordship the opinion entertained by Major General Cooke and the inhabitants of Cadiz in general, of the services of Captains Pell and Carroll of the Royal Navy, who were in charge of the gun boats there during the late siege, I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the copy of a letter I have received from Captain Thomas, who appears to have been employed on the same duty as the officers before mentioned.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Viscount Melville.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Tamames, 24th May, 1813.

'I am very much obliged to your Lordship for the key of the cipher as far as it had been discovered, which you transmitted to me on the 5th of April last; and I now enclose for your information such parts of it as have been made out by Lieut. Colonel Scovell without reference to the key received through your Lordship.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Matilla, 25th May, 1813. half-past 8 P.M.

'I arrived here this day. Our right will be to-morrow, the Spaniards at Alba, and Hill and De Amarante close to Aldea Tejada. The Light division and the household brigade on the Valmusa, and Victor Alten's brigade on the heights, between that stream and Salamanca. I shall throw them into Salamanca if I can.

'The enemy have evacuated Ledesma, and drawn the troops from thence into Salamanca, which looks as if they did not intend to move upon Zamora. I have not heard of the movement of those at Avila. They were still on the Tagus, at Mombeltran, and Toledo, on the 20th. There is nothing new on the side of Valladolid, excepting a report that Reille's head quarters have been moved to Burgos.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

'I have ordered that the bridge may be laid under Espadacinta, but that is only by way of precaution.'

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'Sir, 'Matilla, 25th May, 1813.

'In consequence of what passed between you and me this day, I have given directions that Captain O'Ryan, of the Spanish army, attached to the department of the Quarter Master General, may be attached to the division under the Conde de Amarante. This officer will have authority and directions to make such requisitions for supplies on the

Digitized by Google

Spanish authorities in the country as he may be directed to make by the Conde de Amarante, the Conde de Amarante taking the necessary measures that due receipts or money may be given for the same.

'I request, however, that General the Conde de Amarante may be apprised of the degree to which the country is already exhausted; and that, besides the division of troops under his command, there is a very large army to be supplied, in some degree, from its resources. It will be necessary, therefore, that he should make his Commissaries exert themselves to get up supplies from the rear; and that, at all events, an effort should be made to pay with ready money for what will be demanded.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Marshal* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Matilla, 25th May, 1813.

'I have nothing particular to tell you that is not in the dispatch, of which a copy goes with this. I think we shall be in Salamanca to-morrow, and shall have no difficulty in establishing our communication across the Duero.

'I find that the enemy were still on the Tagus on the 20th.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Matilla, 25th May, 1813.

'The troops forming the Left of the army having made considerable progress in their march on the right of the Duero, I put in motion the 2nd and Light, and the Conde de Amarante's divisions of infantry of the allied British and Portuguese army, and General Morillo's Spanish division; and General Fane's, General Long's, General Victor Alten's, and the Household brigades of the British cavalry; and the 6th regiment of Portuguese cavalry, and Don Julian Sanchez' of Spanish cavalry; and moved the head quarters from Freneda on the 22nd instant.

Digitized by Google

'The enemy evacuated Ledesma yesterday afternoon, and the force there marched towards Salamanca; and I expect that the allied troops will be on the Tormes to-morrow.

'I hope that I shall experience no difficulty in establishing the communication across the Duero, near its junction with the Esla; but lest I should, I have taken measures to establish a bridge lower down, which secures the junction of the right of the army with the left, as soon as this part of the country shall be cleared of the enemy's troops.

'The enemy were still at Madrid on the 18th instant; and I have not heard of their having, up to that period, made any alteration in their positions, excepting that a part of the army of the Centre had arrived at Valladolid.

'My last reports from Lieut. General Sir John Murray are dated the 11th instant; and he expected that, about the 22nd instant, the 3rd Spanish army would be in communication with the 2nd.

'The army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of the Conde de la Bisbal, broke up from the neighbourhood of Seville on the 11th and 12th, and was likely to cross the Tagus on the 24th at Almaraz, where I have established a bridge.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. I have just received intelligence, to which I give credit, that Longa attacked on the 3rd instant, between Miranda de Ebro and Armiñon, a convoy under General Rouyer, whom he obliged to retire upon Miranda with considerable loss, particularly in officers.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Matilla, 25th May, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a return of field equipment required for the use of the army under my command; and I will thank your Lordship to give directions that the different articles may be sent by the earliest opportunity to Coruña.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Matilla, 25th May, 1813.

'I enclose the morning state. We have struck off the 4th provisional battalion, consisting of the detachments of the 30th and 44th regiments, about 600 rank and file; on the other hand, however, we have to take on the strength about 300 men returned on command, who have been at work constructing buildings for hospitals between the Agueda and the Coa. Some few men have fallen sick since the troops marched; but in general, the troops are more healthy than I have ever known them to be.

'Unfortunately, some vessels were taken on the coast of Portugal, which had on board the equipments for the troops, and they are not so complete as I could wish in some articles. It was impossible to wait for the arrival of the articles ordered from Lisbon to replace those lost; and we must, therefore, do as well as we can without them.

'I hope, however, that some measures will be taken to secure for us the navigation of the coasts of Portugal and Spain. Your Lordship will observe that we have got every thing into the field that we can scrape together; and after all, I believe we are inferior to the enemy.

'I do not mean to complain of the Duke of York's decision to take from us four regiments of cavalry, but a remount of 700 horses at the end of the last campaign, and the permission to take 100 horses from each of the regiments of the English hussars which they would have been better without, would have given us now 1200 additional cavalry, and would have enabled me to keep that number in reserve, to be brought forward towards the close of the campaign, when we may expect that a great effort will be made by the enemy, as was done last year, and all the dissatisfaction would have been avoided, which has been the consequence of drafting the horses from these regiments.

'Your Lordship will be the best judge whether it is expedient to provide for the augmentation of the cavalry at the close of the campaign; and if you should judge it to be so, I recommend that the augmentation should be sent out without loss of time.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

Digitized by Google

To Don Juan O'Donoju, Minister at War.

'SIR, 'Matilla, 25th May, 1813.

'As it is possible that the enemy may be obliged to evacuate a considerable portion, if not the whole, of Castille, I beg your Excellency will suggest to the Regency the expediency of appointing the officers of the Hacienda to perform the duties in the several provinces of that kingdom, and that they should be sent without delay to their stations.

'It is particularly desirable that an intelligent and active person should be sent into the province of Soria.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Juan O'Donoju.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'Salamanca, 26th May, 1813.

'MY DEAR SIR, Half-past 8 A.M.

'We arrived here this morning, and Villatte waited for us rather longer than he ought, and we did him a good deal of mischief on his retreat with the cavalry of General Fane's and General Alten's brigades.

'He is gone towards Cantala-piedra and Medina del Campo. The garrison of Alba joined at Babila-fuente or Villoria. It is rather extraordinary that he should have marched by Cabrerizos and the ravine, which we used to think so bad for even a horse, and thence by Aldea Lengua. I believe the division at Avila goes by Arevalo. Thus I hope we shall have no difficulty in the junction as at first projected. I hope to cross the Douro at Miranda on the 28th or 29th.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Juan O'Donoju.

'SIR, 'Salamanca, 26th May, 1813.

'I received your letter of the 20th, relative to General Juan, yesterday, before I had received that of the 18th.

'I arrived here this morning, and found the enemy still in the town, with one division of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry, and some cannon of the army of the South, under the command of General Villatte.

Digitized by Google

'The enemy evacuated the town on our approach, but they waited longer than they ought on the high ground in the neighbourhood, and afforded an opportunity for the cavalry, under General Fane and General Victor Alten, the former of whom crossed the Tormes at the ford of S^ta^ Marta, and the latter at the bridge, to do them a good deal of injury in their retreat. Many were killed and wounded, and we have taken above 150 prisoners, 7 tumbrels of ammunition, some baggage, provisions, &c. The enemy retired by the road of Babila-fuente, and near Huerta were joined by a body of infantry and cavalry on their march from Alba. I then ordered our troops to discontinue the pursuit, the infantry not being up.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Juan O'Donoju.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Salamanca, 28th May, 1813.

'I intend to go to Miranda de Douro to-morrow, in order to join the left of the army.

'This part of the army consists at present as follows:

'The 2nd, Light, and Conde de Amarante's divisions of infantry; General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry; the Household brigade, Major General Fane's, Major General Victor Alten's, and Major General Long's brigades of cavalry; the 6th Portuguese regiment; and Don Julian Sanchez's Spanish regiment.

'These troops are disposed as follows:

'The 2nd division and General Fane's cavalry encamped near La Orbada.

'The Light division and General Alten's cavalry at Aldea Nueva de Figueroa.

'The Conde de Amarante's division, one brigade at Villares and one at Cabrerizos; and the 6th regiment at Morisco and Castellanos de Moriscos.

'General Morillo's division and the 13th light dragoons encamped at Machacon, having a post of observation in Alba de Tormes, and one at Aldea Lengua.

'Don Julian Sanchez's regiment at Santis and Peñausende, on the road from Ledesma to Zamora.

Digitized by Google

'The Household brigade of cavalry in Salamanca, and Captain Cairns' brigade of artillery is with them.

'General Victor Alten has orders to patrol the roads towards Zamora this day and to-morrow. He has his outposts this day at El Cubo, and is in communication with Don Julian Sanchez.

'Orders have been given to place the bridge over the Duero at the Barca de Villal Campo, near the junction of the Esla with the Duero; and it is believed that the bridge will be down on the 30th. The left of the army will be, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, on the Esla, between Carvajales and Tabara; and the Spanish army of Galicia about Benavente.

'I shall be at Carvajales on the 30th; and on that day the most direct communication with me will be by the Barca de Villal Campo, where I will take care that there shall be means of passing a letter.

'The enemy's force appears disposed as follows:

'They have one division of infantry (I believe Darricau's) and a brigade of cavalry at Zamora and Toro.

'The division which was in Salamanca and Alba (Villatte's) has marched towards Medina del Campo. The troops in Peñaranda, and I believe those in Villa de Toro, which I imagine belong to the division at Avila, have marched to Madrigal, likewise on the road to Medina del Campo; and I should imagine those at Avila have gone in the same direction, probably by the road of Arevalo.

'The head quarters of the army of the South, which were at Arevalo, it is said have been moved to Medina del Campo; and we may therefore conclude that about the 29th and 30th there will be at and about Medina del Campo four divisions of the army of the South, viz. that from Salamanca, that from Avila, that which was at Arevalo, and that which was at Medina, &c.; one division at Zamora and Toro, and one still about Madrid.

'The cavalry is much dispersed, a part, under General Pierre Soult, being with the division at Madrid, and part at Zamora and Toro, and some with the troops at Medina del Campo.

'The objects of the position given at present to the troops composing the right of the army are, first, to secure their

Digitized by Google

junction with those on the right of the Duero; secondly, to keep possession of Salamanca and the communication with Ciudad Rodrigo, till the communication shall be established across the Duero.

'It does not appear to me probable that any attempt will be made by the enemy to return to the Tormes, more particularly as on the 31st we shall make an attempt to cross the Esla, and probably some of our troops will be across that river. If such an attempt should however be made, you will attack those who shall advance, if you should consider yourself sufficiently strong.

'If you should not think yourself sufficiently strong, you will give up the communication by Salamanca for the moment, and will collect your troops about Mayaldi and El Cubo, on the high road from Salamanca to Zamora; from whence, if necessary, you will fall back by Peñausende towards the Barca de Villal Campo on the Duero, which must be the point of our communication.

'The road for the 2nd division, &c., in this case, would be by Aldea Nueva de Figueroa; and for the troops at and near Salamanca, by the great road of Zamora.

'If you should think it proper to give up the communication by Salamanca, it will be necessary to send persons along the roads from Salamanca to Ciudad Rodrigo, to turn every thing on the road off towards Ledesma.

'It would be desirable that on the 31st and 1st you should order General Victor Alten to threaten the ford of Fresno, between Zamora and Toro, if all should remain quiet.

'The persons who furnish me with intelligence will be directed to correspond with you.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*'

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Salamanca, 28th May, 1813.

'In addition to the letter which I have written to you this day, I have to inform you that General Castaños is in Salamanca, together with the Civil Deputy of the province; and the Spanish regiment La Princesa is in garrison in the town.

Digitized by Google

'I beg that you will keep General Castaños acquainted with all that occurs, and with your intentions; and in case you should make any movement which will leave Salamanca exposed to a movement from Medina, you will of course give him timely notice of it, and direct the regiment La Princesa to fall back upon Don Carlos de España at Tamames.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut General*
Sir R. Hill, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Sir Robert Hill.

'MY DEAR SIR ROBERT, 'Salamanca, 28th May, 1813.

'I enclose a paper which I have just received, stating that some of the troops under your command are cutting and destroying the green forage in this neighbourhood. There can be no occasion for this destruction at present; and, at all events, if it is necessary to give green forage to the horses, the General Orders of the army prescribe a mode of doing it in which it will not be prejudicial to the owners, and they will get the value of it. I beg that you will enforce these orders invariably in the Household brigade, and thus prevent these complaints.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel*
Sir Robert Hill.' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Salamanca, 28th May, 1813.

'I enclose you the copies of intercepted letters, which give some reason to apprehend that the Russians have met with a serious check.

'The enemy are collecting about Medina del Campo; our troops hereabouts are disposed so as to join those on the right of the Duero.

'I go to Miranda to-morrow, and shall be at Carvajales on the 30th.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'My dear Hill, 'Carvajales, 30th May, 1813. 9 P.M.

'I arrived here this day, and the troops will cross the Esla to-morrow morning.

'The enemy are still in Zamora, but in small numbers; and I understand that they have destroyed the bridge there.

'We have not the bridge over the Duero at the Barca de Villal Campo, as I think it will be required for the Esla; but this will make no difference in your instructions for the present. We can always remove the bridge in time if you should require it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To General Giron.

'à Carvajales, ce 30 Mai, 1813.

'Mon cher Général, à 9 heures du soir.

'Je vous ai fait écrire par le Général Wimpffen pour vous apprendre que notre armée serait sur l'Esla, entre Tavara et Carvajales, entre le 28 et le 30.

'Je suis arrivé ici aujourd'hui, après avoir fait à la division qui était à Salamanque assez de mal, et avoir établi le Général Hill, &c., entre le Duero et le Tormes. Je compte passer l'Esla demain au matin aux gués de Manzanal, et à un gué auprès de Montamarta. Nous n'avons pas encore de vos nouvelles ici; et je vous prie de m'en faire avoir, et de vous approcher de notre gauche. On me dit que l'ennemi est à Benavente, en quelle force je ne sais pas. Mais je crois que c'est seulement une reconnaissance pour avoir des nouvelles de nous ou de vous.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Le Général Giron.* 'Wellington.

'J'ai laissé le Général Castaños hier à Salamanque en bonne santé.'

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'My dear Hill, 'Carvajales, 31st May, 1813.

'The greatest part of the army crossed the Esla this day, the cavalry in particular. The enemy have evacuated Za-

Digitized by Google

mora, and I shall be there to-morrow. We shall have a post at Fresno, by which I shall send to you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Carvajales, 31st May, 1813.

'The mail from England to the 12th arrived last night, and I have a letter of that date from Lord Bathurst, in which he does not mention the battle supposed to have been fought at Lutzen on the 2nd. I have as yet no paper of a later date than the 10th. It recites various affairs in the end of April on the Saale, and states that Paris papers had been received to the 7th. You will recollect that it was stated in the letter to Villatte that the Empress received the accounts at Paris on the 6th.

'There are letters from Hamburg of the 4th published in the Courier of the 10th; and it appears that the French had then retired from the Saale and lower Elbe.

'Our troops crossed the Esla this morning. We took some prisoners; and the officer stated that the news of the victory was not credited in the army. Our posts will be in Zamora to-morrow.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Sidmouth.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Carvajales, 31st May, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 30th of April, enclosing one from Mr. ——, late an officer in His Majesty's and the Portuguese service. Mr. —— has not given an accurate account of the circumstances which occasioned his removal from the Portuguese, and his resignation of his commission in His Majesty's service. I believe him to be an excellent officer; but, the fact is, he was guilty of something more than disobedience of orders.

'I have not yet observed any inclination in the Spanish Government to accept the services of British Officers in

Digitized by Google

their army; and, indeed, their services would be useless, unless their admission were very general, and other measures were adopted to secure the maintenance of the army. The services of a few individuals would not be of much benefit, and I am afraid would only lead to diminish the character which the British army have acquired in the Portuguese service. I have, therefore, rather discouraged applications of the description of Mr. ——'s.

'I confess, however, that if I had not done so, I should wish to decline recommending Mr. —— to the Spanish Government, although I entertain a good opinion of him as an officer.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Viscount Sidmouth.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Carvajales, 31st May, 1813.

'I have received your Lordship's letter of the 30th of April, with one from Lord Strangford to Lord Castlereagh, proposing that horses should be bought in the Brazils for the use of His Majesty's troops in this country.

'I do not know what kind of horses those of the Brazils are, nor does Lord Strangford state the price at which they could be purchased; it is therefore difficult to form an opinion. But I should imagine the hire of the transports for each horse would amount to £60 sterling, besides the expense of his food on the passage, and for the length of time which would elapse after landing in Portugal before he could be fit for service after so long a voyage.

'I was not aware of the great loss of horses on the passage from the British Islands to the Peninsula, adverted to by Lord Strangford, and I imagine that his Lordship must have been misinformed.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Carvajales, 31st May, 1813.

'The troops arrived at Salamanca on the 26th instant, and we found the enemy still in the town with one division

Digitized by Google

of infantry, and three squadrons of cavalry, and some cannon of the Army of the South, under the command of General Villatte.

'The enemy evacuated the town on our approach, but they waited longer than they ought on the high ground in the neighbourhood, and afforded an opportunity for the cavalry, under General Fane and General Victor Alten, the former of which crossed the Tormes, at the ford of S^ta. Marta, and the latter at the bridge, to do them a good deal of injury in their retreat. Many were killed and wounded, and we took about 200 prisoners, 7 tumbrels of ammunition, some baggage, provisions, &c. The enemy retired by the road of Babila-fuente, and near Huerta were joined by a body of infantry and cavalry on their march from Alba. I then ordered our troops to discontinue their pursuit, our infantry not being up.

'Major General Long, and Major General Morillo, in command of the Spanish division, attacked Alba, from which place the enemy retired.

'In the course of the 27th and 28th, I established the troops which had marched from the Agueda and Upper Estremadura, between the Tormes and Ducro, under the command of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, with the view to their early communication and junction with the main body of the army, on the right of the Ducro, and in the mean time, to their retaining possession of the Tormes, and of the communication with Ciudad Rodrigo; and I set off myself on the 29th to join the troops here, and arrived that day at Miranda de Douro; and here on the 30th I found the troops on the Esla, under the orders of Sir Thomas Graham, as I had intended, with their left at Tabara, and in communication with the Galician army, and their right at this place, and all the arrangements made for passing the Esla. The greater part passed that river this morning, the cavalry by fords, and the infantry by a bridge, which it was necessary to throw over the river, as it was so deep that some men, even of the cavalry, were lost in the passage. The English hussars, who crossed first, took an officer and 30 prisoners near Val de Perdices.

'The enemy have evacuted Zamora, and our patrols have been in that town. The troops which were there have fallen

Digitized by Google

back upon Toro, where I understand they have one division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry.

'It appears that the enemy have joined at La Nava del Rey the troops which retired from Salamanca, Avila, &c. with those which were at Arevalo and Medina del Campo; and I imagine that as this part of the army will advance, they will retire across the Duero.

'The enemy's troops were still at Madrid and on the Tagus on the 22nd instant. I conclude that they will have evacuated that part of the country on hearing of our movement.

'I have received a report to which I give credit, though it is not official, that the Spanish garrison have evacuated Castro Urdiales, and have embarked in His Majesty's ships.

'I have received no accounts from Alicante since I addressed your Lordship last.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Zamora, 1st June, 1813.

'P.S. This dispatch having been detained, I have to inform your Lordship that I moved the head quarters here this day.

'The enemy have evacuated Toro, into which place our troops have entered. The head quarters will be there to-morrow.'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Zamora, 1st June, 1813.

'Since I wrote to you yesterday, I have received a paper of the 14th, which I enclose, from which it appears that there has been an action in Germany, supposed to be favorable to the French. I suspect only one of outposts, as it is scarcely possible that the Russians and Prussians could have collected their army for a general action at Lutzen, from the other side of the Saale, between the 30th of April and 2nd May. We are getting on fast. I shall be at Toro to-morrow.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Digitized by Google

'P.S. I understand that there is at Lisbon a newspaper of the 13th, containing the French bulletin of their action; but I have not heard the particulars.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Toro, 2nd June, 1813. half past two, P.M.

'I have received yours by the peasant of 10 A.M.; and I am obliged to you for the intelligence it contains. I was aware that the enemy had crossed the Duero; but not of the exact spot in which the army was likely to be concentrated. I have likewise heard that the troops from Segovia have crossed the Duero. I do not think we are so close up, or so well concentrated as we ought to be, to meet the enemy in the state in which he will appear on the Horniza, probably to-morrow; and, therefore, I propose to halt the heads of the different columns to-morrow, and to close up the rear of each, and to move Hill in this direction preparatory to our farther movements.

'The 10th have had a very handsome affair this morning with the enemy's cavalry, between this and Morales. Their loss is small; but they must have destroyed the enemy's 16th dragoons, of whom they took above 200 prisoners. The enemy showed in great strength in cavalry about Pedrosa del Rey.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Toro, 3rd June, 1813.

'I have received your several letters to half past nine last night. It appears that the enemy are concentrating in the valley of Torre-lobaton. We shall be tolerably strong in that quarter to-morrow; and I expect that Sir Rowland Hill will be across the Duero, and at Morales, and Pedrosa del Rey.

'I enclose you letters from General Giron, and another just received. I likewise enclose one for General Giron, which I beg you to forward by an officer. I believe he is this day at Villal-pando; and I have begged him not to approach

Digitized by Google

nearer to Rio Seco till I shall write to him to-morrow. It is best to keep him in echelon to your left.

'I have never been able to discover exactly where Reille went after he had moved his quarters from Palencia. I had not heard of his arrival at Burgos, and I thought it not unlikely that he had gone to the frontiers of Galicia, where the cavalry belonging to the army of Portugal, under Rouyer and Curto were. I was not quite certain, also, of the march of all the infantry of the army of Portugal to the North of Spain.

'Don Julian surprised a post of 50 cavalry yesterday evening, at Castro Nuño, and took them all prisoners.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Toro, 3rd June, 1813. half past eight, P.M.

'I have received yours of 4 P.M. I do not think it necessary to make any alteration in our disposition for to-morrow, in consequence of the enemy's retiring. We are all moving to our point, and shall be well connected, which is our object.

'General Giron knows of old that I can give no ammunition in the field. I must make use of him according to his means in this way; and if I should want to use him, I must try to give him ammunition. But this is the way in which I have always found the Spanish troops equipped.

'It is very true that General Giron has not been long in Galicia; but why has not somebody been there long enough to get those equipments essentially necessary for an army?

'To all these complaints I have one answer, "Either stay and do your best, or go back and I must do my best without you." It will certainly be an eternal disgrace to the Spanish nation if I am to have another campaign in the heart of Spain, without the assistance of a single Spanish soldier, excepting guerrillas.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

Digitized by Google

To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Toro, ce 3 Juin, 1813. à 1½ P.M.

'Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 1er par un officier de votre part; et comptant que vous seriez peut-être aujourd'hui à Villal-pando, j'allais vous écrire pour vous prier de ne pas vous approcher plus près de Medina de Rio Seco jusqu'à ce que je vous écrirais encore. Je compte que vous pourrez y arriver en une marche de Villal-pando. La gauche de notre armée sera demain à Villar de Frades et Villa Nueva de los Cavalleros, où je vous prie de communiquer avec le Général Graham.

'La seule chose que je ne peux pas faire c'est de vous donner des cartouches de fusil en campagne. Tout ce qu'on peut faire est de ne pas vous mettre en une situation d'en faire une grande consommation, jusqu'à ce que vous en soyez pourvu.

'L'ennemi parait assez concentré dans la vallée de Torrelobaton, et nous le serons pareillement demain. Je crois que je vous ferai marcher après demain sur Medina.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Le Général Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'La Mota, 4th June, 1813. 1 P.M.

'I have received yours of this day, and all appears quiet in front. I sent a letter for General Giron.

'I do not know what I can do more in regard to foraging the troops, whether Portuguese or others. It rests with the General Officers commanding brigades to see that the orders are carried into execution, which provide for all cases in which forage can be got. I send, however, to D'Urban, Bradford, and Pack upon the subject.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à La Mota, ce 4 Juin, 1813.

'Je reçois votre lettre d'hier de 11 heures du matin, et je vous prie de faire marcher votre infanterie demain sur Villa Frechos, et votre cavalerie sur Aguilar de Campos. Notre gauche sera à Medina de Rio Seco, où je vous prie de communiquer avec elle. Le quartier général sera à Castromonte.

'C'est bien vrai que je vous ai donné des cartouches de fusil l'année passée, quand nous en avons reçus plus qu'il nous en fallait; mais à présent je n'en ai que trop peu; et vous pouvez vous assurer que jamais je ne les ai donné en campagne, pas même aux Portugais qui se battent dans nos rangs. Si je pretendais en donner, je me mettrais tout de suite dans le même embarras où vous vous trouvez.

'Donc il faut vous tenir en réserve; et si nous sommes dans la nécessité de vous mettre en bataille, il faut nécessairement vous donner des cartouches, que les conséquences soient telles qu'elles voudront. Mais il faut que cette nécessité soit causée par moi-même.

'Je ne dis pas que ce manque de cartouches vous doit être attribué, ni à la troupe. Mais c'est un malheur, et la seule chose qu'on peut faire pour y remédier est ce que je propose faire, et aussi que vous-même vous fassiez ôter à la troupe la moitié ou 30 des cartouches qu'ils ont à présent; que vous les fassiez rélier en paquets de dix chacun; et que vous les mettiez en ballots bien réliés de 500 en chaque ballot. Un mulet en porterait 4; et je crois que vous ne trouverez pas de difficulté à avoir 200 mulets de charge dans ce pays ci.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Le Général Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Juan O'Donoju.

'SIR, 'La Mota, 4th June, 1813.

'I once more beg your Excellency to draw the attention of the Government to the conduct of the Intendants and civil authorities in the country, of which I have so frequently had serious cause to complain.

'The army of reserve of Andalusia are detained in Estremadura, on the Guadiana, because the Intendants of that

Digitized by Google

province have not collected the provisions which the Captain General had ordered by my desire might be collected for its subsistence, not less than ten weeks ago. The army of Galicia, which is joined to the Allied British and Portuguese army under my command, is unprovided with mules to carry ammunition, or any thing else, on account of the neglect of the civil authorities in Galicia, of which I have before complained.

'The consequence is that this army, which is clothed, armed, and disciplined, cannot be brought into action with the enemy; and I am obliged to keep it in the rear. Thus this campaign will be fought without the aid of a single Spanish corps, notwithstanding that it is supposed there are 160,000 Spanish troops in arms. It cannot be expected that troops will march without provisions, or will fight without ammunition; and it cannot be stated with truth, either that provisions for the army of reserve could not have been collected in Estremadura upon ten weeks' notice, or that 200 or 300 mules could not have been procured in Galicia for the ammunition for the army of that province. Yet for want of these exertions the cause may be lost.

'I earnestly entreat the Government to concert with the Cortes the means of establishing in the provinces some authority to which the people will pay obedience, and which will insure their resources for the purposes of the war; otherwise, notwithstanding all our exertions, the cause of the country will be lost.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Juan O'Donoju.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'La Mota, 4th June, 1813.

'I write just to let you know that we are getting on as well as I could wish. We have established the whole army on the right of the Duero, having possession of the two bridges of Zamora and Toro.

'The enemy have retired from Madrid, Toledo, &c., and have all crossed the Upper Duero. They appear to be retiring towards Burgos.

'The 10th hussars destroyed the 16th French dragoons on the day before yesterday, between Toro and Zamora. They

Digitized by Google

took about 260 prisoners; and Don Julian took 50 dragoons prisoners on the same evening at Castro Nuño.

'General Giron, with the Galician army, is joined to our left.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'La Mota, 4th June, 1813.

'I have received your Lordship's letter, (No. 122) of the 13th May, enclosing one from the Transport Office of the 12th May, in regard to the number of transports in the Peninsula; and your Lordship may depend upon my doing every thing in my power to diminish the number and to limit it hereafter.

'I would request your Lordship to observe, however, that of 191 ships, containing 54,992 tons, in other ports of the Peninsula besides Lisbon, there are 119, containing 37,009 tons in the service of the army on the eastern coast of the Peninsula, besides all His Majesty's troop ships attached to this army. This is to be attributed to the peculiar situation of that army, to the services to which it is destined in the Peninsula, and to the call to which it is at every moment liable from Sicily. There are 4, containing 445 tons, on the same service at Carthagena, and on passage from Gibraltar, and 4, containing 1345 tons on the coast of Catalonia. Of the remainder, there are 12 ships at Cadiz, containing 3308 tons, and there are 15, containing 3379 tons, at Coruña, or on the passage from England, laden with ordnance stores, &c., making nearly 150 ships out of 191 with which this army can have nothing to do, and over which I can have no control. Of the remaining 41 there are 8 employed in conveying Spanish troops to the coast of Catalonia, others in the removal of stores for the Spanish or Portuguese army from one part of the coast to the other. Of the 64 ships stated to be at Lisbon and on the passage, there are 3 loading flour for Gibraltar, and 1 for Alicante, under order from England, 15 are refitting, 5 ordered to England, and 11 on their passage from England, leaving 29 ships which can fairly be stated to be in the service of this army exclusively.

Digitized by Google

'I would beg your Lordship likewise to observe the nature and extent of our operations, carried on, as they are, with a limited supply of money. We are frequently obliged to move from Lisbon to the nearest post to the army, not only all the ordnance stores, ammunition, &c., required for the army and the allies, but the provisions and forage, corn, likewise, from the want of specie to purchase those articles in the country which may be the seat of our operations.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Castro-monte, 5th June, 1813.

'I have just received your letter of half past eleven, enclosing one from General Giron, acknowledging the receipt of his orders to march this day. I have not received the report of the Spanish officer to which you refer.

'From all the accounts which I have from the front, the enemy have probably no troops on this side of the Carrion; at all events, none on this side of the heights between Dueñas and Palencia. But if they had, our line is so concentrated that with 4000 men they could not venture to touch any part of it. It is very desirable, however, that the cavalry and infantry should be kept together, in order to support each other.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Brigadier General Sir N. Trant.

MY DEAR SIR, 'Castro-monte, 5th June, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 25th May, and have spoken to Marshal Sir William Beresford regarding your leave of absence, upon which he will write to you himself.

'I perfectly concur in the justice of your claims; and I enclose a letter upon them to the Secretary of State, which you will either take to England, if the Marshal should give you leave, or forward to the Secretary of State, as may suit your convenience.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Brig. General Sir N. Trant.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Castro-monte, 5th June, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Brig. General Trant, explaining the inconveniences under which he labors, in consequence of a decision of the War Office that he shall not receive his pay as Captain and Assistant in the Quarter Master General's department, bearing a King's commission as such, while employed in this country under orders from the Secretary of State.

'Having frequently had occasion to draw the attention of His Majesty's Government to the services and conduct of this officer, and having obtained the interference of the late Secretary of State, the Earl of Liverpool, to prevent his removal from his office of Assistant in the Quarter Master General's department, while employed in this country, it is scarcely necessary that I should endeavor to justify my present application for your Lordship's interference in favor of Brig. General Trant's claims by another reference to his services and merits. I can only repeat my sense of them, and my assurance that he has continued them much to my satisfaction, and that of Marshal Sir William Beresford, since I had last occasion to address the Secretary of State upon his case.

'He has been employed in this country in a most important situation, for the expenses of which his allowances are by no means adequate; and it is really a matter of justice that he should receive the pay of the situation which he holds in England.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Calvert.

'My dear General, 'Castro-monte, 5th June, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 3rd ultimo, containing an extract of that you wrote to me on the 20th of October last; and I beg to assure you, for the Commander in Chief's information, that for some time past I have given officers who have made application three months' leave of absence, which I consider quite sufficient for the arrangement of the affairs of any officer.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Calvert.*' 'Wellington.

Digitized by Google

MEMORANDUM TO SIR ROBERT KENNEDY,

Of an arrangement for the distribution of Bread, Corn, and Wine received from the country to the troops of the different nations of which the army under Lord Wellington is composed.

'5th June, 1813.

'1. Whenever a magazine of provisions shall be taken from the enemy by the troops under the immediate command of Lord Wellington, it is to be divided among the troops of the three nations as follows; that is to say, for the English troops one half; for the Spanish troops one quarter; for the Portuguese troops one quarter. The Commissary in Chief will settle the contents of the magazine; and in case the Commissary of any nation shall have received more of it than its proportion, the value of the overplus shall be paid to the Commissary of that nation which shall have received less than its proportion.

'2. The rents due to the Crown of Spain received in hand shall be applicable to the subsistence of the armies.

'The Intendant General of the 4th Spanish army will ascertain as soon as possible the amount of these dues to the Crown of Spain in the several provinces under the Captain General Castaños. The produce of these rents shall, in the first instance, be applicable to the support of the Spanish troops in the army under the command of Lord Wellington. Those not wanted for these troops are to be handed over to the Commissary General of the British troops, who, upon receipt thereof, is to pay into the Treasury of the Spanish Government the value of those supplies, at the price current of the day.

'3. The Chief of the Staff of the Spanish army, and the Quarter Master General of the British army, upon making the daily disposition for the movement of the army, are to settle from what parts of the country the separate Spanish corps, under the Conde de la Bisbal and General Giron, are to draw their bread and forage; or if by accident these corps should march by the same lines with the allied British and Portuguese army, in what proportions they are to share the resources of the country through which the troops may pass.

'4. In case any Spanish or Portuguese troops should serve in the same corps with British troops, as at present in the corps under the command of Sir Rowland Hill, the troops

Digitized by Google

under the Conde de Amarante, and Colonels Campbell and Diggens, and the Spanish troops under General Morillo; and in the corps under Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, the Portuguese troops under Generals Pack and Bradford; and in the centre of the army, the Portuguese troops under General D'Urban, and the Spanish troops under Don Carlos de España, the Commissary General of the British army is to take care that his deputies, attached to those corps, shall make such distribution of the bread, wine, and forage corn received from the villages through which the corps will pass, or from which it may receive its supplies, as may be just, adverting to the numbers to be fed by the different nations; and the Deputy Commissary shall, for this purpose, communicate with the Commissaries of the several nations, and come to an understanding with them for their wants accordingly.

'5. It is, however, to be clearly understood, both by the Spanish and Portuguese Commissaries, and by the people of the country, that the credit of the British Government is pledged for the payment of that only for which the British Commissary will give a receipt.

'WELLINGTON.'

To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Ampudia, ce 6 Juin, 1813.

'J'ai reçu votre lettre du 5 aujourd'hui même. J'ai reçu de l'Amiral à Lisbonne une lettre par laquelle il me dit qu'on a demandé un vaisseau pour transporter l'argent en Galice, et qu'il compte en donner un tout de suite. Aussitôt que l'argent arrive en Galice je le ferai donner à votre ordre, quoique je comptais qu'avec ce que vous aviez déjà, vous auriez assez pour la fin du mois.

'Quand je vous donne certaines sommes d'argent, c'est tout ce que je peux vous donner; et ce que nous pouvons recevoir pour des billets negociés à la Corogne doit être considérés pour le service général. J'ai déjà donné l'ordre qu'on prenne tout ce qui s'offre à la Corogne pour billets; et il nous conviendrait beaucoup de pouvoir trouver là l'argent qu'il vous faudrait au lieu de le faire venir des fonds à Lisbonne. Je vous prie donc de faire dire à vos amis à

Digitized by Google

la Corogne de donner à Mr. White tout l'argent qu'ils ont à donner pour des billets sur l'Angleterre.

'Le quartier général sera demain à Palencia, et je vous ferai dire chaque jour ou il sera, et de quelle manière vous devez communiquer avec lui.

'Je crois que le Général Castaños est allé à Valladolid.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Le Général Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 6 Juin, 1813.

'Sachant que vous aviez permis au Capitaine Lloyd de retourner à l'armée sur parole de ne pas servir jusqu'à ce qu'il fût échangé, j'ai renvoyé hier à l'armée Française, en échange pour lui, le Capitaine Vernier, pris à Castro Nuño le même 2 de Juin. Si j'eusse su que votre Excellence aurait préféré en échange le Capitaine d'Artillerie Cheville, je l'aurais fait renvoyer en France.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Ampudia, 6th June, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from General Peacocke, and its enclosures, which I beg you will lay before the Portuguese Government, and request that they will decide whether the person accused of the alleged murder shall be tried according to the Portuguese law. In this instance it would be very convenient that he should be so tried.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

[*To Earl Bathurst.*

'MY LORD, 'Ampudia, 6th June, 1813.

'The troops have continued to advance since I wrote to your Lordship on the 31st of last month, and were on the 1st at Zamora, and on the 2nd they arrived at Toro.

'The English hussars, being in the advanced guard, fell in, between Toro and Morales, with a considerable body of

Digitized by Google

the enemy's cavalry, which were immediately attacked by the 10th, supported by the 18th and 15th. The enemy were overthrown, and pursued for many miles; and 210 prisoners, with many horses, and two officers, fell into our hands.

'I enclose Colonel Grant's report* of this gallant affair,

* *To General the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'My Lord, 'Morales, 2nd June, 1813.

'I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that on approaching Morales this morning with the hussar brigade, the French cavalry appeared in considerable force near that place.

'The 10th royal hussars were immediately brought forward, under the orders of Major Robarts, who attacked the advanced squadrons of the enemy in the most gallant manner: their front line made a determined resistance, but was instantly overpowered by the irresistible impetuosity of the 10th hussars, which being now supported by the 18th (the 15th being in reserve) reached their second line and drove it, with loss, to the heights, two miles in front of Morales; a position which the enemy occupied with a large force of cavalry and infantry, and where the remains of their shattered squadrons took shelter under cover of their guns. It is with much satisfaction I acquaint your Lordship that nothing could exceed the steadiness and bravery of the troops in this affair.

'I have, however, to regret the loss of a very promising young officer, Lieut. Cotton, of the 10th hussars, who was killed in the midst of the enemy's ranks. I am sorry to add that Captain Lloyd, of the same regiment, is missing.

'I have the honor to enclose the return of the killed and wounded, and also a return of the loss sustained by the enemy, as far as it can be ascertained.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General* 'C. Grant.
the Marquis of Wellington.

'P.S. Since writing the above, I have learnt that Captain Lloyd was wounded and taken prisoner, but has been left at Pedrosa del Rey, having given his parole to the enemy. His wound is severe, but not dangerous.'

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the command of General the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., in action with the Enemy's rear guard near Morales, on the 2nd of June, 1813

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	1		1	4	2
Wounded . .	1	1	13	12	15
Missing . . .	1	1	2	11	4

Digitized by Google

which reflects great credit upon Major Robarts and the 10th hussars, and upon Colonel Grant, under whose directions they acted.

'On the same evening, Don Julian Sanchez surprised the enemy's post at Castro Nuño, and took two officers and thirty cavalry prisoners; and he drove their posts from the ford of Pollos.

'The enemy had destroyed the bridges of Zamora and Toro; and the difficulties in the passage of the Esla had retarded the movement of our rear, while the enemy had concentrated their force to a considerable amount between Torre-lobaton and Tordesillas. I therefore halted on the 3rd at Toro, in order to bring the Light division and the troops under the command of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill across the Duero by the bridge of that town, and to close up our rear, and to bring the Galician army to join our left; and we moved again on the 4th.

'The enemy had commenced collecting their troops towards the Duero when they found that we passed Ciudad Rodrigo; and they crossed the Duero at Tordesillas on the 1st and 2nd. The troops at Madrid, and the detachments on the Tagus, broke up on the 27th, and crossed the Duero at the Puente de Duero on the 3rd; and Valladolid was entirely evacuated on the 4th.

'The enemy left considerable magazines of grain at Arevalo, and some ammunition at Valladolid and Zamora.

'The enemy have passed the Carrion, and are apparently on their retreat towards Burgos.

'I have received a report, to which I give credit, that the enemy, having brought five guns to Castro Urdiales from Santoña by sea, effected a breach in the town wall on the 11th May, which they stormed and carried, the garrison having retired to the castle. They attempted to storm the castle, but were repulsed with considerable loss; and the garrison were carried off on the morning of the 12th by His Majesty's sloops Lyra, Royalist, and Sparrow, and were landed at Bermeo.

'I have received no accounts from Alicante since I addressed your Lordship last.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Ampudia, 6th June, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Sir Robert Kennedy, regarding the plan of sending Mr. Dawkins to this country for the examination and passing of Sir Robert Kennedy's accounts; and I have only to add, that the sooner he is sent the better.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Amusco, 8th June, 1813. ½ past 7 P.M.

'I received your note on my return home, and just now your letter, enclosing one from General Bock. We have seldom, if ever, been able to get any assistance from the cavalry for the police; and there is no doubt that the condition of the horses would be much deteriorated by a constant patrole of the numbers stated, which, however, is stronger than I hope is necessary. I will speak to Lord Aylmer to send a second detachment of the Staff corps to your head quarters to-morrow to aid in the police.

'I must refer you to the General Orders for the duties and authority of Provost and his Assistants. I doubt the legality of the Provost's authority; and, in my opinion, necessity and custom are the only foundation for it; but the authority ought not to be extended farther than has been customary, unless absolutely necessary.

'The Assistant Provosts, therefore, have not the power of executing capitally, even though they catch a soldier in the act of committing an outrage; nor can they, or even the Provost himself, punish, unless they do catch a soldier in the act.

'I never heard of the exemption from duty stated to be desired by Pack and Bradford. Generally, I have found it inconvenient in this army, and in all allied armies, to name General Officers of the day, unless the number of Generals should be very confined. By taking a general roster, we should place German and Portuguese, and in some instances even Spanish General Officers, in command of our officers and troops, which seldom answers.

Digitized by Google

'I never recollect to have had General Officers of the day, excepting at the siege of Badajoz, where the duty was performed by three British Major Generals, Colville, Kempt, and Bowes, to the exclusion of Brigadier Generals, in order to avoid the inconvenience of placing our officers and troops under two or three Portuguese Brigadiers.

'I have seen Sir Robert Kennedy regarding the want of bread by the 5th division. The fact is, that we have not marched our magazines; and although the country is abundant and willing to supply us, I believe, for our money, there will be some difficulty in such an army as this; and the General Officers must give an increased allowance of meat when the bread by accident fails. They should also endeavor to let the Commissary General know of the want before it occurs rather than afterwards.

'It is perfectly true that I have made an arrangement for the division of the country, and the distribution of the supplies which it contains; but it takes some time to translate and copy it, and it would only create confusion if it were given to one party before it were ready to be delivered to all. This arrangement, like every thing else, will depend upon the execution, and upon that I own I am not sanguine.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*'

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'SIR, 'Amusco, 8th June, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 31st of May, enclosing one of the 8th of May, from Lieut. General Campbell, the Governor of Gibraltar, in which he has proposed that Major General Whittingham's corps should be paid from the military chest at Alicante.

'I do not see exactly the reason for adopting this arrangement, or in what way it would be convenient; though I see many why it would be otherwise. Major General Whittingham's is a Spanish corps paid under your Excellency's directions out of the subsidy from His Majesty and the Spanish Government. The military chest at Alicante is destined to defray the expenses of the allied British and Sicilian corps

Digitized by Google

under the orders of Lieut. General Sir John Murray; and although Major General Whittingham's corps is doing duty under the orders of Lieut. General Sir John Murray, the payments to Major General Whittingham cannot be made without occasioning a complication of accounts which would be very inconvenient.

'I would also observe, that as Lieut. General Sir John Murray would certainly not consent to advance money from the military chest to pay General Whittingham's Spanish corps, unless a sum at least equal to its demands were thrown into the military chest, I do not see the advantage which could be gained by this measure in the way of saving money which might be demanded from Gibraltar.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.'

To Major General Cooke.

'SIR, 'Amusco, 9th June, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 20th of May, and I have perused with attention the papers which you have enclosed regarding the conduct of Mr. —— —— and of other officers of the Commissariat; and I acknowledge that the acquaintance which I have with the former would have induced me to expect a different conduct from him; and that I am astonished that any persons of the character of gentlemen, and bearing His Majesty's commission, should have conducted themselves as the gentlemen of the Commissariat have acknowledged that they have done.

'It appears, however, that they are not aware of the impropriety of their conduct, as each of them, not excepting Mr. —— ——, makes that a matter of boast which any other person would be desirous of concealing, if by accident or in a moment of warmth he had been guilty of such impropriety.

'I beg that you will explain to them all the concern which I feel upon this occasion; and that you will express my expectation that they will avoid such conduct in future.

'Mr. —— ——, and the gentlemen belonging to the department under his charge, may conceive that he has, and he certainly has, reason to complain of those persons at Cadiz, who have by anonymous letters and other in-

Digitized by Google

famous means, traduced his character and conduct, and that of the gentlemen of his department, to his superiors. But he is mistaken if he supposes that he is the only person liable to such an evil. All those who serve the public honestly and faithfully have for their enemies and traducers those who are desirous of profiting by the public wants, inconveniences, and disasters, and by the misfortunes of the times; and Mr. —— and the gentlemen of the department ought to have been satisfied by the result of the investigation of their conduct, and to have relied upon the justice of their superiors for their acquittal from any future anonymous charges, and ought not to have made what I must call a disgraceful appeal to the doubtful result of a personal contest with persons entirely unworthy of their notice.

'I feel exceedingly displeased with Mr. —— and all the gentlemen of his department; but I will not consent to their removal from Cadiz. I should do them a gross injustice if, after the investigation to which they have submitted, I were to doubt the propriety of their conduct towards the public, or were to allow any anonymous accuser to induce me to act towards them as if I at least considered there was the slightest ground for such accusations. They must therefore remain at Cadiz; but I hope that they will hereafter view these accusations, and those whom they may suspect of making them, with the contempt which they deserve; and that, above all, they will refrain from the conduct which is the subject of this letter.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Cooke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Amusco, 9th June, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 26th of May, and having conversed with Marshal Sir W. Beresford regarding the employment of the military force to check the depredations which are so prevalent on all the roads in Portugal, he has stated to me that the military force in the Alentejo have already taken up and put in the power of the Govern-

Digitized by Google

ment a great number of robbers; but not one has yet been brought to justice or punished. If this is the case, it is an useless employment of the military force, and is rather an encouragement to robbery to send them in pursuit of robbers who when caught are not to be brought to punishment, but are eventually to be let loose again to prey upon the public.

'While writing upon this subject, I beg leave to call your attention to the enclosed complaint from the Commissary General of the omission of the Portuguese authorities to punish eight persons convicted of stealing public cattle. If these practices can be continued with impunity, the Portuguese Government will be so kind as to take measures to furnish the Portuguese army with cattle, as it is impossible for me to furnish them, if at the same time our cattle parks are to be plundered with impunity.

'The greatest fault that any Government can be guilty of is to allow crimes to remain unpunished; and I am sorry to observe that this is but too common in Portugal.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Principal Civil Magistrate at Madrid.

'SIR, 'Amusco, 9th June, 1813.

'I avail myself of the opportunity of the passage of a messenger through Madrid, to inform you that the enemy are in retreat towards Burgos; and that the army of the allied nations will pass the Pisuerga to-morrow morning.

'The Government have been regularly informed of the state of affairs in this part of the country, and I urge them to send to the capital without loss of time the principal civil and military authorities. In the mean time I trust that the loyal people of Madrid will, as heretofore during this eventful contest, conduct themselves with submission to the laws and to the existing authorities, and above all will respect property, and aid in the protection of the safety of persons.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Principal Civil Magistrate at Madrid.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms.

'SIR, 'Amusco, 9th June, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 27th of April, in answer to which I beg to refer you to the Secretary of State's office for copies of all documents by which different titles and orders of knighthood have been conferred upon me by the Spanish and Portuguese Governments, and have been accepted by me with the gracious permission of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as signified from time to time by the Secretary of State.

'I have not these documents by me, for which reason I give you the trouble of a reference to the Secretary of State's office.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Isaac Heard,*
Garter King of Arms.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. Colonel Bourke.

'Melgar on the Pisuerga,
'SIR, 10th June, 1813.

'There are at Coruña certain ships loaded with biscuit and flour, and certain others loaded with a heavy train of artillery and ammunition, and some musket ammunition; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will request any officer of the navy who may be at Coruña when you receive this letter to take under his convoy all the vessels loaded as above mentioned, and to proceed with them to Santander. If he should find Santander occupied by the enemy, I beg him to remain off the port till the operations of this army have obliged the enemy to abandon it.

'If the enemy should not be in Santander, I beg him to enter the port; but to be in readiness to quit it again, if the enemy should approach the place, until I shall communicate with him.

'If Mr. White should have any money in his hands which he can spare, I beg he will send it by the same opportunity.

'I have directed that 100,000 dollars should be sent round from Lisbon for the use of the Spanish army; and I learn from Admiral Martin that a ship was ready at the end of May to take this money to Coruña. I beg that,

Digitized by Google

when this sum shall arrive, it may be delivered to the order of General Giron at Coruña.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Colonel Bourke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'Melgar on the Pisuerga,
'MY DEAR HENRY, 10th June, 1813.

'I have nothing particular to communicate to you. The army are across this river, and within two or three marches of the Ebro. The enemy are still about Burgos, as I am informed and believe, although it is said they have retired towards Miranda.

'I hear that a Russian bulletin has been received at Oporto, with an account of the battle of Lutzen, in which it is stated, that the Allies took 6000 prisoners and 20 pieces of cannon. They have, however, retired beyond the Elbe; and Buonaparte's head quarters were, by the last accounts, at Dresden.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.'

To Don Juan O'Donoju.

'SIR, 'Castro-xeriz, 11th June, 1813.

'Having found that a large number of Spaniards, who, during the course of the contest of Spain for her independence, have taken the side of the French, are now staying with the enemy's army, I take the liberty of addressing you upon that subject.

'Many of these individuals are highly meritorious, and have rendered the most essential services to the cause, even during the period in which they have been in the service of the enemy. It is also a known fact, that fear, the misery and distress which they suffered during the contest, and despair of the result, were the motives which induced many of these unfortunate persons to take the part which they have taken; and I would beg leave to suggest for consideration, whether it is expedient to involve the country in

Digitized by Google

all the consequences of a rigid adherence to the existing law, in order to punish such persons.

'I am the last person who will be found to diminish the merit of those Spaniards who have adhered to the cause of the country during the severe trial which I hope has passed, particularly of those who, having remained among the enemy without entering their service, have served their country at the risk of their lives. But, at the same time that I can appreciate the merit of those individuals, and of the nation at large, I can forgive the weakness of those who have been induced by terror, by distress, or by despair, to pursue a different line of conduct.

'I entreat the Government to advert to the circumstances of the commencement and of the different stages of this eventful contest; and to the numerous occasions in which all men must have imagined that it was impossible for the Powers of the Peninsula, although aided by Great Britain, to withstand the colossal power by which they were assailed, and nearly overcome. Let them reflect upon the weakness of the country at the commencement of the contest, upon the numerous and almost invariable disasters of the armies, and upon the ruin and disorganization which followed; and let them decide, whether those who were witnesses of these events are guilty because they could not foresee what has since occurred. The majority are certainly not guilty in any other manner; and many, as I have above stated, now deemed guilty in the eye of the law, as having served the pretended King, have, by that very act, acquired the means of serving, and have rendered important services to their country.

'It is my opinion that the policy of Spain should lead the Government and the Cortes to grant a general amnesty, with certain exceptions. This subject deserves consideration in the two views of the effort now making, failing or succeeding in freeing the country from its oppressors. If the effort should fail, the enemy will, by an amnesty, be deprived of the principal means now in his hands of oppressing the country in which his armies will be stationed. He will see clearly that he can place no reliance on any partisans in Spain; and he will not have even a pretence for supposing that the country is divided in opinion. If the

Digitized by Google

effort should succeed, as I sincerely hope it may, the object of the Government should be to pacify the country, and to heal the divisions which the contest unavoidably must have occasioned. It is impossible that this object can be accomplished, as long as there exists a large body of the Spanish nation, some possessing the largest properties in the country, and others endowed with considerable talents, who are proscribed for their conduct during the contest; conduct which has been caused by the misfortunes to which I have above adverted. These persons, their friends and relations will, if persecuted, naturally endeavor to perpetuate the divisions in the country, in the hope, at some time, to take advantage of them; and, adverting to their number and to that power which they must derive from their property and connexions, it must be feared that they will be too successful.

'But there are other important views of this question:

'First; Should the effort to free the country from its oppressors succeed at some time or other, some approaches to peace must be made between the two nations; and the amnesty to the persons above described will remove the greatest difficulty in the way of such an arrangement.

'Secondly; Should ever Spain be at peace with France; and should the proscription against these persons be continued, they will remain in France a perpetual instrument in the hands of that restless Power, to disturb the internal tranquillity of Spain; and in case of the renewal of war, which will be their constant wish and object, they will be the most active, the most mischievous, and most inveterate enemies of their country; of that country which, by mistaken severity, aggravates her misfortunes by casting off from her thousands of her useful subjects.

'On every ground, then, it is desirable that this measure should be adopted, and that the present moment should be seized for adopting it.

'I am far, however, from thinking that an amnesty ought to be granted without exceptions and conditions; and I proceed to state, first, the exceptions which, in my opinion, ought to be made; and secondly, the conditions on which any amnesty ought to be granted.

'The amnesty ought not to extend to the ministers of King Joseph, nor to those who have been most active in his

Digitized by Google

support, and by their influence and persuasions can be proved to have induced others to have espoused his interests, nor to those who have been instrumental in shedding the blood, and in committing acts of cruelty against any Spaniard. Those likewise who have deserted any public trust or station to join the Intruder, with the exception of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army, ought to be liable to the legal consequences of their conduct.

'All others ought to be pardoned on the following conditions: First, that unless positive evidence should be given to the Government of their having served the public during the time they were in the service of the pretended King, they shall reside in the place appointed for their residence, and be under the inspection of the police, and shall not be employed by the public for two years from the date of the amnesty. After that time they should be eligible for employment, unless previously accused of some act, the proof of which would legally render them incapable of filling an office.

'In bringing this subject under the consideration of the Government, I am, perhaps, intruding my opinion on a subject in which, as a stranger, I have no concern; but having had an advantage enjoyed by few, of being acquainted with the concerns of this country since the commencement of the contest, and having been sensible, both in the last and in the present campaign, of the disadvantages suffered by Spain from the want of a measure of this description, I have thought it proper, as an individual well wisher to the cause, to bring it under the consideration of the Government; assuring them, at the same time, that I have never had the slightest communication on the subject with the Government of my own country; nor do I believe that they have ever turned to it their attention. What I have above stated are my own opinions, to which I may attribute more weight than they merit; but they are formed upon experience and long reflection, and are founded upon a sincere devotion to the interests of this country.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Juan O'Donoju.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Castro-xeriz, 11th June, 1813.

'I observe, upon looking over the accounts of the revenue of last month, a much larger sum employed upon naval expenses than it was agreed should be incurred; and likewise that the sum for the Junta de Viveres is paid in metal. I shall be obliged to you if you will notice these circumstances.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Villadiego, 13th June, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose a letter from Captain Sir George Collier, containing the report of the capture of Castro Urdiales by the enemy.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Villadiego, 13th June, 1813.

'The army passed the Carrion on the 7th, the enemy having retired across the Pisuerga; and on the 8th, 9th, and 10th we brought forward our left and passed that river.

'The celerity of our march up to this period, and the probable difficulties in, and the necessity of providing for the subsistence of the army in our farther progress, induced me to make short movements on the 11th, and to halt the left on the 12th; but on the latter day I moved forward the right under Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, consisting of the 2nd British, General Morillo's Spanish, and the Conde de Amarante's Portuguese divisions of infantry; and the Light division under Major General Baron Charles Alten; and Major General Fane's, Major General Long's, Major General Victor Alten's, Brig. General Ponsonby's, and Colonel Grant's (Hussar) brigades of cavalry, towards Burgos, with a view to reconnaitre the enemy's position and numbers near that town, and to force them to a decision whether to abandon the castle to its fate, or to protect it with all their force.

Digitized by Google

'I found the enemy posted with a considerable force, commanded, as I understand, by General Reille, on the heights on the left of the Hormaza, with their right above the village of Hormaza, and their left in front of Estepar. We turned their right with the hussars and General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry and the Light division from Isar, while General Victor Alten's brigade of cavalry, and Colonel the Hon. W. O'Callaghan's brigade of the 2nd division moved up the heights from Hormaza, and the remainder of the troops under the command of Lieut. General Sir R. Hill threatened the heights of Estepar.

'These movements dislodged the enemy from their position immediately. The cavalry of our left and centre were entirely in the rear of the enemy, who were obliged to retire across the Arlanzon by the high road towards Burgos.

'Although pressed by our cavalry, and suffering considerable loss by the fire of Major Gardiner's troop of horse artillery, and obliged to make their movements at an accelerated pace, that they might not give time to our infantry to come up, they made it in admirable order; but they lost one gun and some prisoners, taken by a squadron of the 14th light dragoons, commanded by Captain Milles, and a detachment of the 3rd dragoons which charged their rear.

'The enemy took post on the left of the Arlanzon and Urbel rivers, which were much swollen with rain, and in the course of the night retired their whole army through Burgos, having abandoned and destroyed as far as they were able, in the short space of time during which they were there, the works of the castle which they had constructed and improved at so large an expense; and they are now on their retreat towards the Ebro by the high road of Briviesca and Miranda. In the mean time the whole of the army of the allies has made a movement to the left this day; and the Spanish corps of Galicia under General Giron, and the left of the British and Portuguese army under Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, will, I hope, pass the Ebro to-morrow at the bridges of Rocamunde and San Martin.

'In the course of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, Don Julian Sanchez was very active on the left of the enemy, and took several prisoners.

Digitized by Google

'The Conde de la Bisbal with the army of reserve of Andalusia will arrive at Medina del Campo on the 14th.

'I have received a letter from General Elio of the 1st instant, in which he informs me that the 3rd Spanish army had joined the 2nd, that these armies had taken the positions before occupied by the 2nd army and the Anglo-Sicilian troops under Sir John Murray, and that General Sir John Murray had embarked in obedience to the orders which he had received with the troops under his command; had sailed from Alicante with a fair wind, and was out of sight on the 1st instant.

'I have had the castle of Burgos examined this day, and I am happy to inform your Lordship that I have reason to believe that it is possible to put it in a state of repair at a reasonable expense. It is a post of the greatest importance to the country, particularly during the winter; and if I should find it practicable I will have it put in a state of defence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Villadiego, 13th June, 1813.

'I enclose the last weekly and daily state. We keep up our strength, and the army are very healthy, and in better order than I have ever known them. God knows how long this will last. It depends entirely upon the officers.

'I have nothing to tell you excepting what is contained in the dispatch of this day.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Villadiego, 13th June, 1813.

'I have no news from hence to give you besides what is in my dispatch. I think we are getting on well; and I consider the evacuation of the castle of Burgos a very important event.

'I have no news from England. The French have a

Digitized by Google

bulletin of the 24th of May, when Napoleon was at Dresden. They talk of successes; but as he was still at Dresden on the 24th, having arrived there on the 8th, they cannot be very important.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Masa, 14th June, 1813, 11 P.M.

'I received last night your letters of yesterday, and I would have written to you, only that I had the Cadiz and English mails to dispatch.

'You will have heard from Murray that the enemy blew up the castle of Burgos in the morning, but the destruction is not so complete as they hoped to make it. I understand that the explosion destroyed many men. The whole army was at and near Burgos on the day before yesterday, and marched yesterday morning towards Briviesca, leaving the same rear guard as before, in the neighbourhood of Gamonal. The rear guard had not moved at dusk yesterday evening, but I suppose they went off last night.

'In regard to ——— ———, I will appoint him to the Adjutant General's Department, if this arrangement should be thought likely to be of use to prevent his doing a very foolish thing; but I do not see how I can with propriety give the hint which you suggest. I could do so only on public grounds; and I am afraid there are too many Staff Officers in this army similarly attended to allow of my making this condition in his case. If the appointment of ——— ——— is not likely to have the wished for effect, I acknowledge that I feel unwilling to make it. There are some officers in the army who have lost their appointments to the Staff by going home on account of their health, and have staid away more than two months, who have claims to be appointed; and there are others, such as ——, of the Guards, whom I have long been desirous of appointing when there should be an opportunity; all of which claims will be postponed by this arrangement. But if it will produce the

Digitized by Google

wished for effect, I shall not feel any objection to postpone these claims, and will appoint him.

'I return his letter.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

To General Giron.

'à Masa, ce 14 Juin, 1813.
à 11 heures du matin.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'J'ai reçu avant hier votre lettre du 11, et hier celle du 13. J'ai cru que j'avais fait un arrangement pour les subsistances, sur lequel il ne pourrait pas avoir ou méprise ou dispute ; mais je vois que je me suis trompé. Mais il parait que c'est dans l'exécution qu'il a manqué ; et j'ai donné ordre hier que dorénavant on vous dira les noms des endroits d'où vous devez tirer vos subsistances, auxquels notre Commissaire Général ne doit envoyer personne.

'Il y a des difficultés en tout, mais surtout en subsistances de guerre, quand quelques-uns vont au marché avec de l'argent, et les autres sans le sou. Mais il ne faut pas se relâcher. Pour ce qui regarde Palencia, Fromista, et Carrion, il me parait qu'ils ne sont ni sur votre gauche ni sur vos derrières. Mais je vous prie de me faire savoir les noms de ces commissaires qui se sont *apoderados* des fours à Palencia et Fromista. Ils seront indubitablement punis, parceque je ne permets pas l'usage de la force par les Messieurs de cette espèce.

'Pour ce qui regarde l'argent, j'ai fait tout ce que j'ai pu avec le Gouvernement, mais, je suis fâché d'ajouter, sans effet. Il parait que le Gouvernement pense que l'armée peut opérer sans argent, et que les Généraux se plaignent sans raison. Je tâcherai de vous donner encore 100 mille *duros* à la fin du mois d'Août.

'Je n'entends pas exactement l'affaire des officiers du régiment d'Almanza et des hussards d'Estremadure comme vous l'avez représenté ; et je vois qu'il y a quelque méprise de la part de ces officiers. En tout cas, ils ne peuvent pas quitter les corps où ils sont sans ordre ou permission. ——— ——— aime assez les eaux troublées ; mais il faut

Digitized by Google

qu'il apprend que c'est le devoir d'un Général dans sa position de calmer, au lieu d'exciter, les inquiétudes. Je ferai mieux de causer là dessus avec vous à la première occasion, avant de faire quelques démarches sur ce sujet.

'Vous savez que l'ennemi a fait sauter le château de Burgos, et est en pleine retraite sur l'Ebre.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Elio.

'SIR, 'Masa, 14th June, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letters of the 30th May and the 1st instant, and I have requested the Chief of the Staff to send you an answer to that which you wrote me respecting the operations of the 2nd and 3rd armies.

'In answer to your other letter of the 1st June, enclosing one from the Inspector of Infantry of the 29th May, I write to you myself to request you to continue your efforts in the service of your country, in hopes that some remedy may be found for the various evils of which you complain. I am perfectly sensible of those evils, and, I am sorry to say, that experience has proved to me that time only can find a remedy for some of them; and it is incumbent on us in high situations to set the example of patience and perseverance in the performance of our duty, of which we have witnessed such signal instances in the lower classes of society, and in the inferior ranks of the army.

'Your Excellency may depend upon my attending to your wishes in every respect, as far as may be in my power, and upon my neglecting no means in my power to induce the Government to attend to the necessities of their army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General Elio.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Luis Wimpffen.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Masa, ce 14 Juin, 1813.

'Je vous prie d'envoyer un officier de l'Etat Major Général dans la province de Soria, pour les objets dont nous avons parlé ce matin. Il se mettra en communication avec le

Digitized by Google

Général Duran, et il recevra de lui et des autres officiers commandants des corps en cette province, et en Aragon, des états de leur corps ; et il s'informera où ils sont stationés, et comment ils sont habillés, armés, et equipés ; et quels sont leurs moyens pour entreprendre une opération quelconque contre l'ennemi. Il s'informera aussi quels sont les postes occupés par l'ennemi au nord de l'Ebre dans ces parties là, et par quelle force.

'Il serait très important aux opérations des armées de ce côté ci et du côté du bas Ebre, si on pouvait prendre possession de Saragosse ; et si on pouvait couper la communication entre Suchet et le Roi. Après Saragosse il me parait que le point le plus important à occuper par les troupes de ce côté là serait Tudela de l'Ebre, enfin de nous donner les ressources de ces provinces à nos opérations ultérieures. L'officier dira ceci au Général Duran ou a celui qui y commandera.

'Agréez, &c.

'*Don Luis Wimpffen.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don Luis Wimpffen.

'à Masa, ce 14 Juin, 1813.
à 2½ heures du soir.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'En écrivant au Comte de la Bisbal sur sa marche, je vous prie de lui dire de tirer des subsistances de Tordesillas et de Valladolid; et, après avoir passé Valladolid, de Lerma, Roa, &c. et le pays entre le Pisuerga, le Duero, et l'Arlanzon.

'Agrécz, &c.

'*Don Luis Wimpffen.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'Je ferai arrêter le courier jusqu'à l'arrivée des ordres sur ce sujet, en cas que vous ayez écrit le premier avant de recevoir celle-ci.'

To Don Juan O'Donoju.

'SIR, 'Masa, 14th June, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 26th of May, enclosing the decree of the Cortes Regency of the 18th of May, in regard to the Intendants of the armies and the Intendants of the Provinces, which I consider as the

Digitized by Google

determination of the Government, upon the different representations which I have made to your Excellency in regard to the abuses, whose existence thus perpetuated, absolutely prohibits the existence of a Spanish army.

'Since the month of December last, I have apprized the Government of the fatal consequences to the military operations of the army resulting from the abuses in the financial system; and I have recommended measures, which have not only not been adopted, but nothing has been adopted in their stead.

'I have forwarded to the Government, from the Generals of all the armies, representations of the prevailing abuses in the finance, and of the misery suffered by the troops under their command respectively. It is at the same time obvious, that the existing system is as cruelly oppressive upon the people as it is ruinous to the army and to the State, and is more likely to alienate the affections of the people from the Government, than a system of finance rigidly carried into execution, which should provide for the wants of the armies.

'It is a fact, Sir, that the troops of Spain, in diminished numbers, are starving in rich provinces, which, only last year, maintained ten times the number of French troops in plenty. It is also a fact that this is owing to inexperience, and maladministration, and to the misapplication of the public funds.

'There are about 24,000 Spanish troops belonging to the 4th army, and the army of reserve of Andalusia, serving with the grand army of the allies under my command. Nine-tenths of the revenues of Seville and Andalusia, of Estremadura, of Galicia, and of Old Castille, that is to say, of more than three-fourths of Spain, now freed from the enemy, are said to be allotted to the support of these troops; and yet I assure your Excellency, that, if it were not for the sums which are given to these troops from the military chest of the British army, which so far diminish the efficiency of that army, these troops would not have a shilling to pay. Their provisions are forced from the country by a description of plunder.

'The Government have been made acquainted with the consequences to be expected from these evils; and they are so obvious, and the Generals commanding armies feel them-

Digitized by Google

selves so incapable, under existing circumstances, of applying a remedy, or of avoiding the fate which awaits us all, that two of them have already desired leave to resign, and to serve in inferior stations.

'I have had many reasons to regret that your Excellency should have been separated from head quarters; but I regret particularly that you were called to the responsible situation which you now fill, before you were a witness of the dreadful consequences to the discipline and efficiency of an army, of being without pay or resources of any description, at the moment at which the efforts and exertions of all are required to be directed against the common enemy. Your experience would then have given double weight to the counsel which I feel convinced you have given to the Government on these subjects, with a view to draw their attention to the finances of the state, in order to ensure the support of that army, upon whose efficiency the state depends for its existence.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Juan O'Donoju.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Quincoces de Yuso, 17th June, 1813.

'The whole army have crossed the Ebro, and we are in march towards Vitoria and the high road to France, of which I hope that we shall be in possession in a day or two.

'It is reported that the King is in march by Haro and Logroño towards Pamplona. We have not yet heard of any very large force on this side of the Ebro. The last large corps I heard of was encamped at Briviesca, on the night of the 14th. We saw the lights of a small corps last night at Frias.

'We have, by Coruña, English papers to the 3rd, which I have sent to Sir R. Hill, or I would enclose them. There were severe actions at and in the neighbourhood of Bautzen, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, in which Buonaparte acknowledges that he lost 12,000 men. The Duc de Friuli was killed. The allies retired, and on the 23rd Buonaparte's head quarters were at Gorlitz. The victory is claimed by the French, royal salutes fired, &c., &c.; but I hear from the

Digitized by Google

frontiers that Buonaparte lost 50,000 men in these actions. It appears to have been defensive on the side of the allies, and I suspect that there was hard fighting on the two first days, and none on the last, when Buonaparte turned them, and they retired. If that is the case, they have lost ground, but are unhurt. He has offered (before the battle) to consent to a congress at Prague, to consist of ministers from himself, the King of Denmark, *King of Spain, and the United States of America;* and from England, Russia, Prussia, *les insurgés d'Espagne et la masse belligerente.* An armistice, to commence when the ministers shall arrive at Prague. Then follows the usual *Philippic* against England, about her rights on the ocean, and her egotism; and it is obvious, from the whole paper, that he means, if he can, to make peace with Russia and Prussia, and, at all events, to get an armistice, but to pursue his objects in Spain.

'There are so many lies on all sides, that it is impossible to know the real state of the action on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, and I do not think that the Russians and Prussians can agree to the armistice without submitting entirely. It was supposed, before the last battle, that the Emperor of Austria would join the allies.

'The King of Saxony has joined Buonaparte, and his troops were in the last battle.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'The Catholic Bill is thrown out of the House of Commons; I do not know what was the majority. The minority was 248.'

To Comte de Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,
'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 19 Juin, 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 14, dans laquelle vous me proposez l'échange du Capitaine Hay, pour le Capitaine d'artillerie Cheville, prisonnier de guerre en Angleterre, et vous me dites que vous renverrez le Capitaine Hay ici. J'ai l'honneur de prévenir à votre Excellence que j'écris aujourd'hui en Angleterre;

Digitized by Google

qu'on renvoye en France le Capitaine Cheville, et je vous prie de faire renvoyer le Capitaine Hay.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Comte de Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'Subijana, on the Bayas,
'MY LORD, 19th June, 1813.

'The left of the army crossed the Ebro on the 14th, by the bridges of San Martin and Rocamunde, and the remainder on the 15th, by those bridges and that of Puentearenas. We continued our march on the following days towards Vitoria.

'The enemy assembled on the 16th and 17th a considerable corps at Espejo, not far from the Puente Larra, composed of some of the troops which had been for some time in the Biscayan provinces in pursuit of Longa and Mina, and others detached from the main body of the army, which were still at Pancorbo. They had likewise a division of infantry and some cavalry at Frias since the 16th, for the purpose of observing our movements on the left of the Ebro. Both these detachments marched yesterday morning; that from Frias, upon San Millan, where it was found by the Light division of the Allied army, under Major General Charles Alten; and that from Espejo, on Osma, where it met the 6th and 5th divisions, under Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham.

'Major General Charles Alten drove the enemy from San Millan, and afterwards cut off the rear brigade of the division, of which he took 300 prisoners; killed and wounded many, and the brigade was dispersed in the mountains.

'The corps from Espejo was considerably stronger than the Allied corps under Sir Thomas Graham, which had arrived nearly at the same time at Osma. The enemy moved on to the attack, but were soon obliged to retire; and they were followed to Espejo, from whence they retired through the hills to this place. It was late in the day before the other troops came up to the advanced position which those under Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham had taken; and I halted the 4th division, which relieved the 5th, near Espejo.

Digitized by Google

'The army moved forward this day to this river. I found the enemy's rear guard in a strong position, on the left of the river, having his right covered by Subijana, and his left by the heights in front of Pobes.

'We turned the enemy's left with the Light division, while the 4th division, under Lieut. General Sir L. Cole, attacked them in front; and the rear guard was driven back upon the main body of the army, which was in march from Pancorbo to Vitoria, having broken up from thence last night. I am informed that the enemy have dismantled Pancorbo. Colonel Longa's division joined the army on the 16th, on its arrival at Medina de Pomar.

'The Conde de la Bisbal will arrive at Burgos on the 24th or 25th.

'I have not received any intelligence from the eastern coast since I addressed your Lordship last.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., from the 12th to the 19th June, 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	—	4	23	18	27
Wounded . .	9	7	137	26	153
Missing . . .	—	—	—	7	—

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, 'à Subijana, ce 20 Juin, 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 16, et je ferai tout en mon pouvoir de vous donner des armes à feu pour votre cavalerie. Je crois que j'en pourrais ôter la moitié à la grosse cavalerie Anglaise si je n'en peux pas trouver autrement.

'Votre cavalerie ne pourra pas servir sans armes à feu.

'L'ennemi est aujourd'hui campé entre nous et Vitoria.

Digitized by Google

Je les attaquerai demain matin s'ils ne font pas la retraite dans la nuit. Je crois qu'il faut vous tenir au moins près de nous pour le moment, parceque l'ennemi est très fort; et l'armistice ayant été fait en Allemagne, il faut s'attendre qu'il sera renforcé. Mais il y a assez à faire pour tous.

'J'ai écrit à mon frère il y a quelque temps de vous faire avoir 100,000 *duros* à la fin de ce mois de Juin.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

El Conde de la Bisbal.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Salvatierra, 22nd June, 1813.

'The enemy, commanded by King Joseph, having Marshal Jourdan as the Major General of the army, took up a position, on the night of the 19th instant, in front of Vitoria; the left of which rested upon the heights which end at La Puebla de Arganzon, and extended from thence across the valley of the Zadorra, in front of the village of Ariñez. They occupied with the right of the centre a height which commanded the valley to the Zadorra. The right of their army was stationed near Vitoria, and was destined to defend the passages of the river Zadorra, in the neighbourhood of that city. They had a reserve in rear of their left, at the village of Gomecha. The nature of the country through which the army had passed since it had reached the Ebro, had necessarily extended our columns; and we halted on the 20th, in order to close them up, and moved the left to Murguia, where it was most likely it would be required. I reconnaitred the enemy's position on that day, with a view to the attack to be made on the following morning, if they should still remain in it.

'We accordingly attacked the enemy yesterday, and I am happy to inform your Lordship, that the Allied army under my command gained a complete victory, having driven them from all their positions; having taken from them 151 pieces of cannon, waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, treasure, &c., and a considerable number of prisoners.

'The operations of the day commenced by Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill obtaining possession of the heights of

Digitized by Google

La Puebla, on which the enemy's left rested, which heights they had not occupied in great strength. He detached for this service one brigade of the Spanish division under General Morillo; the other brigade being employed in keeping the communication between his main body on the high road from Miranda to Vitoria, and the troops detached to the heights. The enemy, however, soon discovered the importance of these heights, and reinforced their troops there to such an extent, that Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill was obliged to detach, first, the 71st regiment and the light infantry battalion of General Walker's brigade, under the command of Lieut. Colonel the Hon. H. Cadogan, and successively other troops to the same point; and the Allies not only gained, but maintained possession of these important heights throughout their operations, notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy to retake them.

'The contest here was, however, very severe, and the loss sustained considerable. General Morillo was wounded, but remained in the field; and I am concerned to have to report, that Lieut. Colonel the Hon. H. Cadogan has died of a wound which he received. In him His Majesty has lost an officer of great merit and tried gallantry, who had already acquired the respect and regard of the whole profession, and of whom it might have been expected that, if he had lived, he would have rendered the most important services to his country.

'Under cover of the possession of these heights, Sir Rowland Hill successively passed the Zadorra, at La Puebla, and the defile formed by the heights and the river Zadorra, and attacked and gained possession of the village of Subijana de Alava, in front of the enemy's line, which the enemy made repeated attempts to regain.

'The difficult nature of the country prevented the communication between our different columns moving to the attack from their stations on the river Bayas at as early an hour as I had expected; and it was late before I knew that the column, composed of the 3rd and 7th divisions, under the command of the Earl of Dalhousie, had arrived at the station appointed for them. The 4th and Light divisions, however, passed the Zadorra immediately after Sir Rowland Hill had possession of Subijana de Alava; the former at

Digitized by Google

the bridge of Nanclares, and the latter at the bridge of Tres-puentes; and almost as soon as these had crossed, the column under the Earl of Dalhousie arrived at Mendoza; and the 3rd division, under Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton, crossed at the bridge higher up, followed by the 7th division, under the Earl of Dalhousie. These four divisions, forming the centre of the army, were destined to attack the height on which the right of the enemy's centre was placed, while Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill should move forward from Subijana de Alava to attack the left. The enemy, however, having weakened his line to strengthen his detachment on the hills, abandoned his position in the valley as soon as he saw our disposition to attack it, and commenced his retreat in good order towards Vitoria.

'Our troops continued to advance in admirable order, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground. In the mean time, Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, who commanded the left of the army, consisting of the 1st and 5th divisions, and General Pack's and Bradford's brigades of infantry, and General Bock's and Anson's of cavalry, and who had been moved on the 20th to Murguia, moved forward from thence on Vitoria, by the high road from that town to Bilbao. He had, besides, with him the Spanish division under Colonel Longa; and General Giron, who had been detached to the left, under a different view of the state of affairs, and had afterwards been recalled, and had arrived on the 20th at Orduña, marched that morning from thence, so as to be in the field in readiness to support Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, if his support had been required.

'The enemy had a division of infantry with some cavalry advanced on the great road from Vitoria to Bilbao, resting their right on some strong heights covering the village of Gamarra Mayor. Both Gamarra and Abechuco were strongly occupied as *têtes de pont* and the bridges over the Zadorra at these places. Brigadier General Pack with his Portuguese brigade, and Colonel Longa with his Spanish division, were directed to turn and gain the heights, supported by Major General Anson's brigade of light dragoons, and the 5th division of infantry under the command of Major General Oswald, who was desired to take the command of all these troops.

Digitized by Google

'Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham reports, that in the execution of this service the Portuguese and Spanish troops behaved admirably. The 4th battalion of caçadores, and the 8th caçadores, particularly distinguished themselves. Colonel Longa being on the left, took possession of Gamarra Menor.

'As soon as the heights were in our possession, the village of Gamarra Mayor was most gallantly stormed and carried by Major General Robertson's brigade of the 5th division, which advanced in columns of battalions, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, without firing a shot, assisted by two guns of Major Lawson's brigade of artillery. The enemy suffered severely, and lost three pieces of cannon.

'The Lieut. General then proceeded to attack the village of Abechuco with the 1st division, by forming a strong battery against it, consisting of Captain Dubourdieu's brigade, and Captain Ramsay's troop of horse artillery; and under cover of this fire, Colonel Halkett's brigade advanced to the attack of the village, which was carried; the light battalions having charged and taken three guns and a howitzer on the bridge. This attack was supported by General Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry.

'During the operation at Abechuco the enemy made the greatest efforts to repossess themselves of the village of Gamarra Mayor, which were gallantly repulsed by the 5th division, under the command of Major General Oswald. The enemy had, however, on the heights on the left of the Zadorra, two divisions of infantry in reserve; and it was impossible to cross by the bridges till the troops which had moved upon the enemy's centre and left had driven them through Vitoria.

'The whole then co-operated in the pursuit, which was continued by all till after it was dark.

'The movement of the troops under Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, and their possession of Gamarra and Abechuco, intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. They were then obliged to turn to the road towards Pamplona; but they were unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of time to allow their baggage and artillery to be drawn off. The whole, therefore, of the latter

Digitized by Google

which had not already been taken by the troops in their attack of the successive positions taken up by the enemy in their retreat from their first position at Ariñez and on the Zadorra, and all their ammunition and baggage, and every thing they had were taken close to Vitoria. I have reason to believe that the enemy carried off with them one gun and one howitzer only.

'The army under King Joseph consisted of the whole of the armies of the South, and of the Centre, and of four divisions and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and some troops of the army of the North. General Foy's division of the army of Portugal was in the neighbourhood of Bilbao; and General Clausel, who commanded the army of the North, was near Logroño with one division of the army of Portugal commanded by General Taupin, and General Van-der-Maesen's division of the army of the North. The 6th division of the allied army under Major General the Hon. E. Pakènham was likewise absent, having been detained at Medina de Pomar for three days, to cover the march of our magazines and stores.

'I cannot extol too highly the good conduct of all the General Officers, Officers, and soldiers of the army in this action. Lieut. General Sir R. Hill speaks highly of the conduct of General Morillo and the Spanish troops under his command, and of that of Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart, and the Conde de Amarante, who commanded divisions of infantry under his directions. He likewise mentions the conduct of Colonel the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan, who maintained the village of Subijana de Alava against all the efforts of the enemy to regain possession of it, and that of Lieut. Colonel Rooke of the Adjutant General's department, and Lieut. Colonel the Hon. A. Abercromby of the Quarter Master General's department. It was impossible for the movements of any troops to be conducted with more spirit and regularity than those of their respective divisions, by Lieut. Generals the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Lowry Cole, and Major General Baron Charles Alten. The troops advanced in *échelons* of regiments in two, and occasionally three lines; and the Portuguese troops in the 3rd and 4th divisions, under the command of Brigadier General

Digitized by Google

Power and Colonel Stubbs, led the march with steadiness and gallantry never surpassed on any occasion.

'Major General the Hon. C. Colville's brigade of the 3rd division was seriously attacked in its advance by a very superior force well formed, which it drove in, supported by General Inglis's brigade of the 7th division, commanded by Colonel Grant of the 82nd. These officers and the troops under their command distinguished themselves.

'Major General Vandeleur's brigade of the Light division was, during the advance upon Vitoria, detached to the support of the 7th division; and Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie has reported most favorably of its conduct. Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham particularly reports his sense of the assistance he received from Colonel De Lancy, the Deputy Quarter Master General, and from Lieut. Colonel Bouverie, of the Adjutant General's department, and from the officers of his personal staff; and from Lieut. Colonel the Hon. A. Upton, Assistant Quarter Master General, and Major Hope, Assistant Adjutant General, with the 1st division; and Major General Oswald reports the same of Lieut. Colonel Berkeley of the Adjutant General's department, and Lieut. Colonel Gomm of the Quarter Master General's department.

'I am particularly indebted to Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, and to Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, for the manner in which they have respectively conducted the service entrusted to them since the commencement of the operations which have ended in the battle of the 21st; and for their conduct in that battle; as likewise to Marshal Sir W. Beresford for the friendly advice and assistance which I have received from him upon all occasions during the late operations.

'I must not omit to mention likewise the conduct of General Giron, who commands the Galician army, who made a forced march from Orduña, and was actually on the ground in readiness to support Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham.

'I have frequently been indebted, and have had occasion to call the attention of your Lordship to the conduct of the Quarter Master General Sir George Murray, who in the

Digitized by Google

late operations, and in the battle of the 21st of June, has again given the greatest assistance. I am likewise much indebted to Lord Aylmer, the Deputy Adjutant General, and to the officers of the departments of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General respectively; and also to Lord FitzRoy Somerset, and Lieut. Colonel Campbell and those of my personal staff; and to Lieut. Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, and the officers of the Royal Engineers.

'Colonel his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange was in the field as my aide de camp, and conducted himself with his usual gallantry and intelligence.

'Mariscal de Campo, Don Luis Wimpffen, and the Inspector General Don Thomas O'Donoju, and the officers of the staff of the Spanish army have invariably rendered me every assistance in their power in the course of these operations; and I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction with their conduct; as likewise with that of Mariscal de Campo Don Miguel Alava; and of the Brig. General Don Josef O'Lalor, who have been so long and usefully employed with me.

'The artillery was most judiciously placed by Lieut. Colonel Dickson, and was well served; and the army is particularly indebted to that corps.

'The nature of the ground did not allow of the cavalry being generally engaged; but the General Officers commanding the several brigades kept the troops under their command respectively close to the infantry to support them, and they were most active in the pursuit of the enemy after they had been driven through Vitoria.

'I send this dispatch by my aide de camp Captain Fremantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection. He will have the honor of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness the colors of the 4th batt. 100th regiment, and Marshal Jourdan's bâton of a Marshal of France taken by the 87th regiment.

'I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations, and a return of the ordnance, carriages, and ammunition taken from the enemy in the action of the 21st inst.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army under the Command of General the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., in the Action with the French Army, under the Command of King Joseph Buonaparte, at Vitoria on the 21st June, 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.	British.	Spanish.	Portuguese.	Horses.
Killed .	33	19	688	740	501	89	150	92
Wounded	230	158	3782	4174	2807	464	899	68
Missing .	..	1	265	266	..	..	..	26

1 Serjeant, 2 drummers, and 263 rank and file have been returned missing by the several corps of the army, British and Portuguese. It is supposed that the greater number of them lost their regiments in the course of the night, and that very few of them have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

AYLMER, Deputy Adjutant General.

Return of Ordnance, Carriages, and Ammunition, captured from the Enemy in the Action at Vitoria on the 21st of June, 1813—

151 Brass Ordnance, on travelling carriages.
415 Caissons.
14,249 Rounds of Ammunition.
1,973,400 Musket Ball Cartridges.
40,668 lbs. of Gunpowder.
56 Forage Waggons.
44 Forge Waggons.

A. DICKSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding the Artillery.

To Don Juan O'Donoju.

'SIR, 'Salvatierra, 22nd June, 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday attacked the enemy's army commanded by King Joseph, in the neighbourhood of Vitoria, and gained a complete victory, having taken from the enemy more than 120 pieces of cannon, all their ammunition, baggage, cattle, provisions, treasure, &c.

'The enemy, prevented from retiring by the direct road to France, are on their retreat to Pamplona. I followed them this day with the advanced guard, to within six leagues of that place, to which the whole army are in march.

'Our loss has not been severe. I send this letter by

Digitized by Google

post; but I propose to-morrow to dispatch my aide de camp with all the details of this battle, which I hope that your Excellency will receive before this letter.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Juan O'Donoju.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Salvatierra, 22nd June, 1813.

'I have the pleasure to inform you that we beat the French army commanded by the King, in a general action near Vitoria yesterday, having taken from them more than 120 pieces of cannon, all their ammunition, baggage, provisions, money, &c. Our loss has not been severe. They are on their retreat to Pamplona, and we are following them.

'I am much concerned to add to this account, that of the severe wound and reported death of Cadogan. He had distinguished himself early in the action, as you will see by the detailed report, a copy of which I will send you to-morrow. But he received a wound in the spine as I am informed, and he died last night.

'This is Churchill's account, for which I cannot vouch; but it is certain that he was wounded, and as I have not heard from himself, I am afraid that the consequence is too true.

'His private character and his worth as an individual were not greater than his merits as an officer, and I shall ever regret him. It is a curious instance of his attachment to his profession, and of the interest he felt in what was going on, that after he was wounded and was probably aware that he was dying, he desired to be carried and left in a situation from which he might be able to see all that passed.

'The concern which I feel upon his loss has diminished exceedingly the satisfaction I should derive from our success, as it will yours.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'I have received your letters about Roche's affair, and La Carlota, which I shall answer immediately. I expect

Digitized by Google

that this army, as also Suchet's, will evacuate at least this part of Spain.'

To Don Juan O'Donoju.

'SIR, 'Salvatierra, 24th June, 1813.

'The recent operations of the army under my command, of which I have the honor to report to you the details by this occasion, afford me an opportunity of which I am anxious to avail myself, to draw the attention of the Regency to the conduct of some officers, and to recommend them for promotion.

'I beg leave to recommend that the Mariscal de Campo Don Fr°. Copons, Don Luis Wimpffen, Don P. A. Giron, Don Manuel Freyre, the Prince of Anglona, and Don Juan O'Donoju may be promoted to be Lieut. Generals; that Brigadier General Don Pablo Morillo may be promoted to be Mariscal de Campo; and that Colonel Don Manuel Llauder may be promoted to be a Brigadier General.

'All these officers have rendered important services during the war; and although the occasion applies only to a certain number of them, I do not think I can with propriety or justice recommend some to the Regency without attending to the claims of others.

'I likewise hope that the Regency will have promoted Colonel Don Francisco Longa, according to my former recommendation.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Juan O'Donoju.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Irurzun, 24th June, 1813.

'I refer you to the enclosed dispatches for the details of our operations since I wrote to you on the —th. I wrote to you also on the 22nd, but I hope that you will first receive this letter.

'I know how much you will feel for the loss of poor Cadogan, which has distressed me exceedingly. He was so anxious respecting what was going on, that after he was wounded and knew that he was dying, he had himself carried to a place whence he could see all the operations! Pray let George and Louisa know of their misfortune.

Digitized by Google

'King Joseph and his army must quit Spain; indeed, they have already this night retired from Pamplona. I am trying to cut off some of the others, and I shall try to turn them all out of Spain before they can be reinforced.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Commissioners of the Transport Office.

GENTLEMEN, 'Irurzun, 24th June, 1813.

'Captain Leith Hay of the 11th Foot, who was taken prisoner a short time ago, having been permitted to return to the British army, I will thank you to send to France in exchange for him Captain Cheville of the French artillery, now a prisoner on parole at Abergavenny.

'I enclose a letter for that officer, which I request you will be so good as to have forwarded to him.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Commissioners* 'WELLINGTON.
of the Transport Office.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Irurzun, 24th June, 1813.

'The departure of Captain Fremantle having been delayed till this day by the necessity of making up the returns, I have to report to your Lordship that we have continued to pursue the enemy, whose rear reached Pamplona this day. We have done them as much injury as has been in our power, considering the state of the weather and of the roads; and this day the advanced guard, consisting of Major General Victor Alten's brigade, and the 1st and 3rd battalions of the 95th regiment, and Captain Ross's troop of horse artillery, took from them the remaining gun they had. They have entered Pamplona therefore, with one howitzer only.

'General Clausel, who had under his command that part of the army of the north, and one division of the army of Portugal which was not in the action of the 21st, approached Vitoria on the 22nd, where he heard of the action of the preceding day; and finding there the 6th division, which had just arrived under the command of Major General the

Digitized by Google

Hon. E. Pakenham, he retired upon La Guardia, and has since marched upon Tudela de Ebro.

'It is probable that the enemy will continue their retreat into France.

'I have detached General Giron with the Galician army in pursuit of the convoy which moved from Vitoria on the morning of the 20th, which I hope he will overtake before it will reach Bayonne.

'I have the honor to enclose a report * which I have received from General Copons, of a very gallant affair in Catalonia on the 7th of May, by a brigade of Spanish troops

* *To General the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'Head Quarters at Villa Franca,
'Most Excellent Sir, 18th May, 1813.

'The God of armies favors the operations of that which I have the honor to command.

'The 2nd brigade of the 2nd division, under the command of Colonel Don Manuel Llauder, has completely destroyed, on the 7th instant, an enemy's column, composed of 1500 men, commanded by the Marshal who left Puycerda, for the purpose of attacking Colonel Llauder's flank, while he was engaged in the blockade of Olot: 4 officers and 290 men made prisoners, 12 caissons, and more than 500 muskets, and the reduction of the enemy's number to some 300 men, are the results of this fortunate affair.

'General Maurice Mathieu, with a corps of 6000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and 5 pieces of cannon, under Generals Espert and Debans, marched to Tarragona, for the purpose of protecting a convoy.

'I followed with the 2nd brigade of the 1st division, the 1st of the 2nd, the battalion of the General, and 30 cavalry, making a total of 3200 men. On the return of General Mathieu for Barcelona, I endeavored to draw him to an advantageous position, which I occupied at the village of La Bisbal, where I offered him battle on the 17th. At half past seven in the morning the fire began, and soon became general along the whole line: the attack and movement of the enemy to turn my flank were unavailing. At half past twelve he attacked, with the greatest spirit, and being repulsed and vigorously pursued, commenced his retreat, in sight of our valiant soldiers.

'The field remained covered with bodies and arms: the enemy's loss exceeded 600 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. One commanding, and five inferior officers, were among the first, and seven were wounded.

'The enemy confessed this loss in the village, in which he left part of his wounded, under charge of a French surgeon.

'My loss is not accurately ascertained, but I know that it bears no proportion to that of the enemy. When the different reports are received, I shall forward them to your Excellency; but, in the mean time, I have the honor to give your Excellency this information for your satisfaction.

'God preserve your Excellency many years.

'*General*
the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.'

'Francisco de Copons Navia.

Digitized by Google

under the command of Colonel Don Manuel Llauder; and I have received a report, not official, stating that on the 17th of May General Copons had defeated the enemy in the position of Correal, near La Bisbal.

'General Mina informs me that he has accounts of the landing of the force under Lieut. General Sir John Murray in Catalonia, and of the capture of the Coll de Balaguer and of Tarragona by them after a siege of eight days. I have hitherto received no accounts of these events.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Irurzun, 24th June, 1813.

'I shall take an opportunity of answering your letter regarding Mr. Sampayo's concerns when I shall have more leisure. I shall now only say that the reasoning of the Commissary in Chief, in his letter to the Treasury, would be very good, if his facts were true, but they are all false. However, it is no concern of mine. It is the business of the Treasury, and of the Commissary in Chief, to find money to perform His Majesty's engagements to the powers in the Peninsula; and I hope they will perform that duty. I have nothing more to do with it.

'I likewise beg leave to suggest to your Lordship the expediency of adopting some measure for the protection of the navigation of the coast of Portugal, and of the north coast of Spain. Sir C. Stuart informs me that many vessels have lately been taken off the coast of Portugal.

'Ammunition required for the army has lately been delayed at Lisbon for want of convoy; and it is not yet arrived at Santander, and I am obliged to use the French ammunition, of a smaller calibre than our muskets, to make good our expenditure in the late action. The army cannot remain in this part of the country without magazines, notwithstanding its successes, and these magazines must be brought by sea, or they must be purchased with ready money. For the first time I believe it has happened to any British army, that its communication by sea is insecure; and certainly we have not money to purchase in the country all we want.

Digitized by Google

'The increase of the naval force on the Lisbon station is likewise necessary, because our money must be transported from Lisbon by sea once a fortnight. We are too far from Lisbon to transport it by land; and the expense would be enormous.

'I trust that your Lordship will adopt some measures to afford us the wished for security in the navigation of the coast.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Roche.

'SIR, 'Near Pamplona, 25th June, 1813.

'Sir Henry Wellesley has transmitted to me your letter to him, and that to me of the 1st instant, and the copy of his answer of the 12th, with which I concur so entirely, that I need only refer to it for a statement of my opinion.

'I do not know the person who made the statement to Government which induced them to order me to call upon you for your accounts of the issues of the stores entrusted to you, and to investigate those accounts. But if I had received such a statement I should have acted as they have.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General Roche.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Castaños.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'Près de Pamplona, ce 25 Juin, 1813.

'J'ai reçu votre lettre du 18; et comme vous avez appris des autres tout ce qui est arrivé ici, je ne vous écris pas là-dessus. J'espère que nous pourrons attraper Clausel. Le Roi et ses débris sont partis pour la France. Nous bloquerons cette place demain matin.

'Je vous donnerai des billets sur l'Angleterre pour toutes les sommes d'argent que vous pouvez mettre dans la caisse militaire, qui seraient employées à payer les troupes de la 4me armée.

'J'avais l'intention de réparer le château de Burgos; mais si vous l'avez détruit, n'importe.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'Orcoyen, near Pamplona,
'My dear Henry, 25th June, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 12th regarding the pretensions of the Princess of Brazils to the Regency of Spain.

'When I was at Cadiz, I had a conversation with the Portuguese Minister upon this subject, upon the occasion of his pressing me to declare myself in her favor. My answer was, that I never interfered in concerns of that description, and that I had come to Cadiz upon military business, and would not interfere in any other; that I was the servant of three masters, and had not received the instructions of any one of them to talk to any body, or to interfere in any manner in that concern; and that, as far as I had any knowledge, I believed that to urge the pretensions of the Princess at that moment was repugnant to the wishes of the Prince of Brazils, equally with the English Government and the Spanish Cortes and Regency.

'I then said, that, as a matter of private opinion, I thought that the Princess had behaved very indiscreetly on many occasions which I could enumerate, but particularly in her declarations against the English alliance. That in other times, and under other circumstances, the policy of that alliance might be doubted with fairness; but that the person who declared against it under the existing circumstances must be either a fool or knave, as it was quite clear that it afforded the only hope of saving Spain and the Peninsula from the hands of the French. That in consequence of all these reflections, he must excuse me from giving my opinion in any manner on the subject.

'I cannot convey what I think regarding the appointment of the Princess to the Regency in stronger terms; and you may make what use you please of this letter.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

'Wellington.

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. Colonel Bourke.

'SIR, 'Orcoyen, near Pamplona, 26th June, 1813.

I send herewith the duplicate of my dispatches to the Secretary of State of the 22nd and 24th instant, and of this day, containing accounts of the battle of the 21st, near Vitoria, and of subsequent events in this quarter.

'You will see by the last that I propose to lay siege to Pamplona; and I mean to make use, in that operation, of twenty eight French 12 pounders, taken from the enemy in the battle of Vitoria.

'I enclose letters to the commanding officers at Ferrol and in the province of Galicia, to order them to concert with you the means of sending round to Deba 12 pounder shot, to the amount of 28,000; and I request you to press forward as much as may be in your power the delivery of the shot from the arsenals, and to arrange with the Commissary General and the officers of the British Navy at Coruña, or any other British authority who may be there, the hire of vessels to carry the shot to Deba; and to impress upon them the necessity that, for the good of His Majesty's service and the cause, all persons should exert themselves to carry this service into execution.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

Lieut. Colonel Bourke.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Orcoyen, near Pamplona, 26th June, 1813.

'I had this day the honor of receiving your letter of the 19th instant. Before you will receive this, you will probably have heard of our victory of the 21st. The enemy are on their retreat into France; and I propose forthwith to make the siege of Pamplona.

'I dispatched yesterday an officer to Santander, with directions to bring to the port of Deba the battering train and its equipment, which is now, I hope, at Santander. I am afraid it will be necessary to tranship the ordnance, &c. into smaller vessels; but the communication by land from hence with Deba is so much more convenient than by Bilbao, that I have given directions that the ordnance, &c. may be transhipped into small vessels, to be hired at Santander, if,

Digitized by Google

upon inquiry there, it should be found that the ships in which they are now embarked cannot enter Deba on account of the lowness of their draught of water.

'I request you to aid these measures by your influence and assistance at Santander.

'I propose to use in the siege of Pamplona some of the French 12 pound ordnance captured in the battle at Vitoria; and I have sent to Coruña for 28,000 twelve pounder shot for that service, which must likewise be brought to Deba. It would be very desirable if this shot could come in a ship of war of a small size; and, at all events, I request you to adopt immediate measures to give it convoy.

'After having taken Pamplona, it will not be difficult to make ourselves masters of Santoña, Castro Urdiales, and even San Sèbastian; and it is not impossible that the measures to take those places might hereafter, with your assistance, go hand in hand with those for the capture of Pamplona: but at present we must direct all our efforts to the latter.

'I send this letter to you off Bilbao, and a duplicate to Santander.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Castaños.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'Près de Pamplona, ce 26 Juin, 1813.

'J'ai reçu ce matin votre lettre du 24, pour laquelle je vous suis bien obligé. Je vous ai écrit hier. J'ai envoyé ordre au Comte de la Bisbal de tâcher de prendre Pancorbo, et je lui ai envoyé un ingénieur Anglais, qui a fait la reconnaissance de la place pour l'aider. Je fais l'investiment de cette place; et, en même temps que nous rejettons la grande armée en France, je vais tâcher d'attraper Clausel, qui est encore sur l'Ebre avec 15,000 hommes. Au moins nous le renverrons sans canon ou voitures.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Orcoyen, 26th June, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 1st instant, containing the copy of one from the Commissary in Chief to the Lords

Digitized by Google

of the Treasury, in regard to the importation of grain from America.

'Your Lordship is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Sampayo has made a contract for the supply of that article at the Lisbon prices. The fact is, that under a commission from Sir Charles Stuart, he purchased grain on account of the Government, with bills on the Treasury, furnished him by His Majesty's Minister, and Government enjoyed all the profit arising from the difference of price at Lisbon, and at the place at which the corn was purchased.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Orcoyen, near Pamplona, 26th June, 1813.

'The enemy continued their retreat yesterday morning from the neighbourhood of Pamplona, by the road of Roncesvalles into France, and have been followed by our Light troops.

'The fort of Pamplona has been invested this day; and I have made arrangements for landing and bringing up the train of artillery to attack that place.

'I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Colonel Longa of the 22nd, stating that he has taken six pieces of artillery from a detachment of troops under the command of General Foy, on their retreat into France by the high road at Mondragon.

'I ought to have informed your Lordship in my dispatch of the 24th, that on the 23rd instant I had detached Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham to the left towards Tolosa, with a view to the operations to be carried on in that quarter. By a letter from him of the 25th, it appears that he arrived yesterday at Tolosa, having been opposed in his occupation of that town by the troops which retired under the command of General Foy. He mentions the assistance which he had received from Colonel Longa, and from two battalions of the army of Galicia, which General Giron had left with him in his attack upon Tolosa.

'I have not received any official intelligence of the state of affairs on the eastern coast; but General Mina told me yesterday that the allied troops were certainly in possession

Digitized by Google

of the lower town of Tarragona, which they had stormed, and that Lieut. General Sir John Murray had commenced his attack upon the upper town; and that an officer belonging to one of the regiments under his command, on the frontiers of Catalonia, had reported to him on the 23rd that the fire at Tarragona had ceased entirely.

'Sir John Murray had certainly landed in Catalonia on the 3rd instant, and had taken possession of the Coll de Balaguer on the 7th, in which fort were found seventeen pieces of cannon. Some prisoners were taken.

'It is likewise reported in the country that the Spanish troops are in possession of Valencia.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Orcoyen, 26th June, 1813.

'When I wrote to your Lordship on the 10th February regarding the battering trains to be prepared in England, I had in contemplation, in the first instance, the siege of Burgos, and afterwards that of Pamplona and other places in the enemy's possession between the Ebro and the French frontier. I now therefore beg your Lordship to order to Santander the other trains requested to be in readiness for this service.

'In the mean time I am about to use in the siege the 12 pounder ordnance taken from the enemy.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Orcoyen, 27th June, 1813. 6 A.M.

'I have just now received your note of yesterday from Tolosa. Knowing that Murray communicated to you all that was passing on this side, I have not written to you; and I refer you to the letter which he wrote to you yesterday, and of which he will send a duplicate this morning, for the detail of what I intend to do.

'I am just setting out after Clausel with the 4th division and Light division. Sir Rowland Hill will invest this place.

Digitized by Google

I shall get him likewise to post a strong force towards Roncesvalles.

'You must be too late to do Foy any mischief, but you might push him on; and afterwards take your defensive on the great road, according to the instruction of yesterday.

'I propose to bring the artillery, &c. for the siege of Pamplona from Deba by Tolosa.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

To Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Orcoyen, 27th June, 1813.

'I have just received yours of yesterday. I have already stated to you the arrangements for the command of brigades in the 2nd division, and it is not in my power to give General Ross the command which you ask. I have besides reason to believe that he is desirous of staying where he is.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
the Hon. W. Stewart.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'Caseda, on the Aragon,
'MY DEAR SIR, 28th June, 1813. 2 P.M.

'I received in the night your report to the 26th*, and this morning from Lord March your letter of the 27th; and

* *To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'MY LORD, 'Tolosa, 26th June, 1813.

'It was so late on the 23rd when I received the order to march by the Puerto San Adrian on Villa Franca, and the weather and the road were so extremely bad, that but a small part of the column could get over the mountain that day: and it was not till late on the 24th that I could move from Segura on Villa Franca, with Major General Anson's brigade of light dragoons, the light battalions of the King's German Legion, and the two Portuguese brigades; the rest of the troops not being yet come up.

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

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

Digitized by Google

General Murray has shown me two letters which he had received from you last night and this morning.

'I know of nothing that has retreated from Vitoria by the great road, nor that is on the great road at present, except-

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

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

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

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

'The enemy was driven from the summit of an important hill, lying between the Pamplona and Vitoria roads, by a very skilful attack of Lieut. Colonel Williams, with two companies of the grenadiers of the 1st regiment, and three of the 4th caçadores, belonging to General Pack's brigade.

'The conduct of Lieut. Queiros, and of Ensign Vasconcellos, of the 4th caçadores, was distinguished on this occasion. The latter officer lost an eye by a musket shot.

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

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

'A general attack began between six and seven in the evening. Two guns of Captain Ramsay's troop, and two 9 pounders of Captain Dubourdieu's, under an escort of Captain Childer's troop of the 11th light dragoons, and of the advance of Colonel Halkett's light battalions, were brought rapidly forward on the chaussée, and fired with effect against several formed bodies of the enemy in the plain near the town; while the column, consisting of the German light battalions, the brigade of Guards, and a Spanish division of General Giron's, continued to advance by the *chaussée*.

'Two Spanish battalions and one Portuguese, forming a separate column on the left of the chaussée, passed quickly on the left of the town. General Bradford and the line battalions of the Germans driving in the enemy on their front, by the Pamplona road, and Colonel Longa from the side of the mountains, still more on the right, turning and forcing, from very strong positions, all the posted bodies of the enemy on the right of the town.

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

'The Vitoria gate was barricaded, and also the Pamplona gate on the

Digitized by Google

ing the troops which came with Foy from Bilbao, and the garrisons which he has picked up on his way.

'The troops stated to have passed from Irurzun by the Tolosa road towards San Estevan, certainly returned to Irurzun, and marched with the remainder of the army to Pamplona, from whence the whole have retired by Zubiri. At Zubiri, the armies of the South and Centre, and part of that of Portugal, went to St. Jean Pied de Port, where they arrived on the 26th. Part of that of Portugal went by Berrueta towards Bayonne.

'The account, however, which you have given of the Spanish and Portuguese troops, in your letter to General Murray, has induced me to alter my plans a little. The 5th and 6th divisions were brought between Vitoria and Logroño, with a view to Clausel's probable movement upon Salvatierra, according to all the authentic reports of the moment, and to a letter in cipher which he wrote to the King.

bridge; and both were flanked by convents and other large buildings occupied by the enemy, and the town was nowhere open. A 9 pounder was therefore brought up under cover of the fire of the light battalion, close to the gate, which was thus burst open.

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

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

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

'I have not yet got the return, but I believe above 200 prisoners were taken by the two Spanish corps, and many wounded men were left here. The enemy's loss in killed, too, must have been considerable.

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

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

'I have the honor to enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the British

Digitized by Google

'His movement having, however, been directed along the Ebro, I have ordered back the 5th division of infantry; and you will learn from the Quarter Master General at what time they will be at your disposal.

'Secondly; if we cannot depend upon the operations of the Spanish and Portuguese troops in pursuing a flying enemy, we certainly cannot depend upon them in those operations which must be carried on to cover the siege of Pamplona.

'I therefore propose to blockade that place rather than lay siege to it. We shall get the place at a later period; but other advantages will attend this mode of proceeding.

'Clausel arrived at Tudela last night. I have moved in this direction in order to try to stop him on his march towards Jaca; but I think he will continue his march along the Ebro to join Suchet.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'I wish your report had arrived in time to go by the mail of the 26th; but as it has not gone, and you have

and Portuguese in these two days, which, considering the nature of the service, could not have been expected to be less than considerable.

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

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'T. GRAHAM, Lieut. General.

'*Field Marshal*
the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.'

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., 24th and 25th June, 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	2	3	54	—	61
Wounded . .	26	12	278	—	316
Missing . . .	1	—	44	—	45

*** The Portuguese loss included: all the Missing were Portuguese.

Digitized by Google

reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of some of the Portuguese and Spaniards, do you not think it would be desirable to qualify the report in some degree in regard to them?

'I have not yet got the return of killed and wounded. I am sorry to observe from your letter to General Murray that you have been hit; but I hope that you have not been materially hurt, and that in the mean time you will keep yourself quiet till you are well.'

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'My dear Hill, 'Caseda, 28th June, 1813. 8 P.M.

'I am anxious that some measures should be adopted for the more close and strict blockade of Pamplona, and I suggest the following for your consideration.

'First; That the water which supplies the town by the aqueduct should be cut off. It will not be difficult to effect this object without mischief to the country, by cutting the aqueduct at any place under which there may be a channel through which the water might run.

'Secondly; In order to complete the annoyance of this measure, it will be necessary to establish posts upon the river, to fire day and night at any persons who may approach it for water. These posts should be covered by a trench. A redoubt should likewise be constructed at the distance of musket shot from each of the bridges; each to hold a sufficient number of men to support the posts on the river, in case the enemy should make a sortie upon them. There should be a gun or two in each of these redoubts, which we can bring from Vitoria.

'Thirdly; There is a wood to the southward of the place, on the same side of the river; and that should be examined, and, if possible, an abbatis should be formed in it, to protect the blockade on that side, which should be brought as close as possible.

'Fourthly; The remainder might be occupied by piquets at the usual distance, communicating well with each other, having support at hand, in redoubts armed with artillery. One of these might be where the old hornwork is.

'Fifthly; Measures should be taken, without loss of time, to cut and carry away, or, if that cannot be done, to burn the corn between our posts and the place. These

Digitized by Google

measures must be well considered, and must not be allowed to fail.

'I beg that all this may be done without loss of time; and the sooner it is done, the sooner I shall be able to relieve your troops entirely from this blockade, and give it in charge to the Spaniards.

'I do not think we shall be able to do much against Clausel. He has passed Tudela on his march to Zaragoza. I propose to try him on the road to Jaca.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Castaños.

'à Caseda sur l'Aragon,

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, ce 28 Juin, 1813. 2 heures P.M.

'Alava vous aura fait savoir que j'ai reçu dans la nuit une lettre de mon frère, dans laquelle il me dit que vous êtes rappellé au Conseil d'Etat de Cadiz; et que Giron doit être remplacé dans le commandement de l'armée. Sa lettre est du 17, et je n'ai rien du Ministre. La reponse qu'on a fait aux remonstrances de mon frère sur ces mesures a été que vous étiez necessaire au Conseil d'Etat, et qu'on était sûr que je serais satisfait des raisons qui les avaient motivés.

'Je suis bien sûr que je n'en serai pas satisfait. Mais je vous prie de m'approcher un peu avant que vous ne partiez à fin que je puisse causer avec vous.

'J'ai beaucoup à vous dire qu'on ne peut pas écrire; mais je ne perds pas cette occasion de vous remercier pour toutes les bontés que vous avez eues pour moi, depuis que j'ai eu le bonheur de vous connaitre; pour les aides que vous m'avez donné en toute occasion, et pour la cordialité avec laquelle nous avons conduit tant de mauvaises affaires à un resultat heureux. Je suis sûr que le service du public ne peut pas gagner, et peut perdre par aucun changement qu'on fera; et de long temps je n'ai été si fâché ni mortifié comme je le suis, depuis que j'ai reçu cette lettre de mon frère.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Castaños.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Clausel étant arrivé avant nous à Tudela, je suis venu ici pour l'arrêter en sa marche en Aragon vers Jaca. Il étoit à Tudela hier au soir.'

Digitized by Google

To General Copons.

'Caseda, on the river Aragon,
'SIR, 28th June, 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you that I gained a complete victory over the enemy's army, commanded by the King, near Vitoria, on the 21st instant. We took from them 151 pieces of cannon; all their ammunition, baggage, treasure, &c. The enemy cut off from the high road to France, retired upon Pamplona, and thence into France, by Roncesvalles, on St. Jean Pied de Port, where they arrived on the 26th instant.

'General Clausel, with about 12,000 or 14,000 men, composed of part of the Army of the North, and of one division of the Army of Portugal, was on the Ebro during the action, and was not engaged in it. I have now turned towards him, and shall endeavor to cut him off, if he attempts to retire by Jaca. He was last night at Tudela.

'I have heard that General Sir John Murray had landed in Catalonia on the 3rd; that he obtained possession of Coll de Balaguer on the 7th, and proceeded immediately to the siege of Tarragona, of which it is reported that he had possession of the lower town in eight days; and I learn that since the 23rd no firing has been heard at Tarragona.

'It is likewise reported that Sir John Murray has proceeded to the siege of Tortosa; but this must be conjecture.

'I shall be very glad to know the state of affairs in Catalonia, and on the Eastern coast. It would be most desirable, if you could establish a regular communication along the right of the Ebro, as far as Tudela, with which town I could communicate.

'I beg you to send this letter to Sir John Murray.

'I enclose a copy of the return of Suchet's army of the 13th of May.

'I have the honor to be, &c.
'*General Copons.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'Caseda, on the river Aragon,
'MY DEAR HENRY, 28th June, 1813.

'I received in the night your letter of the 17th, in which you have informed me of General Castaños' removal from

Digitized by Google

the command of the 4th army and its provinces, which has annoyed me a good deal, both on account of the circumstance itself, and of the manner in which it has taken place. I do not propose, however, to take any notice of what has passed till I shall hear from the Minister at War.

'Castaños has gone on always perfectly well with us, particularly latterly; and I am certain that great inconvenience will result from his being removed.

'I shall speak to him respecting the Princess of Brazils, and his conduct in general at Cadiz, before he goes; and I shall communicate to him the letter which I wrote to you the other day on the former subject.

'As for your leaving Cadiz, I do not think it will have any effect. The people of the country, at least those 20 miles from Cadiz, never think of what passes there; nor is there sufficient communication between Cadiz and the country for them even to know of your absence. The people think of nothing but getting rid of the French, and avoiding to contribute any thing towards the support of any army. And if they can accomplish these objects, they do not care much about others.

'If the Government or the Cortes cared about the opinion of their ally, or about carrying on the war, I should acquiesce in the measure; but it is heartbreaking to see that they care about neither the one nor the other, and there is no tie over them. All they appear to care about, is the war against the clergy; and it appears as if the measures for carrying on the war against the enemy were incompatible with those for the prosecution of the more favorite hostilities against the priests.

'I have come here in pursuit of Clausel, who, after all, will, I am afraid, get out of our reach.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'Caseda, on the river Aragon,
'MY DEAR LORD, 29th June, 1813.

'It is desirable that any reinforcements of infantry which you may send to this army may come to Santander, not-

Digitized by Google

withstanding that I am very apprehensive of the consequence of marching our vagabond soldiers through the province of Biscay in that state of discipline in which they and their officers generally come out to us. It may be depended upon, that the people of this province will shoot them as they would the French, if they should misbehave.

'We started with the army in the highest order, and up to the day of the battle nothing could get on better; but that event has, as usual, totally annihilated all order and discipline. The soldiers of the army have got among them about a million sterling in money, with the exception of about 100,000 dollars, which were got for the military chest. The night of the battle, instead of being passed in getting rest and food to prepare them for the pursuit of the following day, was passed by the soldiers in looking for plunder. The consequence was, that they were incapable of marching in pursuit of the enemy, and were totally knocked up. The rain came on and increased their fatigue, and I am quite convinced that we have now out of the ranks double the amount of our loss in the battle; and that we have lost more men in the pursuit than the enemy have; and have never in any one day made more than an ordinary march.

'This is the consequence of the state of discipline of the British army. We may gain the greatest victories; but we shall do no good until we shall so far alter our system, as to force all ranks to perform their duty. The new regiments are, as usual, the worst of all. The —th —— —— are a disgrace to the name of a soldier, in action as well as elsewhere; and I propose to draft their horses from them, and to send the men to England, if I cannot get the better of them in any other manner.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Caseda, 29th June, 1813.

'I enclose the copy of a letter, which I received some time ago from a very sensible gentleman, a member of the Cortes, in answer to one which I had written to him; which conveys, in my opinion, a very accurate representation of the state

Digitized by Google

and spirit of parties in the Cortes and at Cadiz, with the exception only of that part of the letter which relates to the French party supposed to exist in the Cortes. I believe that that party ought more properly to be called anti-Anglican than French. The Cortes are, however, getting on at a fine rate.

'They have now removed General Castaños from his situation, and his nephew from the command of the Galician army, for reasons they have not disclosed to my brother. I have not yet received from themselves any intimation of these arrangements, which are in direct breach of their agreements with me.

'I believe that they propose to carry on the war against the bishops in Galicia; and that they have removed General Castaños, and appointed General Lacy to be Captain General in that province, because they think the latter more fit for their purpose than the former.

'The consequence of this war will be that we shall have a disturbance on our communications. We and the French shall change sides. They will have the clergy and lower orders in their favor in future.

'It is difficult to advise a line of conduct under such circumstances. We and the powers of Europe are interested in the success of the war in the Peninsula; but the creatures who govern at Cadiz appear to feel no such interest. All that they care about really is to hear the praise of their foolish Constitution. There is not one of them who does not feel that it cannot be put in practice; but their vanity is interested to force it down people's throats. Their feelings respecting the Inquisition are of the same description. I apprized them, when at Cadiz, of the danger of hurrying on that measure; and it was repeatedly represented to them by others. But they were determined to persevere, although they knew that the abolition of the Inquisition was disagreeable to the clergy, and to the great body of the people. Then their vanity is interested in forcing this absurd measure, and the still more absurd, because insulting, mode of carrying it into execution, upon the clergy and people. The bishops and clergy in Galicia have openly resisted this law, and I understand that the people in that province are by no means

Digitized by Google

favorably disposed to the Constitution and new order of things. In Biscay the people positively refused last year to accept of the Constitution, as being a breach of the privileges of their province.

'I mention this subject at present, in order to draw the attention of Government towards it. Hereafter I shall bring it under your Lordship's view in a more formal manner; and it will rest with Government to determine what shall be done. It appears to me that as long as Spain shall be governed by the Cortes acting upon Republican principles, we cannot hope for any permanent amelioration. To threaten that you would withdraw your assistance, without withdrawing if there were no amelioration, would only make matters worse. You must be the best judges whether you can or ought to withdraw; but I acknowledge that I do not believe that Spain will be an useful ally, or at all in alliance with England, if the Republican system is not put down.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Castaños.

'SIR, 'Monreal, 30th June, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 27th instant, in which you have enclosed the *Redactor General* of the 17th, containing a report from the Minister at War to the Cortes, that you had been called to attend the sittings of the Council of State, as you were not at the head of the 4th army, the command of which had been confided to you.

'I had already received intimation of this arrangement, as I have informed you, though not from the Government, nor from the Minister, nor was the cause made known to me. I lament this arrangement, whatever may be the cause, as it deprives me of your valuable assistance, and the public of your services against the common enemy, at the moment when they might be most important.

'I concur with your Excellency in thinking that the mode in which this arrangement has been made, and the cause assigned for it, are not less injurious to your Excellency's reputation than the arrangement itself is to the public service; although I am convinced that the Regency is too just intentionally to inflict such a disgrace upon a meritorious public

Digitized by Google

servant, without at least hearing him in his defence, and too patriotic to deprive the public of your services at such a moment, if they were aware of the circumstances.

'I think it but just, however, on my part, to take this opportunity, and to adopt this mode of stating to your Excellency, what I shall state to the Minister at War, for the information of the Regency, that, in point of fact, but a small proportion of the 4th army was in the field collected in one body, and that it was necessary to keep the different divisions of which it is composed separate, for a variety of reasons, some referring to their local situation, and others to finance, into which it is not now necessary to enter, but which are perfectly well known to the Government; and your Excellency would have been out of your place in the organization of the army, if you had been at the head, as it is called, of any one of these bodies of the 4th army.

'But it is forgotten that your Excellency, besides being Commander in Chief of the 4th army, is Captain General of the provinces of Estremadura, Old Castille, and Galicia. It was your duty, and it was absolutely necessary for the cause, that your Excellency should take measures to establish the Spanish authorities in the different towns and districts of which the kingdom of Castille is composed, in proportion as by the operations of the armies they should be successively evacuated by the enemy. This was the plan for your conduct, settled with me before we broke up from the Agueda in May; and you have continued to act on this plan since we separated at Salamanca.

'I am convinced that, considering the importance to the Government and to the army of the services which you have rendered, and adverting to the manner in which the army of Galicia has been commanded by Don P. A. Giron, you could not have been so advantageously employed elsewhere; and I am persuaded that if the Government had adverted to the necessity of the performance of the duties of Captain General in settling the Government in Castille during the rapid advance of the army, they would not have allowed a stigma to be thrown upon your reputation, whatever might be the cause for removing you from your command, to call you to attend the sittings of the Council of State.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To General Castaños.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Monreal, ce 30th Juin, 1813.

'J'ai reçu vos lettres du 27, et vous aurez déjà vu ce que j'ai senti sur ce que vous est arrivé; et je vous envoie une lettre officielle aujourd'hui dont vous ferez l'usage qui vous conviendra. Pour moi, je crois qu'on prefère faire la guerre aux Evêques en Galice à la faire aux Français; et on vous ôte parcequ'on vous croit assez fou pour être d'opinion que c'est essentiel avant tout de chasser les Français.

'Pour ce qui regarde la fin de votre lettre, je peux faire ce que vous désirez d'une manière ou d'une autre. Mais il est essentiel pour vous que personne n'en sache rien excepté vous, mon frère, et moi. Nous causerons quand je vous verrai sur la mode. La chose n'est pas difficile.

'Je me retourne vers Pampelune. L'Alcalde de Tudela a ruiné notre affaire contre Clausel *; et il a passé vers Saragosse; et comme il avoit trop le devant sur nous, je n'ai pas voulu tacher de le couper de Jaca en quoi je n'aurais pas réussi; et je l'aurais forcé de se joindre avec Suchet.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY LORD, 'Huarte, 1st July, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatches, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the 19th and 20th of June; the first having a postscript dated Alicante, the 23rd June.

'The enemy's army, commanded by King Joseph, was totally defeated by that of the allies under my command, in a general action fought near Vitoria on the 21st of June. The enemy lost 151 pieces of cannon, all their ammunition, baggage, treasure, &c. They have since fled into France, followed by our troops. General Clausel, with about 12,000 men of the army of the North, was on the Ebro during the action. He has since made various attempts to get into France by the passes northward of Vitoria, and by Pamplona.

'I marched against him with a detachment on the 27th, from the neighbourhood of Pamplona, to endeavor to cut him off, but he arrived at Tudela de Ebro before I could reach

* This report appears, by subsequent letters, not to have been well founded.

Digitized by Google

him, and continued his march upon Zaragoza; and I then considered it more for the advantage of the allies to leave the road into France open for this corps by Jaca, than, by pushing the pursuit farther, to force Clausel to join himself with Suchet.

'I have therefore returned, and am now on my way to the frontier, to superintend the operations of the troops there. Pamplona is blockaded.

'From this outline of the state of affairs here, your Lordship will judge of the consequences which may be the result of the unfortunate commencement of the campaign on the east coast of the Peninsula. Sir John Murray, in a letter of the 23rd, refers me to one of the 14th, which has not reached me; and from that of the 23rd, I can form no idea of the progress of events, or of the circumstances which compelled Sir John Murray to raise the siege, to leave his cannon and stores behind him, and to embark; nor am I enabled to judge, excepting from the report of the courier, where the Duque del Parque and General Elio are; nor to form the most distant notion of the force left by Suchet in Valencia.

'In his dispatch of the 23rd, Sir John Murray talks of Suchet's having left about 10,000 men in Valencia. If that be true, it appears by the enclosed return of his force, found amongst King Joseph's papers, that he could not have brought into Catalonia much more than 5000 men. This, with General Mathieu's column from Barcelona of 8000 men, and the troops which the enemy may have drawn from Tortosa, is the whole amount of the disposable force which it appears occasioned the unfortunate measures to which I have above referred.

'There can be no doubt of the truth of the inclosed return. Suchet has, besides, 3000 men in the province of Aragon under General Paris, which he cannot withdraw without losing that province entirely.

'In order still further to make your Lordship acquainted with the state of affairs on the eastern coast, I enclose the copy of the last letter which King Joseph addressed to Suchet, which I have had only since yesterday. From that it appears that the King has suggested to Suchet the expediency of retiring upon Zaragoza; but as it appears from

Digitized by Google

letters from Suchet to the King, that he was very desirous, and considered it of the utmost importance to the interests of the Emperor, that he should keep Valencia, it is not impossible that he may not attend to the King's letter of the 16th, of which the order is not positive.

'It now remains for me to instruct your Lordship as to your future proceedings.

'I have not by me the state of the heavy ordnance and stores which were sent round to the eastern coast for the proposed service, nor have I an accurate notion of what has been lost by the raising the siege of Tarragona. From the demands of Captain Williamson, of the Artillery, I should suppose the equipment to be, in its present state, unfit for the accomplishment of any of the objects in view when it was formed.

'But adverting to the state of Suchet's force, which I enclose, it appears to me that that under the command of your Lordship is fully equal to obtain possession of the open country of Valencia, and to prosecute the objects held out in my instructions of the 14th of April, so far as to establish itself on the Ebro. This operation would at least have the effect of diverting the attention of Suchet from this army; and if it should not succeed in that object, the allies would gain ground on the eastern coast, in proportion as our difficulties would be increased on this side by the increase of the force opposed to us.

'I beg your Lordship, therefore, to proceed to carry into execution the other objects in my instructions of the 14th of April.

'Adverting to the nature of the force of which the army under the command of your Lordship is composed, to the state of equipment of the whole, and particularly of the allied British and Sicilian corps, I have always been of opinion that a maritime expedition was best suited to its means; and your Lordship will be the best judge, when you shall be in possession of your equipment of ordnance, &c., whether it is most expedient to embark and again attack Tarragona, or to cross the Ebro and attack Tortosa, or to endeavor to obtain possession of the enemy's fortified posts on the coast of Valencia. For this last object, indeed, it is possible that the ordnance equipment may be sufficient in its existing

Digitized by Google

state. Wherever you may determine to embark, I believe you will be able to accomplish your object with equal facility as at Alicante, supposing you should determine to attack Tarragona.

'I recommend to you, in your advance through Valencia, to place the allied British and Sicilian corps on the right, and to keep open your communication constantly with the sea on your flank, and to move your fleet on a line with your army. These measures will compensate for the want of means of transport, and you will always be well supplied.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'P.S. I see a large demand made for spherical case shot by Captain Williamson, and I beg to know whether that article has been left behind as well as every thing else.

'Since writing the above, the Chief of the Staff of the Spanish army has received a letter of the 24th of June from the Duque del Parque, from San Felipe, from which it appears that Suchet had arrived on the 23rd at Valencia, and the Duque del Parque intended to retire from the Jucar.'

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY LORD, 'Huarte, 1st July, 1813.

'I enclose the copy of a dispatch, No. 124, which I have received from the Secretary of State, enclosing one for your Lordship, directing that certain transports should be sent to England.

'I likewise enclose the copy of a letter from the Secretary of State of the 4th of June, by which his Lordship has modified the orders which he had conveyed on the 2nd.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY LORD, 'Huarte, 1st July, 1813.

'In answer to your Lordship's dispatch of the 20th, No. 3, I have to observe, that I conceive that the island of Sicily is at present in no danger whatever.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.'

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'My Lord, 'Huarte, 1st July, 1813.

'Since I closed my dispatches to your Lordship of this day, Captain Carroll of the Royal Navy has arrived, and has delivered to me Lieut. General Sir J. Murray's letters of the 14th ult.

'I now enclose for your Lordship's perusal, a private and public letter which I have written to the Lieutenant General, and I will thank you to have them delivered or sent to him as soon as it may be possible after you have made yourself acquainted with their contents.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'My dear Lord, 'Huarte, 1st July, 1813.

'I received yesterday your dispatches and your private letter of the 23rd.

'Sir John Murray's misfortune will create a devil of a breeze; and, according to the information I have at present, I can form no opinion of the merits of the question, and therefore do not write any to him. I shall send his letters home without comment on my part, excepting to draw the attention of the Government to my instructions, of which they have a copy.

'I do not consider Sicily to be in any danger whatever at present, and I believe that the fleet at Toulon is not manned, and in some degree dismantled. At all events, a landing on an island is a ticklish operation; and if the British troops on the island will do their duty, it would probably fail. I do not exactly know how many men you have there now, but I suppose from 10,000 to 15,000.

'In regard to Italy, I entertain no doubt that its preservation is more important to the power and resources of Buonaparte than Spain; but I have always doubted the existence of such a state of affairs in Italy, that the employment of a British force there would shake the influence of Buonaparte; or that our efforts would end in any thing but disgrace. It is an useless waste of your time and mine to enter at present into a discussion of these opinions, as your

Digitized by Google

late discussions with Murat's agents have entirely altered the appearance of affairs in Italy; and I entertain no doubt that the English and Murat, or the English and any other power that could put 30,000 or 40,000 men in the field, would create a revolution in Italy.

'It is very difficult to form an opinion of Murat's sincerity; but I am quite certain he will do nothing unless the Emperor of Austria should take a line with the Allies. In that case he will probably conclude with you. If he should conclude with you, I authorize you to embark from Spain all your Anglo-Sicilian corps, and to take them where you please, in order to carry into execution your treaty with Murat.

'You will in that case throw the Spaniards on the defensive, unless you should think them strong enough to pursue the objects of their instructions alone.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray.

'SIR, 'Huarte, 1st July, 1813.

'I had last night the honor of receiving your letter of the 23rd June, by a courier from Alicante, and this afternoon that of the 14th *, by Captain Carroll, of the Navy. In the

* *To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'MY LORD, 'Camp before Tarragona, 9th June, 1813.

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

'Previous to coming to an anchor, I detached Lieut. Colonel Prevost's brigade, under convoy of the Brune, to attack the Fort of San Felipe; and, in the night, General Copons, at my request, detached a brigade of infantry to co-operate. The brigade of Colonel Prevost consists of the 2nd batt. 67th, and the battalion of Roll Dillon, and to these was subsequently joined the brigade of Spanish troops, commanded by Colonel Llauder. The fort has been taken, and I have the honor to enclose Colonel Prevost's report to me, with the returns which he has sent.

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

'Admiral Hallowell, with that alacrity and zeal for which he is so much distinguished, sent Captain Adam, in the Invincible, to conduct the naval part of the expedition, and added the Thames, Captain Peyton; Volcano, Captain Carroll;

Digitized by Google

hurry in which you state you wrote your dispatch of the 14th June, you have omitted to give me a narrative of your pro-

Strombolo, Captain Stoddart; Brune, Captain Badcock. Lieut. Colonel Prevost speaks highly of the exertions of these officers and their men, and I know how valuable and important their services were found to be. The troops of both nations bore their fatigue and performed their duty with the greatest alacrity of spirit, and deserve every commendation. The Lieut. Colonel has, in a former dispatch, particularly noticed the gallantry and good conduct of Ensign Nelson, of the 67th, and Ensign John Dermot, of Roll Dillon's battalion.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Field Marshal* J. MURRAY, Lieut. Gen.
the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

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

To Lieut. General Sir J. Murray.

'SIR, 'Fort San Felipe, Coll de Balaguer, 7th June, 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you, that, in obedience to your orders, I proceeded on the 2nd instant, with the brigade under my command, consisting of the 2nd batt. 67th regiment, and Roll Dillon's regiment, to which was added a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with two field pieces, under the command of Captain Arabin, and Roll's rifle company, to attack the Castle of San Felipe, in the Coll de Balaguer.

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

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

'I immediately directed Roll's rifles, the light company of the 67th, and Roll's light company, under the command of Captain Muller of Roll's, to invest the fort as closely as possible, which he did so completely by two o'clock, that the enemy could not show himself before his parapet.

'One 6 pounder was brought up the Sierra del Tasal, a very steep mountain, within seven hundred yards of the fort, to annoy the enemy with Shrapnell shells.

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

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

'On the 4th, two 12 pounders and 1 howitzer, under the command of Lieut. Corbyn, of His Majesty's ship Invincible, and manned by the crew of that ship, were likewise brought up to the Tasal. This battery continued to play upon the fort the whole day, in order to attract the attention of the enemy, whilst Captain Chyne, of the Royal Engineers, was tracing out the ground for the breaching batteries, within three hundred yards of the place, and the troops busied in filling the sand bags. At night, the whole of the seamen and troops were em-

Digitized by Google

ceedings from the time of your making the coast of Catalonia to the time of your quitting it, and you have not adverted to this omission in your dispatch of the 23rd.

'I am therefore entirely ignorant of all the circumstances which occurred, which led to the result which you have reported, and it is impossible for me to form the judgment,

ployed, the former in bringing up five 24 pounders, shot, powder, &c., for the battery, whilst the troops constructed the work. The ground being very unfavorable, the whole could not be completed before break of day.

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

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

'Unfortunately about ten o'clock a most violent storm of thunder and lightning commenced, which impeded the works greatly, and as the seamen and troops were quite exhausted, we found it expedient again to delay bringing the guns upon the platforms, and to keep the embrasures masked. In the evening a battery of two 8 inch mortars (commanded by an officer of the Marine Artillery, belonging to the Strombolo bomb) was placed upon the road, within a few hundred yards of the castle, under the breaching battery, as was likewise one of two 4 pounders upon the heights to the right, where the riflemen were stationed. At daybreak these three batteries opened to protect the working party at the breaching battery, and kept up a tremendous fire until six o'clock, when that of the castle having completely ceased, their expense magazines upon the batteries being blown up by the shells from the mortars, the white flag was hoisted upon the castle: Captain Zehnfenning, and Captain Stoddart, of the Royal Navy, were sent in, and returned in about five minutes, with an offer of surrender, upon conditions of marching out and grounding their arms upon the glacis, and of being permitted to carry their personal baggage with them.

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

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

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

'I now come to the pleasing task of calling your notice to the admirable conduct of the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers I have had the honor to command.

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

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

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

Digitized by Google

which in your public and private letters you desire I should form on your proceedings. You have likewise, in your dis-

'I impute our loss being so trifling to the tremendous and well directed fire kept up by the latter from his battery. I have the honor to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded since our disembarkation.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. Gen.*
Sir John Murray, Bart.'

'Wm. Prevost, Lieut. Col.
Commanding 2nd Brigade, 1st Division.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied troops under the command of Lieut. Colonel Prevost, of the 67th Regiment, at the taking of Fort San Felipe, from the 3rd to the 7th of June, 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	1	—	4	—	5
Wounded . .	—	1	38	—	39
Missing . . .	—	—	—	—	—

*** The Spanish loss included.

To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

My Lord, 'H. M. S. Malta, 14th June, 1813.

'Admiral Hallowell has just decided on sending a ship to Alicante, and I have merely time to state to your Lordship, and I do so with great regret, that I have been under the necessity of raising the siege of Tarragona, and embarking the army under my command. In my private letter of the 7th instant, I mentioned to your Lordship the reports of the assemblage of the French forces at Barcelona, and that Marshal Suchet was likewise in march from Valencia, and stated it as my own opinion, that, should these reports be confirmed, the object your Lordship had in view could not be accomplished. Unfortunately, these rumours proved true, and reluctantly I resolved on raising the siege and embarking the army, as the only means of avoiding a general action, which must have been fought under every disadvantage. I cannot at this moment refer to dates, but it is sufficient for the present to state, that the French force at Barcelona was never rated to me at less than 8000, and that previous to their march it would amount to 10,000, with 14 pieces of artillery. I have, however, no account that it ever exceeded eight, and that is the number on which my calculation was formed. This force upon the evening of the 9th, or morning of the 10th, marched out from Barcelona, and entered Villa Franca at four o'clock in the evening of the 11th, from whence it was reported to me to march at twelve o'clock at night for Vendrell, distant only eighteen or twenty miles from Tarragona, by the great road, and a few miles farther by another road, by which cannon can easily pass. On the 9th or 10th the arrival of Marshal Suchet at Valencia was made known to me; his exact force was never perfectly ascertained; but, from the intelligence received from Valencia, he marched from

Digitized by Google

patch of the 23rd, expressed a wish that His Majesty's Government should decide on the subject; and as you acted thence with 9000 men, and certainly in the rear of that place had the power of drawing great reinforcements to his army.

'To these corps must be added, a body of 1000 men, which had previously arrived at Tortosa, and another corps, independent of the garrison of 2500 men, who had arrived at Lerida. These corps, which I am sure I do not exaggerate, amount to 20,500 men, with which, in four or five days, Marshal Suchet could attack the allied army, if he thought proper, or avoid an action, if he wished still more to reinforce his army. Your Lordship, on the other hand, will observe that I could scarcely bring into the field 12,000 men, and that the army of Catalonia was stated to me at 8500, making 20,500, of which two British and two Spanish divisions were at the Coll de Balaguer, and could not be withdrawn, and I could not leave less than 2500 to cover the artillery and stores, and to contain the garrison of Tarragona. The two corps, at the least, would amount to upwards of 4500 men, leaving me 16,000 men to meet the best French troops in Spain, amounting to upwards of 20,000.

'I am sure there is nobody more willing to give full credit to the gallantry of the Spanish troops than I am, but your Lordship well knows that they are unable to move, and I could not therefore depend upon the execution of any order which necessarily obliged them to make a movement; and of troops of this description, I had about 13,000 men; unless, therefore, I could place them in position (and the French had always the option of fighting when and where they pleased), it was impossible I could place any reliance upon them. My British and German troops amount only to 4500. Perhaps your Lordship may be of opinion, that, under these circumstances, I ought to have risked an action, had no other unfavorable objections existed; but when your Lordship is informed that I had no possibility of retreat, if unsuccessful, that there would have been no hopes of embarkation if followed, and that the army must have been unavoidably lost if beaten, I venture to hope that your Lordship will think, however much it is to be regretted, that I have adopted the only means of maintaining entire, or indeed of saving, an army on which so much depends. I feel the greater confidence in this hope, on reverting to the 13th paragraph of your Lordship's general instructions for the conduct of the campaign.

'I am fully aware that there are many circumstances which may require further information, and upon all parts I shall be happy to give every explanation in my power. Your Lordship perhaps may be of opinion, that the place should have been taken; but as it was far too strong to storm, I believe it not only to have been impossible, but that we should not have taken it in eight or ten days: my only regret is, that I continued the siege so long, induced by the hopes of the reinforcements I expected. I continued it to the last moment, and fortunately, the weather proving favorable, the troops were embarked without molestation. On this favorable circumstance I could not depend for another day, and therefore, having taken my plan, I immediately put it in execution, and I regret to say, that I was, in consequence, obliged to leave the guns in the most advanced batteries. Had I remained another day, they might have been brought off, but this risk I would not run, when the existence of the army was at stake, not only from unfavorable weather, but from the appearance of an enemy, in whose presence I could not have embarked perhaps at all, certainly not without suffering a great loss, and without the possibility of deriving any advantage.

'I have only further at this time to add, should blame be attached to the failure of the expedition, no share of it can fall on Admiral Hallowell, who c o ⁂

Digitized by Google

under instructions from me, and as the circumstances which have occurred are of a nature to attract the attention of the public, it is best that His Majesty's Government, and not I, should form a judgment of them.

'In order, however, that a judgment may be formed by any body, it is necessary that you should furnish information on the following points:

'1st. It appears by your dispatch of the 23rd, that you disembarked on the 3rd of June; what were your first operations? when did you break ground before the place? at what distance? and what was the progress of the siege from your investing the place to your raising the siege?

'2nd. It appears that you had possession of the Coll de Balaguer; at what time, and by what troops, and in what manner, was that post taken possession of? where did these troops land?

'3rd. On what days did you disembark the artillery, ammunition, and stores?

'4th. On what days did you put them in battery?

'5th. Did you ever open your fire against Tarragona?

'6th. On what day did you raise the siege and embark your troops?

'7th. What reinforcements, as mentioned in your letter of the 14th, did you expect, which induced you to continue the siege so long?

'8th. Where was the corps of Spanish troops under General Copons between the 3rd and 13th June, and what was the nature of the communication you had with them?

'9th. Where were the enemy's separate corps on their march from Barcelona and Tortosa when you determined to raise the siege?

'10th. It appears by the dispatch from Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck of the 19th instant, that he joined the

ducted the naval branch of it. From that distinguished officer I have met with every assistance and co-operation in his power; and I think it only justice to him to state, that it was his opinion that the cannon in the batteries might have been saved by remaining till night, and that they then could have been brought off. This, however, was a risk I did not wish to run for so trifling an object, and preferred losing them to the chance of the embarkation being opposed, and of an eventual much more serious loss.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*' 'J. MURRAY, Lieut. Gen.

Digitized by Google

army at the Coll de Balaguer on the morning of the 17th, and then decided upon the embarkation of the army. What were the operations of the army between the period of the raising of the siege and the junction of Lord William Bentinck, which brought them to the Coll de Balaguer? and where was the Spanish corps under General Copons during that time?

'11th. Where were the enemy's corps during that time?

'I think it proper, and take this opportunity of enclosing you a return of Suchet's army, which I have found among King Joseph's papers.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir John Murray, Bart.'

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Huarte, 1st July, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 14th and 23rd June, and I am much concerned that your matters have turned out so unfortunately. In my official letter I have stated the points on which we want information, and I recommend to you to write a detailed narrative of all your proceedings.

'I confess that that which weighs most upon my mind in all this is the loss of your artillery and stores, of which you think the least. First, they are very important trophies to the enemy, of which he will make good use, under existing circumstances, and entirely alter the nature of the operation of raising the siege.

'Secondly; The loss of them entirely cripples our operations on the eastern coast during the campaign, and prevents the army of the eastern coast from taking all the advantage which they may take of our success in this quarter, which it is probable will be followed by Suchet's throwing his army on our right flank. However, the consequences are not so important to you as the facts themselves; and I am anxious that you should place these in a light to justify you in the eyes of His Majesty's Government.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir John Murray, Bart.'

Digitized by Google

To Major General G. Anson.

'SIR, 'Huarte, 2nd July, 1813.

'I have the honor to inform you that, in consequence of the wish expressed by you in the month of February last, to be removed to the Home Staff, I have been authorized to state that you will be appointed to the Home Staff on your return to Great Britain.

'I have directed Major General Vandeleur to proceed to take the command of your brigade, of which you will deliver to him the command when he shall join it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major General G. Anson.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Major General Vandeleur.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Huarte, 2nd July, 1813.'

'Sir S. Cotton arrived this morning, and I have settled with him that you shall be appointed to command the brigade of light dragoons, hitherto commanded by Major General G. Anson.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General Vandeleur.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Grant, 15th Hussars.

'MY DEAR COLONEL, 'Huarte, 2nd July, 1813.

'Sir S. Cotton is arrived, and a new division of cavalry into brigades has been made; and I am sorry to tell you that it is not in my power at present to give you the command of a brigade. I assure you, however, that I regret these circumstances very particularly, and I hope I shall soon be able to make an arrangement which will place you permanently in a situation which you have already filled with advantage to the public and credit to yourself.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Grant.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie.

'MY LORD, 'Huarte, 2nd July, 1813.

'I am anxious to establish a strict and close blockade of Pamplona, preparatory to any other measures for the capture of the place which it may be expedient to adopt, of which I request your Lordship to take charge, and to

Digitized by Google

arrange the details with Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, whc has received my directions upon the subject.

'It is my opinion that the principle on which the blockade ought to be established is, that redoubts should be constructed on certain favorable spots which Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher will point out, at the distance of 1000 and 1200 yards from the place, to serve as points of support to the piquets by which the blockade should be maintained by day and night. These should be posted by day, in posts to be fixed for them and numbered. At night they should be closed to within 600 yards of the place, and ought to communicate.

'Measures should be taken to strengthen the village on the north side of the fort, so as to render it a secure post.

'It is my wish to render the duty of the blockade as light as possible to the several divisions which shall come up; and I request your Lordship to order them to occupy such positions in the neighbourhood of the place as may best enable them to form the blockade, and to execute the works which it will be necessary to make.

'Hereafter I propose that the blockade should be held by the Spanish troops, when I shall relieve your Lordship from the trouble with which I am now charging you.

'It is desirable to cut the corn as close to the fort as possible, and at all events to prevent the enemy from cutting it.

'It might be possible, perhaps, after a few dry days, to burn that close to the fort, which will not be under the fire of our day piquets, or of the guns in the situations of our redoubts.

'The guns attached to the divisions might be in these situations till those intended for them shall arrive from Vitoria.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Huarte, 2nd July, 1813.

'I enclose copies of the letters which I have received from the Minister at War in regard to the removal of General Castaños, and the consequent arrangements, and the copy

Digitized by Google

of the draft of my answer of this day. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will call together Argüelles, Ciscar, La Vega, Toreno, and any other who may have been concerned in nominating me to the command of the Spanish army, and show them these letters, and tell them that, if I have not some satisfaction for the insult offered to me by these arrangements, in breach of all the engagements entered into with me, it will be impossible for me to continue to hold the command. I beg you will tell these gentlemen, at the same time, that I am sincerely desirous of continuing to hold the command, from knowing the importance attached to my continuance, in Spain, as well as in the rest of Europe; but I cannot do it under existing circumstances. I consider the gentlemen above mentioned to have been principally concerned in nominating me to the command of the army, and that they are likewise the principal supporters of the existing Government; and I wish that they should be aware of all the circumstances, and should have it in their power to interfere if they still wish that I should retain the command. If they do not wish it, and will not interfere, it is better that I should resign; to which measure, if I am compelled, I will adopt it in a manner to do as little injury to the Government as may be in my power.

'I judge, from the measures adopted, that it is intended to carry on the war against the Bishops in Galicia, for which I conclude that Castaños and Giron are not considered fit instruments. I wish that you would take the same opportunity of pointing out to these gentlemen the danger and imprudence of such measures. It will now rest with the Archbishop of Santiago whether or not we shall have a civil war in our rear. If we have, we must take leave of all our communications and our supplies of all descriptions, and we shall soon feel the consequences. To be sure, it will be droll enough if, having commenced the war in Spain, and continued it to this moment, with the clergy and people in our favor, and against the French, they and we were to change sides, and after our victories we should be compelled to withdraw by having the clergy and people against us.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

Digitized by Google

To Don Juan O'Donoju.

'SIR, 'Huarte, 2nd July, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letters of the 15th June, conveying to me the pleasure of the Regency that the Captain General Castaños should be recalled from the command of the 4th army, in order to attend the sittings of the Council of State, as he was not at the head of that army of which the command had been confided to him by the Regency; and that General Freyre should be Captain General of Estremadura and Castille, and should command the 4th army; and that General Lacy should be Captain General in Galicia, and should command the troops in that province independently of the General commanding the 4th army; and that General Don P. A. Giron should be removed to the 1st army.

'As the constitution of the Spanish monarchy has declared the Ministers responsible for the acts of the Government, I may consider these acts as those of your Excellency, and I hope that I may venture to convey a few observations upon them, which I beg may be laid before the Regency.

'Justice towards the character of Captain General Castaños, an officer who has served his country in close concert with me for the last three years, and who in the whole course of that time has never differed in opinion from me on any subject of importance, induces me to remind your Excellency that the local situation of the 4th army before the commencement of the campaign prevented its formation into a corps of which the Captain General could with propriety place himself at the head; that, if this formation had been locally practicable, the deplorable state of the finances applicable to the support of the 4th army would have prevented its remaining united in such corps.

'Your Excellency must be aware that, when there is no money for the support of the troops, a particular district of country may not find it impossible to supply without payment the food for a small body, while it would be quite impossible to supply it for a large one; and for this reason, and others referable to the state of discipline and the peculiar organization of some of the troops, I did not think it proper that more of the troops of the 4th army should be assembled together than the two divisions composing the

Digitized by Google

army from Galicia under the command of Don P. A. Giron.

'It would have been indecorous and improper, adverting to General Castaños' rank and situation, besides being inconvenient, if he had joined these divisions, or any other portion of the 4th army; and he therefore, in the commencement of the operations of the campaign, had his head quarters at or near mine and the Portuguese head quarters by my desire.

'Not only your Excellency has not adverted to these circumstances in the decision which you have recommended to the Government regarding General Castaños, but you have omitted to advert to others. Besides being Commander in Chief of the 4th army, General Castaños was Captain General of Estremadura and Castille and Galicia. In that capacity he had duties to perform most important for the political interests, and particularly for the welfare of the army.

'It was his duty to establish the authority of the Spanish Government in the different towns and districts, as they should be successively evacuated by the enemy; and, from the nature of the operations of the army, and from the peculiar line of march it followed, he could not have performed this duty if he had been what is called at the head of the 4th army, or at my head quarters, which have moved nearly every day since the 22nd May, have never been in any large or capital town, excepting Salamanca, where I left General Castaños, nor ever upon the high road.

'It was I, and not General Castaños, who suggested that he should employ himself in this manner; and I must say that, considering the manner in which Don P. A. Giron has commanded the divisions of the army of Galicia in the field, we should have neglected our duty to the State if we had not chalked out for General Castaños the performance of those duties for which he is now punished and disgraced.

'In regard to the arrangements made by your Excellency for filling the appointments held by General Castaños, and the removal of General Don P. A. Giron, without trial or even cause assigned, from a situation in which he had been placed by General Castaños by my desire, and in which he had conducted himself entirely to my satisfaction, as I had

Digitized by Google

already reported to the Government, I believe that, in addition to the inconvenience and injury to the public of all changes of this description in the midst of a military operation, it will not be denied that they are directly in breach of the engagements made to me by the late Regency, and confirmed by the existing Regency, which engagements, your Excellency knows well, alone induced me to accept the command of the Spanish army.

'Your Excellency knows also that this is not the first time that the engagements solemnly entered into with me, after full and repeated discussions, have been broken; and nobody knows better than your Excellency the inconvenience to the service which resulted. You are likewise aware of my disposition and desire still to serve the Spanish nation as far as is in my power. There are limits, however, to forbearance and submission to injury; and I confess that I feel that I have been most unworthily treated in these transactions by the Spanish Government, even as a gentleman.

'It is not my habit, nor do I feel inclined, to make a parade of my services to the Spanish nation; but I must say that I have never abused the powers with which the Government and the Cortes have intrusted me, in any, the most trifling, instance, nor have ever used them for any purpose excepting to forward the public service. For the truth of this assertion I appeal likewise even to your Excellency; and I believe it will be admitted that the circumstances which rendered necessary the formation of those engagements render it necessary to perform them, if it is desired that I should retain the command of the army.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Juan O'Donoju.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Huarte, 2nd July, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 3rd June, and I enclose copies of your letters of the same date, from which you will see how I have filled up the blanks. Major Generals Spry, Bradford, and Power will remain with the Portuguese army.

'I do not think any of the others in the same list would be of any advantage to the Alicante army.

'I have told Major General G. Anson that he will be

Digitized by Google

appointed to the Home Staff when he shall go home, and I have appointed Major General Vandeleur to command his brigade, for which he has long been anxious. It would likewise be very advisable to appoint Major General —— to the Home Staff, as he is not very useful here, and I believe would be very much so at home; and this would give Grant, of the 15th, a brigade, of which he is deserving. But I do not wish to remove —— unless he can be provided for at home.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Huarte, 2nd July, 1813.

'You cannot conceive the inconvenience to which we are put for want of the sea communication with Lisbon. The ships which were ready in the Tagus on the 12th May had not sailed on the 19th June; and our magazines of provisions and military stores, which I expected to find at Santander, have not yet arrived. Of some kinds of ammunition we have none left; and I have been obliged to carry French ammunition of a smaller calibre than ours in our reserve. Surely the British navy cannot be so hard run as not to be able to keep up the communication with Lisbon for this army!

'The same want of security on the coast affects us in other ways. Our money cannot arrive by land in much less than two months, and we cannot get it by sea. The captured ordnance and stores cannot be sent away; and, if any accident were to happen to us, the whole would be lost.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Huarte, 2nd July, 1813.

'I enclose the copy of a letter from the Governor of Vitoria, which shows how our men are going on in that neighbourhood. These men are detachments from the different regiments of the army who were sent to Vitoria the day after the battle, each under officers, in order to collect the wounded and their arms and accoutrements. It is quite impossible for me or any other man to command a British

Digitized by Google

army under the existing system. We have in the service the scum of the earth as common soldiers; and of late years we have been doing every thing in our power, both by law and by publications, to relax the discipline by which alone such men can be kept in order. The officers of the lower ranks will not perform the duty required from them for the purpose of keeping their soldiers in order; and it is next to impossible to punish any officer for neglects of this description. As to the non-commissioned officers, as I have repeatedly stated, they are as bad as the men, and too near them, in point of pay and situation, by the regulations of late years, for us to expect them to do any thing to keep the men in order. It is really a disgrace to have any thing to say to such men as some of our soldiers are.

'I now beg to draw your attention to the mode in which these irregularities affect our numbers. On the 17th June the total British and Portuguese force was 67,036 rank and file; on the 29th June it is 58,694 rank and file: diminution 8342 rank and file. The British on the 17th June were 41,547 rank and file; on the 29th June 35,650 rank and file: diminution 5897. The loss of British rank and file in the battle was 3164, including 200 missing; so that the diminution from irregularities, straggling, &c., since, for plunder, is 2733. The loss of Portuguese rank and file in the battle was 1022, including 73 missing; and their diminution from the same causes is 1423.

'While we were pursuing the enemy by the valley of Araquil towards Pamplona, finding so many men straggling from their ranks, I ordered that an hospital might be established to receive them; and, although there are so many men absent from their regiments, there are only 160 in that hospital. The others are plundering the country in different directions.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Huarte, 2nd July, 1813.

'I enclose the copy of a letter and its enclosure which I have received from Lord William Bentinck, referring to a dispatch to Lord Castlereagh, of which he sent the duplicate

Digitized by Google

open for my perusal, regarding a negotiation with King Murat. I likewise enclose my answer to Lord William Bentinck, from which you will observe that I have given my consent to his taking the Anglo Sicilian corps away from Spain, to be employed as he pleases, in case he should conclude a treaty with Murat. My letter to his Lordship explains sufficiently the ground on which I have given this consent.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Ostiz, 3rd July, 1813.

'I have received just now your letter of the 2nd. My notion that the troops had not behaved as you wished was founded on your letter to Murray, and I am sure I am very happy to find that I was mistaken.

'I congratulate you upon your success. I send orders for the pontoons and 18 pounders to join you, and wait for Major Smith's report to determine upon the attack of San Sebastian, which appears to be an operation of a very different description from the attack of Pamplona.

'General O'Donnell has taken Pancorbo, with 650 prisoners, by capitulation.

'Matters are not going on well on the eastern coast. Sir John Murray has raised the siege of Tarragona, and has lost his heavy artillery; and I am afraid that the Duque del Parque has lost the ground which he had gained in Valencia by Suchet's movement after Sir John Murray. Lord William Bentinck has however joined the army, which has returned to Alicante; and I hope that things will go on better.

'I have not a very clear notion of what occasioned the raising the siege and embarkation of the army, notwithstanding that I have two dispatches and two private letters from Sir John Murray, and three dispatches from Lord William. They are too voluminous to send to you, and they are copying to go to England. But I send you the copy of a short note from the Admiral, which shows his opinion of the matter, and states some facts which show that matters were not conducted in a very decisive manner.

'The best of it is that Sir John Murray does not mention

Digitized by Google

any thing of this second disembarkation; and indeed his whole account is so confused and little satisfactory, that I have been obliged to put questions to him in my answer.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Ostiz, 3rd July, 1813.

'Major General G. Anson having been removed from the Staff of this army to that of Great Britain, I request you will be pleased to provide him with a passage in the first man of war which may sail from Santander after his arrival at that place.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, 'à Ostiz, ce 3 Juillet, 1813, à midi.

'Permettez que je vous remercie, et que je vous donne mes félicitations bien sincères de vos succès à Pancorbo. Par hasard nous n'avons pas encore reçu votre récit du premier avantage, mais nous avons celui du résultat, qui est parfait; et je vous en fais mon compliment. Je vous suis bien obligé aussi d'une lettre que vous m'avez écrit l'autre jour sur nos succès du 21.

'Les Français ont passé le Bidasoa, et ont rompu le pont. Nos troupes sont à Irun et à St. Jean Pied de Port, sur la droite. Nous tenons Pampelune bloqué par les troupes, qui se reposent de leur marche après Clausel. L'ennemi a détruit Guetaria, et Longa a pris leur garnison à Passages. Ils n'ont plus de postes sur la côte qu'à San Sebastien et à Santoña. Les choses cependant ne vont pas si bien sur la côte du Levant. Le Général Murray a levé le siége de Tarragone, et malheureusement a perdu son canon; et je crains que le Duc del Parque a perdu le terrain qu'il avait gagné, par la marche de Suchet en Catalogne, pour suivre les mouvemens de Murray; mais j'espère que tout cela se réparera.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Don Juan O'Donoju.

'SIR, 'Ostiz, 3rd July, 1813.

'I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the wife of General O'Farrell was left at Valladolid sick when King Joseph and his ministers, &c., evacuated that city on the approach of the army under my command. She has since recovered, and has lately expressed a desire to go to France to join her husband; and I have requested that she might be informed that I would lay this desire before the Government.

'I beg to receive the orders of their Highnesses upon this subject.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don Juan O'Donoju.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Melville.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Ostiz, 3rd July, 1813.

'I have already taken the liberty of recommending to your Lordship's patronage Captain Carroll of the Navy, in consequence of the recommendation of him to me by the authorities in Cadiz, for his services during the siege of that place. He has now brought me, and takes home, the dispatches regarding the recent transactions on the eastern coast of the Peninsula, and I understand is recommended by the Admiral for his conduct at the Coll de Balaguer; and I beg leave again to recommend him to your Lordship.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Viscount Melville.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Ostiz, 3rd July, 1813.

'As I have reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the —th ——— in the action of the 21st ultimo, and as the irregularities of which they have since been guilty are numerous, and evince a want of discipline highly discreditable to the officers, I think it proper to forbear to recommend the senior ——— of that corps for the troops, which have become vacant by the death of Captains ——— and ———.

'I therefore request you will submit to the Commander in

Digitized by Google

Chief my recommendation of ——— ——— from the —th ———, and of ——— ——— from the —th ———, to be promoted to these vacancies.

'——— ——— has been employed during the last three years in the Portuguese service, in which he has distinguished himself, and has lately had an officer from the —th ——— ——— appointed over his head to a troop in the —th; and ——— ——— has served in this country as aide de camp to ——— ———, and was most severely wounded at the battle of Salamanca, where his conduct was highly spoken of.

'Should, however, ——— ——— have already been promoted in the —th ———, which I understand is probable, I beg you to lay before the Commander in Chief my request that ——— ———, from the —th ———, may succeed to one of the troops vacant in the —th.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Ostiz, 3rd July, 1813.

'When the Spanish frigates were taken at the commencement of the late war with Spain, various individuals lost their properties which were on board those frigates. As war had not been declared, the money, &c., in the frigates became the *droit* of the Crown; and restitution has been made to various individuals. Some persons have applied to me, in the distress which the contest that has since occurred in Spain has increased, to endeavor to obtain for them a similar favor; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know if it is still time, and if Government are disposed to receive, favorably, applications of this description.

'If they are not so disposed, it is better that I should decline to forward them than that it should be supposed that Government refuse to grant what these suffering individuals must think a just claim.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Ostiz, 3rd July, 1813.

'General Clausel having retired towards Logroño, after finding our troops at Vitoria on the 22nd June, and having ascertained the result of the action of the 21st, still remained in the neighbourhood of Logroño on the 24th, and till late on the 25th, and had not marched for Tudela, as I had been informed when I wrote my dispatch of the 24th of June; I conceived, therefore, that there was some prospect of intercepting his retreat; and after sending the light troops towards Roncesvalles in pursuit of the army under King Joseph, I moved the Light, 3rd, 4th, and 7th divisions, and Colonel Grant's and Colonel Ponsonby's brigades of cavalry, towards Tudela; and the 5th and 6th divisions, and the Household and the Conde de la Bisbal's cavalry, from Vitoria and Salvatierra towards Logroño, in hopes that I should be able to intercept General Clausel.

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

'I then turned off to Caseda on the Aragon, where I arrived on the 28th; but, finding that the enemy had already advanced so far upon their march as to render it impossible for me to cut them off from Jaca, and thinking it probable that my farther advance in that direction would force General Clausel to avoid the road of Jaca, and to seek a junction with Marshal Suchet, which he would otherwise seek to avoid, and which I had no means of preventing, I discontinued the pursuit with the allied British and Portuguese troops; and they are on their return towards Pamplona. Those under General Mina are still following the enemy; and he has taken from them 2 pieces of cannon and some stores in Tudela, and 300 prisoners. Lieut. General H. Clinton has also taken possession of 5 pieces which the enemy left at Logroño.

* See Note * at p. 477.

Digitized by Google

'In the mean time the troops under the command of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill have kept the blockade of Pamplona, and have moved through the mountains to the head of the Bidasoa, the enemy having entirely retired into France on that side.

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

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

'The General has continued to push on the enemy by the high road, and has dislodged them from all strong positions which they have taken; and yesterday a brigade of the army of Galicia, under the command of General Castaños, attacked and drove the enemy across the Bidasoa, by the bridge of Irun. The enemy still maintained a post in a strong stone blockhouse, which served as a head to the bridge, and some troops in some loop-holed houses on the right of the Bidasoa; but General Don P. A. Giron having sent for some Spanish artillery, and Captain Dubourdieu's brigade of 9 pounders having been sent to their support, the fire of these guns obliged the enemy to evacuate; and they blew up the blockhouse and burnt the bridge.

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

'The garrison at Passages, consisting of 150 men, surrendered on the 30th to the troops under Colonel Longa.

'The enemy, on seeing some of our ships off Deba, evacuated the fort and town of Guetaria on the 1st instant; and the garrison went by sea to San Sebastian.

'This place is blockaded by land by a detachment of Spanish troops.

'They have likewise evacuated Castro Urdiales, and the garrison have gone by sea to Santoña.

'In my former reports I have made your Lordship ac-

Digitized by Google

quainted with the progress of the army of reserve of Andalusia, under General the Conde de la Bisbal, to join the army; and he arrived at Burgos on the 25th and 26th ultimo.

'When the enemy retired across the Ebro, previous to the battle at Vitoria, they left a garrison of about 700 men in the castle of Pancorbo, by which they commanded, and rendered it impossible for us to use, the great communication from Vitoria to Burgos. I therefore requested the Conde de la Bisbal, on his march to Miranda, to make himself master of the town and lower works, and to blockade the place as closely as he could. I have not received the report of his first operations, but I understand that he carried the town and lower fort by assault on the 28th; and I have now the pleasure to enclose his report of the final success of this operation, and the copy of the capitulation by which the garrison have surrendered *. The decision and dispatch with

* *To Don Luis Wimpffen.*

'Sir, 'Santa Marta de Cubo, 1st July, 1813.

'On the 29th June last, I had the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the General in Chief of the National armies, that the Caçadores and grenadiers of the first brigade of the first division of this army had assaulted and taken the fort of Santa Marta de Pancorbo. I have now the satisfaction of acquainting you that, at eight o'clock this morning, the castle of Santa Engracia, or principal fort of Pancorbo, surrendered by capitulation. The garrison consisted of 650 men; they had provisions for several days, no very great quantity of water, and that not of a good quality. There were found in the castle 25 pieces of cannon, of a calibre from 16 to 4 pounds, many gun carriages, and a sufficient quantity of ammunition for a regular defence. The garrison surrendered under the enclosed articles of capitulation, and will march tomorrow morning for Burgos.

'From the 28th, the day on which the fort of Santa Marta was taken, I had posted the sharpshooters in the vicinity of the walls of the fort, and, by blockading it most vigorously, I cut off all communication with the spring from which they provided themselves with water. The different detachments employed upon this service performed their duty with a steadiness and valor deserving every praise; and the enemy could no longer procure their water without imminent risk. Taking advantage of this circumstance, I ordered several numerous detachments to establish themselves as near the wall as possible, and out of the range of the enemy's guns. A quantity of ladders and other necessary implements were procured for attacking the castle; but, being anxious to adopt every necessary step for economizing the lives of my men, I hinted a second time to the Governor to surrender, which he consented to accede to, under condition of being carried back to France with his garrison; but he yielded at last, upon my refusing to admit this condition, and threatening to take the place by storm. The successful result of this business is not a little owing to the intelligence and

Digitized by Google

which this place has been subdued are highly creditable to the Conde de la Bisbal and the officers and troops under his command.

judgment which my aide-de camp, Lieut. Colonel Josef Maria Reyna, displayed during the course of his conferences with the Governor. The result of the Lieut. Colonel's negotiation has proved of no little advantage to us.

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

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

'I must also notice the meritorious conduct of my aides de camp, Lieut. Colonels Don Josef de Ruiz, Don Josef Maria Reyna, Don Victor Vinader, and Lieut. Don Benito Diaz, and of my Military Secretary, Don Josef Serfate, and Salazar, who carried my orders, on repeated occasions, to the very walls of the enemy's fort, heedless of the latter's fire. The enemy kept up a brisk fire from his guns, &c., but the loss which he occasioned us has been very inconsiderable. The enemy's surrendering the place created great regret among the troops, who had consented to take it by assault, and they only console themselves with the hope of there being more places to conquer. I have put a small garrison into the fort of Pancorbo, and shall supply it immediately with provisions and water; but I shall not make any addition to the works without knowing first the intentions of the General in Chief relative to the demolition or preservation of this place.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*To Don Luis Wimpffen.*' 'EL CONDE DE LA BISBAL.

Capitulation of the Fort of Santa Engracia de Pancorbo.

'We, Don Josef Maria de Reyna, Lieut. Colonel of the Corps of National Artillery, Major of a Brigade of the same in the army of Andalusia, and aide de camp to the Conde de la Bisbal, Captain General of the kingdoms of Seville and Cordova, and General in Chief of the Army of Reserve of Andalusia, being furnished with full powers by His Excellency; and Don Alexandre de Ceva, Lieut. in the 31st regiment of light infantry in the service of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and serving in the garrison of Santa Engracia de Pancorbo, being furnished with full powers by the Governor of the said fort, Don

Digitized by Google

'I am concerned to inform your Lordship that Lieut. General Sir John Murray raised the siege of Tarragona, I cannot say on what day, and embarked his troops: a great portion of the artillery and stores were left in the batteries. It appears that Marshal Suchet, with a considerable body of troops, had moved from Valencia by Tortosa, and General Maurice Mathieu with another corps from the neigbourhood of Barcelona, for the purpose of impeding Sir John Murray's operations, which he did not think himself sufficiently strong to continue. I have not yet received from Sir John Murray the detailed account of these transactions.

'Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, however, who had joined and taken the command of the army at the Coll de Balaguer on the 17th, had brought it back to Alicante, where he arrived himself on the 23rd, and was proceeding to carry into execution my instructions.

Carlos Auguste Durand, Member of the Legion of Honor, and Lieut. Colonel of the 55th regiment of the Line, have agreed upon the following articles:

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Spanish generosity guarantees the execution of this treaty.

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

'JOSEP MARIA DE REYNA,
Lieut. Colonel, Actg. and Aide de Camp.
'ALEXANDRE DE CEVA,
Lieut. 31st Light Infantry.

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

P. EL CONDE DE LA BISBAL.

'Ratified by me, Governor of the Fort,

'C. A. DURAND.'

Digitized by Google

'When Marshal Suchet marched into Catalonia, the Duque del Parque had advanced, and had established his head quarters at San Felipe de Xativa, and his troops on the Jucar, where he still was on the 24th; but I believe that he will have retired upon Suchet's return to Valencia.

'I am not informed of the extent of the loss of the heavy artillery at Tarragona, nor whether it will cripple the operations of the troops on the eastern coast.

'Considering, however, the nature of the enemy's position in Valencia and Catalonia, and his possession of the numerous fortified posts in these provinces, which render it scarcely possible for the allied troops to carry on any operation until they shall become masters of some of them, I am apprehensive that the enemy will be induced to withdraw his active army from thence, in order to throw them upon our right flank, in the confidence that, in the existing state of our equipment, we can effect nothing against any of the fortresses; and that, without some at least of the fortresses, the operations of our troops in the field must be very confined.

'Before I had received intelligence of the last state of affairs on the eastern coast, I had doubted of the expediency of laying siege to Pamplona, which I had at first intended, upon finding that the place was of such a description, and in such a state of defence, as to require a much larger equipment of heavy ordnance than I had immediately at command; and that it would require an operation of from five to six weeks' duration, which could not even be commenced for a fortnight or three weeks, and the employment of from 15,000 to 20,000 men of our best troops; whereas the blockade could be held by troops of inferior numbers, and of not so good a description; and it is probable that, in point of time, the place would be obliged to surrender within twelve weeks. The disasters at Tarragona, and my view of their probable consequences, have induced me to determine only to blockade Pamplona, for which the necessary works are now constructing; and I shall now have the whole army at liberty for any operation that I may think it proper to carry on.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Ostiz, 3rd July, 1813.

'I have reported, in my dispatch of this day, that Lieut. General Sir John Murray had raised the siege of Tarragona, and had embarked, leaving behind him a portion of his artillery. Although I have received two dispatches and two private letters from Lieut. General Sir John Murray, and two from Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, on this transaction, I do not feel myself sufficiently informed to be able to write more upon it.

'I enclose all the letters which I have received relating to Tarragona, including one from Admiral Hallowell; and I likewise enclose the copies of the dispatch which I have written to Lieut. General Sir John Murray, to require further information, and of a private letter to him, and likewise the copy of a dispatch to Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck.

'I shall make no further comment upon these papers, or the facts to which they relate, than to draw your Lordship's attention to the construction put by Sir John Murray on my instructions to him and the Spanish Generals, of the 14th April, of which your Lordship has a copy.

'In regard to the expectations which I entertained of success in both the objects embraced by those instructions, there is nothing in any letter from me which expresses a doubt respecting the success: the instructions speak for themselves, and it is useless to trouble your Lordship further upon the subject.

'I beg your Lordship's particular attention, however, to the 13th paragraph of the instructions, and to the application of the orders it contains by Sir John Murray to himself, and his own situation. I do not mean to justify myself from the imputation of directing any General Officer not to be defeated; but it must be obvious to any one who will read the 11th, 12th, and 13th paragraphs of the instructions, that the 13th was intended to apply to the Duque del Parque and General Elio alone, and not to Sir John Murray. This will be still more obvious, if the word *the* be inserted before "General Officers" in the copy of the paragraph contained in the dispatch from Sir John Murray, at the place

Digitized by Google

marked by me; which word was really used in the 13th paragraph of the instructions. Likewise, if the words, *and that they will be in sufficient numbers to turn the enemy, rather than attack him in a strong position,* be inserted as they stand in the instructions. These words show that the paragraph could not be intended for Sir John Murray, whose operations under the instructions were not likely to lead to the attack of a strong position.

'I gave those orders to the Duque del Parque and General Elio, from the knowledge I have of the character of the nation and of these Generals.

'I thought it not improbable that General Sir John Murray might be under the necessity of leaving at Alicante the British, German, and Sicilian cavalry, and the Spanish cavalry belonging to General Whittingham. I know that it is a common opinion among the Spanish General Officers, that the disasters and defeats which they have sustained during the war, are to be attributed entirely to the want of good cavalry; and I thought it not improbable that, if they had the use of this cavalry, they would immediately attack the enemy in his strong positions on the Jucar, and lose not only their own armies, but our cavalry.

'It would not have been proper to order that they should not have the use of the cavalry, if it were left in Valencia; and the only mode of preventing the evil which I had reason to apprehend, was to give the instructions contained in the 13th paragraph.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Ostiz, 3rd June, 1813.

'It occurs to me that Sir John Murray's friends in England may differ in opinion with me regarding his dispatches of the 14th and 23rd, and may consider them sufficiently explicit, and fully to justify his conduct. If you should find any to be of that opinion, I beg you to have them published, without my dispatch of this date which conveys them to your Lordship, or that from me of the 1st instant to Sir John Murray.

Digitized by Google

'I beg your Lordship to observe in what manner the blockade of the coast is kept up. I wish to make the siege of San Sebastian, which is one of quite a different description from that of Pamplona; but I cannot undertake it till I shall know whether we are secure at sea. I really believe that this is the first time of late years that any British Commander on shore has had reason to entertain a doubt on this point.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lanz, 4th July, 1813.

'I intend, if possible, to attack San Sebastian, and have written to the officer in charge of the train on board the transports now at Bilbao to proceed to the port of Passages, and to put himself under the direction of Sir Thomas Graham, who commands the allied troops stationed near him.

'I understand that there is a constant communication by sea between Bayonne and San Sebastian, which it would be very desirable that you should endeavor to interrupt; and with this object, and in order to give you aid in the operations against San Sebastian, it would probably be desirable that you should station the squadron under your command off or in Passages, with the exception of one vessel, to watch Santoña.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Dickson, R.A.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lanz, 4th July, 1813, 7 P.M.

'From what I have heard of San Sebastian, I am inclined to form the siege of that place; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send an officer to Bilbao, to order the train from thence to Passages.

'Send the enclosed letter with this officer to be delivered to Sir George Collier; and desire Major Frazer to communicate with Sir George in regard to convoy for the train from Bilbao to Passages, and to its maritime security while there; as it will actually be within sight of the French posts.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Dickson.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, Bart.

'My dear Sir, 'Lanz, 4th July, 1813. 7 P.M.

'From the accounts which I have received from Major Smith of the state of San Sebastian, I conceive that our means are sufficient to enable us to obtain possession of that place, which, therefore, I am desirous of attacking.

'I have ordered the ordnance from Bilbao to Passages. I have ordered that Major Smith should have fascines, gabions, &c., prepared; and I request you, without loss of time, to let Sir Thomas Graham know the price which I had fixed upon for these articles for Pamplona.

'The sappers, &c., will be ordered to be sent to San Sebastian, and I shall hereafter request you to go there.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Bart.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Lanz, 4th July, 1813.

'From the account which I have received from Major Smith of the state of San Sebastian, and in a view to the general situation of our affairs, I feel very anxious to attack that place. Although our train, which was framed with a view to the siege of Burgos, is not quite sufficient for that of Pamplona, it appears to me, from all accounts, that it is fully so for that of San Sebastian. It is now at Bilbao, and I have desired that it may be ordered forthwith to Passages. I have likewise written to Sir George Collier, who commands the squadron on the coast, to request him to station himself off or in Passages, in order the better to keep the maritime blockade of San Sebastian at all events, and to assist eventually at the siege. I have likewise written to England for an increase of the maritime force on the coast.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will desire Major Smith to have the necessary preparations made, of fascines, gabions, &c., for this operation. I write to Sir R. Fletcher, to desire he would let you know the prices which I had agreed to pay for these for the siege of Pamplona.

'Sir R. Fletcher is now employed in the arrangement

Digitized by Google

and construction of the works for the blockade of Pamplona; but as soon as these shall be arranged, I will send him to San Sebastian. In the mean time, Major Smith might act for him. I shall likewise send Lieut. Colonel Dickson, and all the means in artillery, sappers, &c.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know your opinion whether the Spanish troops could carry on this concern with a few English to assist occasionally to lead an assault, &c. It will be very desirable if this should be practicable, as it will save our English and Portuguese troops, of whom we have lost more since the 21st, I am very certain, than the enemy have lost. However, as the loss is to be attributed in a great measure to their own irregularity, I am in hopes it is not quite irretrievable.

'I understand that San Sebastian is now blockaded by the Spanish troops; but if any more than the mere blockade should be thought necessary by Major Smith, before I can receive your answer, and can settle what troops shall carry on the siege, I shall be obliged to you if you will settle that it may be done by any troops you may think proper.

'Hill is in Berrueta; Byng close to St. Jean Pied de Port; and the 7th division will be to-morrow through the Puerto de Arraiz. Clausel was at Zaragoza on the 1st.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. Gen.*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'I believe I informed you yesterday that the Conde de la Bisbal had taken Pancorbo, with 700 prisoners.'

To General Baron Maucune.

'Au Quartier Général,
ce 6 Juillet, 1813.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que vous m'avez addressée le 4. M. Houzé, étant parti pour s'embarquer pour l'Angleterre, il y a près d'un mois, devrait être déjà arrivé dans ce pays là; et j'écris pour qu'on le renvoie en France sans échange, aussitôt son arrivée. Il me fait grand

Digitized by Google

plaisir d'avoir cette occasion de faire ce qui peut vous être agréable.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Général Baron Maucune.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Irurita, 8th July, 1813. 4 P.M.

'My time has been so much occupied by reconnaissances and by Sir Rowland Hill's operations, for the last three or four days, that I have not been able to write to you. The enemy appeared particularly anxious to keep hold of this fine valley of Baztan; and Gazan has disputed every position in it; and it was necessary to reconnaitre each of them very closely before it was attacked, which in these mountainous countries is not very easy. However, we have at last got him out. He had three divisions yesterday in the Puerto de Maya, the last position in Spain, too; and a very strong one it is. We had not quite troops enough up, and we manœuvred with two British and one Portuguese brigade and a half. If the 7th division, which was ordered, had arrived in time, or the sea fog had held off for an hour or two longer, we should have made a good thing of it. Our loss is about 60 wounded. In the other days there was a good deal of firing, but we sustained no loss.

'I should think that the enemy had left Echalar and Vera, but I do not know that they have yet. However, we can now make them do as we please, both there and on their whole line to the sea. I propose to go over and take a view of that side, probably to-morrow; and I shall see you before I return. I hope that your hip is better.

'I believe Longa has now disposed his posts as you wished.

'I enclose the note of the heavy ordnance ordered round to Passages in the transports. I wish the 24 pounders to be used, rather than our 18 pounders, as I wish to keep up the ammunition of the latter complete for the field.

'Upon consideration, I think you had better give General Oswald charge of the siege of San Sebastian, with the 5th division, and either Pack's or Bradford's brigades; and I will arrange that as many Spanish battalions as you may

Digitized by Google

think fit shall assist. I do not think the Spaniards are yet to be trusted alone; and I should not like to see our ordnance exposed to the risk of their keeping. Besides, they will not work, and their own officers cannot make them work.

'I have not yet received my dispatch by the Fancy, but I believe that it will be desirable that, at all events, Sir George Collier should detain her, and I shall be obliged to you if you will tell him so.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'Since writing the above, I have received the dispatch by the Fancy. It is from Lord Keith, and contains nothing important. But it is desirable that the Fancy should wait. You will see that I concur entirely with you respecting the Spanish troops.'

To General Comte Gazan.

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, ce 8 Juillet, 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 6, par laquelle vous m'annoncez le renvoi de votre part de Mons. MacCulloch, chirurgien de l'armée Britannique; et vous désirez que je fasse renvoyer en France M. Viennet, Commissaire des Guerres, prisonnier de guerre en Angleterre, pris à Badajoz. J'écris pour le faire renvoyer en France tout de suite.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Gazan.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY LORD, 'Irurita, 8th July, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch (No. 4) of the 30th June.

'Adverting to the 16th paragraph of my instructions of the 14th of April to Lieut. General Sir John Murray, it appears most extraordinary that when he embarked for Tarragona, he should have discharged the mules and carts collected, to attend the army under his command. As it appears that after raising the siege of Tarragona and leaving his cannon,

Digitized by Google

and embarking the army, he disembarked again at Col de Balaguer, and remained four days, till your Lordship arrived to take the command of the army, I should imagine that Sir John Murray must have totally overlooked that part of his instructions which required him to return to Valencia instantly, if he should be obliged to raise the siege, in order that he might support the Duque del Parque, and enable him to maintain the ground which he should have gained, in consequence of Suchet's absence in Catalonia.

'It appears that Suchet acted upon principles entirely different from those of Lieut. General Sir John Murray. I judge from his proclamation to his army, and the date of his arrival at Valencia, on his return, that he did not lose a moment in Catalonia after he had effected his purpose of raising the siege of Tarragona; as it does not appear that he even knew that Sir John Murray had left his cannon.

'In suggesting the measures proposed in my memorandum of the 14th April, for the operations of the armies on the eastern coast, now under the command of your Lordship, I had in mind the state of discipline and efficiency and equipment of each of them. As far as I have any knowledge of it, the Spanish army, under the command of the Duque del Parque, is, excepting that in Catalonia, the best, (not including the divisions of Whittingham and Roche,) and if well commanded and managed with prudence and sense, might, I think, be trusted in operations alone. While under Ballesteros it always acted singly; and although in reality little or nothing was done, it was never dispersed; and I know that Soult exerted himself to involve it in difficulties. This was the corps, therefore, which I recommended should be detached to the enemy's flank, and that the corps, certainly inferior in every respect, of Elio, should co-operate in the same line with the allied British and Sicilian army, of which I understand that the divisions of Roche and Whittingham form a part.

'This recommendation has, however, been departed from; and General Elio has been detached, and the Duque del Parque has remained in Valencia, in the same line with the Anglo-Sicilian corps; and I have no wish that this arrangement should be altered if your Lordship approves of it. I am certain, from Suchet's correspondence, that he was much

Digitized by Google

alarmed lest a corps should be placed at Utiel and Requena. It is probable, however, that this feeling would be weakened when he would find that the King had retired from Madrid and the Duero.

'Your Lordship having determined, in consequence of hearing of the state of affairs here, to operate directly upon Suchet, it is scarcely necessary that I should advert to the plan which you had proposed of quitting the coast and turning the enemy's right with the whole army, by the road from Zaragoza.

'The great difficulty which I have always found in the Peninsula has been the subsistence of the army; and in order to supply this want, and the various others of the army, I have never ventured to risk even the communication with the sea. The troops under your Lordship's command are not so numerous as those I have; but still, including Sicilians, they are so numerous, as to render it not an easy task to provide for them in the Peninsula, even when the harvest is on the ground; and it will be very difficult afterwards. Your Lordship must observe that you will get nothing without money; and your first want, when you shall lose your communication with the sea, will be money.

'On these grounds, and because I know that the corps under your command cannot be supplied as it ought to be with means of transport, and as I have always understood it to be the wish of your Lordship, as well as of Government, that the Anglo-Sicilian army should be in a situation to return to Sicily at a short notice; I have considered it to be essential in every plan of operations for that army, that it should not be separated from the sea coast.

'If they can be spared from the service of the troops under your Lordship's command, it is very desirable that three or four of the troop ships of war should be sent to the Tagus; and I shall be much obliged to your Lordship if you will make application accordingly to the Admiral.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.'

'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'My dear Lord, 'Irurita, 8th July, 1813.

'There are two or three points adverted to in your Lordship's dispatch, No. 4, to which I think it best to send you a reply in a private form.

'I am perfectly aware of the inefficient state of the equipments of all the Spanish armies, but I have done every thing in my power to produce an amelioration, hitherto without effect. Neither Government nor Cortes appear to me to care much about the foreign war. The former are a mere instrument and creature of the latter. All that these care about, is the praise of their stupid constitution; and how to carry on the war against the bishops and priests.

'You will have seen that by the Constitution, all military regulation is in the hands of the Cortes, and they have a Board of Officers now sitting to consider of a military constitution for the army, which it is intended to republicanize. Any proposal for an alteration, therefore, is laid aside till the new military constitution shall be fixed. One of the defects in the constitution of the Spanish army, as now existing, is in the office and power of the Inspectors of cavalry and infantry, in whose hands is the nomination of all officers to commissions and for promotion.

'This cannot be altered. Whittingham, contrary to all rule, is both Commander and Inspector of his own division. I have not the power to make the same arrangement in favor of any body else.

'I have no objection to your allowing the Duque del Parque cavalry, to act under the command of Whittingham for the moment; but I beg you not to make any alteration in the existing organization of any of the Spanish armies. If you do, you will bring me into difficulties.

'I have a newspaper from England of the 29th June. It is stated that the French Ambassador had quitted Vienna. Notwithstanding the armistice, the war of the partisans was continuing with great success in the rear of the French army. Czernichef had gained a very important success at Halberstadt; and Woronzow and another had entered Leipsic, and taken and destroyed above 3000 men.

'Matters are going on well here. There is not a French-

Digitized by Google

man in Spain on this side, excepting within garrison. I wait to see what turn affairs take in Germany before I determine on my line. In the mean time I have blockaded all the fortresses, and am about to attack San Sebastian, and am giving some rest to the troops, who have been a good deal fagged by their late exertions.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart.

'MY DEAR COTTON, 'Irurita, 9th July, 1813.

'I enclose a return of men and horses in readiness in England to be sent out to the several regiments of cavalry in this country. I fancy there are more horses than some of them can conveniently mount. I have requested Lord Bathurst to give orders that all of them may be sent out to Santander to receive orders; and I propose to order them to Bilbao, there to be landed; if there should be more for any particular regiment than the regiment can mount, we will transfer the overplus to the others. How will they be supplied with horse appointments?

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir S. Cotton, Bart.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Irurita, 9th July, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch (No. 126) of the 16th June; and I request your Lordship will give directions that the detachments of cavalry and infantry referred to in that communication may be sent to Santander as soon as may be convenient, there to receive further directions, which will probably be to proceed to disembark at Bilbao.

'I imagine that there are more horses than some of the regiments can at present conveniently mount; but if I should find this to be the case, I shall distribute them among the other regiments, and I imagine that they will not be a burthen to the army.

'In the present situation of the army, much time and expense would be saved if a depôt were formed for this army at Falmouth, preferably, or at Plymouth, if it should

Digitized by Google

not be possible to form one at Falmouth, of those articles of camp equipment and military ordnance and medical stores, of which the army are daily in want; and that orders should be given to the storekeepers of this depôt to send out such articles as I might from time to time require, in the same manner as they would if the depôts were formed at Lisbon.

'I enclose lists of the articles which should be lodged in these depôts at Falmouth or Plymouth, and constantly to be kept complete for the service of the British army only.

'I likewise beg leave to recommend that any money which your Lordship may have to send to the army may be transmitted to Santander, there to receive farther directions.

'The ships which will bring out the troops, or the stores required from time to time by the army, might take back such wounded or sick soldiers as it might be expedient to send to England for their recovery. By these measures the troops could be better supplied with every article which they require, much expense would be saved, and the army would be relieved from a heavy burthen.

'Hereafter, when the clothing for the regiments in this country would be prepared, it might be sent to the same depôt at Falmouth or Plymouth.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Irurita, 9th July, 1813.

'In reference to the dispatch (No. 62) which I have written to you this day, regarding the formation of a depôt at Falmouth for the supply of this army, I have to mention that it would be very convenient if five or six well found transports or store ships, not drawing more than twelve feet water, were attached to this depôt. Vessels of these dimensions can enter the river of Bilbao, which will always be a convenience. Those of a greater draught of water cannot go higher than Portugalete; where, however, unless the weather should be very bad, the cargoes can be removed into the river craft. Merchantmen, and even ships of war of any size, to those of 74 guns, can go into Santander and Passages.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Irurita, 9th July, 1813.

'I enclose a letter which I have received from Lord Keith, in regard to the naval means on this station, which do not agree exactly with the accounts received from Sir G. Collier, of what he has under his command.

'I send your Lordship, by this occasion, a dispatch on the subject of our future communication with England, and the measures to be adopted for our future supplies. The execution of these measures, however, will depend entirely upon our having means of communication with England with celerity and certainty, which we now want.

'I wrote to Sir G. Collier the other day to make a particular disposition of our ships, with the battering train, he being on the flank of the army at Passages, to blockade San Sebastian by sea; and he was obliged to quit his station himself for the purpose, having no vessel to send. This is not the way in which the service can be carried on.

'I do not know what measures to take about our vagabond soldiers. By the state of yesterday, we had 12,500 men less under arms than we had on the day before the battle. They are not in the hospitals, nor are they killed, nor have they fallen into the hands of the enemy as prisoners; I have sent officers with parties of the Cavalry Staff corps in all directions after them, but I have not yet heard of any of them. I believe they are concealed in the villages in the mountains.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My Lord, 'Zubieta, 10th July, 1813.

'In order to give the Government the most accurate information regarding the recent transactions in Catalonia, and the state of affairs in general on the eastern coast of the Peninsula, I have the honor to enclose the copy of a private letter of the 7th, and of a dispatch and its enclosures of the 9th June *, from Lieut. General Sir John Murray, the latter giving an account of the attack of Fort San Felipe, on the

* See notes at pages 482—487.

Digitized by Google

Coll de Balaguer, likewise the copy of a dispatch from Lord William Bentinck of the 30th June, and of a dispatch and private letter which I have written to his Lordship in answer thereto.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Zubieta, 10th July, 1813.

'Since I addressed your Lordship on the 3rd instant, I have received reports from General Mina, stating that General Clausel had marched from Zaragoza towards Jaca. I have not yet heard of his arrival at that place.

'On their right the enemy have remained nearly in the same situation since they crossed the Bidasoa, and destroyed the bridge of Irun. Preparations are making, and are already in great forwardness to attack the fort of San Sebastian, of which I am in hopes that we shall obtain possession in a short time after we shall have broken ground.

'Notwithstanding that the enemy had withdrawn their right and left quite into France, they still maintained their centre in strength in the valley of Baztan; of which, on account of its riches, and the strong positions it affords, they appeared determined to keep possession, and had assembled there three divisions of the army of the South, under the command of General Gazan. Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, having been relieved from the blockade of Pamplona, dislodged them successively from all their positions on the 4th, 5th, and 7th instant, with two brigades of British, and one of Portuguese infantry of the 2nd division, under the command of Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart, and with one brigade of Portuguese infantry of the Conde de Amarante's division, under the command of the Conde.

'The last post which the enemy occupied in the Puerto de Maya, between that village and Urdax, was remarkably strong; and the fog was so thick in the afternoon, that it was impossible for the troops to advance beyond the point at which they found themselves when it came on. The enemy, however, had been pushed so vigorously up to that

Digitized by Google

point, that they were obliged to abandon their post in the night, and to retire into France.

'In all these affairs the troops conducted themselves remarkably well; and Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill was much satisfied with the conduct of Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart, and of the Conde de Amarante.

'The whole of our right being thus established on the frontier, I am proceeding to the left, in order to superintend the operations there.

'In proportion as the troops have returned from the movement which they made last week to intercept the retreat of General Clausel, I have employed them in the blockade of Pamplona, a measure which, at the same time that it has enabled me to increase our force in the mountains, gives those troops some repose, which they require after the marches which they have made in the last two months. The 3rd, 4th, and 6th divisions are now employed in the blockade, and in the construction of the works, to enable me to maintain it with a reduced body of troops.

'I have not yet heard of the progress of the Conde de la Bisbal since the fall of Pancorbo; but as soon as he shall arrive I propose to give his troops a few days' rest in the same manner, and by that time I hope that I shall not only have brought to a termination the operations of the siege of San Sebastian, but shall have heard of the result of the armistice in Germany.

'Since I addressed your Lordship last, I have received from Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck a letter of the 30th ult. It appears from other accounts, that the Duque del Parque has retired from the Jucar on the 25th, without loss, and had taken up again the position of Castalla. Lord William Bentinck had received accounts of the battle of the 21st of June, and proposed to move forward as soon as it should be in his power.

'It is unfortunate that when Lieut. General Sir John Murray raised the siege of Tarragona and embarked his army, leaving his cannon, he did not proceed immediately to Valencia, according to the orders which I had given him, instead of disembarking again, and remaining at the Coll de Balaguer.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., from the 4th to the 8th July, 1813—

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	..	1	7	..	8
Wounded . .	5	4	110	..	119
Missing . . .	..	..	2	..	2

*** Portuguese loss included.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Zubieta, 10th July, 1813.

'I am afraid you will think me very troublesome about our want of ships of war on these coasts. I beg leave, however, just to draw your attention to the enclosed from Lieut. Colonel Bourke, mentioning the difficulties under which he labors, and the shifts to which he is put to forward our stores from Coruña to Santander. Observe, also, that these stores are provisions and military stores ordered to Coruña long before I marched from Freneda, which were reported to be embarked in the Tagus, and ready to sail on the 12th of May, and have been detained till lately for want of convoy.

'Then, when ordered from Coruña to Santander, the military officer there, for want of a vessel of war of any kind, is obliged to do the best he can to give an appearance of security to seven out of thirteen vessels; which appearance is, in fact, no security at all.

'I am certain that it will not be denied, that since Great Britain has been a naval power, a British army has never been left in such a situation, and that at a moment when it is most important to us to preserve, and to the enemy to interrupt, the communication by the coast. If they only take the ship with our shoes, we must halt for six weeks!

'Your Lordship will have seen that the blockade of the

Digitized by Google

coast is merely nominal. The enemy have reinforced *by sea* the only two posts they have on the north coast of Spain.

'I hope it will not be deemed unreasonable to request to have the navigation of the coast of Spain and Portugal secured for me, without which your Lordship must not expect success.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Zubieta, 11th July, 1813. 6 A.M.

'I have intelligence that you have in your front the whole army of the South between Ainhoa and Urdax, and that they have with them eight pieces of cannon. I do not think they will attempt any thing; but you should order up Major Tulloh's 9 pounders; you might also order to Lanz the 9 pounder brigade attached to the 2nd division.

'I think that artillery might, with very little improvement to the road, be taken up to and along the height on which the 7th division is placed. Let the roads up the hill from the high road be examined, and a road be opened for the artillery along the height to the post occupied by General W. Stewart on the 7th. Let the road likewise be examined and improved from Elizondo to Los Alduides, and from thence to Byng's post.

'The Light division have their artillery with them at San Estevan, and the road is excellent from thence to Elizondo.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Hernani, 12th July, 1813.

'You will see by my recent dispatches that we are in a good position here. I hope we shall soon have San Sebastian; and if we get well settled in the Pyrenees, it will take a good reinforcement to the French army to drive us from thence.

'My future operations will depend a good deal upon what

Digitized by Google

passes in the north of Europe; and if operations should recommence there, upon the strength and description of the reinforcement which the enemy will get in our front. However, the Government and allies may depend upon it that I will do all that I can.

'In regard to my going to Germany, I am the Prince Regent's servant, and will do whatever he and his Government please. But I would beg them to recollect that the great advantages which I enjoy here consist in the confidence that every body feels that I am doing what is right, which advantage I should not enjoy, for a time at least, in Germany. Many might be found to conduct matters as well as I can, both here and in Germany; but nobody would enjoy the same advantage here, and I should be no better than another in Germany. If a British army should be left in the Peninsula therefore, it is best that I should remain with it.

'You see that we have already settled the question of the Ebro for you; and by a letter from my brother of the 3rd, I see that the Spanish Government have settled for themselves the question of peace with Buonaparte. I recommend you not to give up an inch of Spanish territory. I think I can hold the Pyrenees as easily as I can Portugal. I am quite certain I can hold the position which I have got more easily than the Ebro, or any other position in Spain. I will go further; I would prefer to have Joseph as King of Spain, without any cession to France, (seeing how ready all the Buonaparte family are to separate from France, and notwithstanding that he is, I think, the least likely of any so to separate,) than to have Ferdinand with the Ebro as the frontier. In the latter case Spain must inevitably belong to the French.

'I understand that the province of Galicia is submitting quietly to the decrees of the Cortes about the Inquisition, and that the Archbishop of Santiago has removed into Portugal. I am inclined to advise the Government not to interfere in the internal concerns of Spain, at least directly. Jealousy of the interference of foreigners in their internal concerns, is the characteristic of all Spaniards; and any declaration of the British Government against the *Liberales*, would give them more weight and power than they possess

Digitized by Google

already, or are likely to possess. I think it not unlikely that their violence and democratical principles will induce some of the provinces to declare against them; and then would be the time for the British Government to come forward, particularly if its support or its opinion should be asked for. But if such a crisis should not occur, I rather believe that it is best for the British Government to wait with patience for the termination of all this folly, till a regular government shall be established in Spain.

'I have just now received a letter from Lord W. Bentinck of the 7th, from San Felipe, and another of the same date from General Elio, from Valencia. Suchet has retired towards the Ebro, leaving a garrison of 2000 men in Murviedro.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

MEMORANDUM.

'Hernani, 13th July, 1813.

'Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham is requested to order such troops as he may think proper, of the 1st and 5th divisions, and General Pack's and General Bradford's brigades, to invest and carry on the operations of the siege of San Sebastian, from the blockade of which fort the troops under the command of General Mendizabal are to be entirely relieved.

'General Mendizabal is forthwith to detach from the 7th division of the 9th army a sufficient body of troops, with those now there, to form and insure the blockade of Santoña, so as to prevent the enemy from coming out at all from that place, or from receiving any supplies into it by land.

'General Mendizabal will have such works constructed as will enable a small body of troops to hold this blockade.

'The remainder of the troops composing the 7th division of the 4th army, which are under the immediate command of General Mendizabal, not employed in the blockade of Santoña, are to be posted on the heights of Monte Jaizquibel, in the rear of Fuenterrabia; having posts between Monte Jaizquibel and the sea; which Monte they are to hold. They will thus secure the left of the covering army of the siege.

Digitized by Google

'The 3rd, 4th, and 5th divisions of the 4th army, together with such of the allied British and Portuguese troops abovementioned, as will not be employed in the siege, are to cover the siege, in the position already fixed upon, until Vera shall be possessed by the troops on the right.

'The troops of the 6th division of the 4th army, under General Longa, are to move so as to arrive to-morrow evening, the 14th, at Aranaz, Yanzi, and Lesaca; from whence they will communicate with the Light division of the allied British and Portuguese army at Sumbilla.

'Those at Yanzi and Aranaz will move along the left of the Bidasoa on the following morning of the 15th, towards Vera, when they will find that the Light division will have passed along the right of the river, beyond the bridge of Cinco Villas.

'Those at Lesaca to consist of 1000 men, to move at the same time upon Vera by Salin.

'One brigade of the division of the 4th army, now at Oyarzun, are to move very early on the morning of the 15th by San Antonio towards Salin, so as to co-operate in the attack upon Vera.

'The troops of the 7th division of the 4th army will shew themselves on Monte Jaizquibel on the morning of the 15th.

'WELLINGTON.'

To Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'San Estevan, 14th July, 1813.

'I arrived here this afternoon; I have opened your letter to Murray.

'It would appear that the enemy have reinforced their left, towards St. Jean Pied de Port; and I should besides conclude that Clausel, who was in the valley of Aisa on the 9th, has by this time passed on to Oleron, and is in communication with St. Jean Pied de Port.

'I ordered General Clinton, two days ago, to march to Lanz with the 6th division, where I believe he has arrived this day; and I have ordered Sir L. Cole, with the 4th division, to move from the blockade upon the road towards Roncesvalles. He may march to-morrow; but probably not till next day. Sir Thomas Picton likewise with the 3rd

Digitized by Google

division will march to Olague, on the road to Lanz and to Eugui, as soon as he shall be relieved in the blockade by the corps under General O'Donnell, which is at Puente la Reyna, three leagues from Pamplona, and is ordered to take the blockade.

'The truth is, that having two objects in hand, viz., the siege of San Sebastian and the blockade of Pamplona, we are not so strong on any point as we ought to be. These movements, when effected, will render us full strong enough for any thing.

'I shall not complete the movement upon Vera to-morrow, unless I should be able to see well; however necessary it may be to protect the siege of San Sebastian, that we should have command there. Considering how ticklish our affairs are to the right, I think you had better not yourself quit Elizondo; and endeavour to have an early communication with Campbell and Byng; and let me hear from you by Echalar. I shall be with the Light division in the morning; but think that my quarters will be at Sumbilla, or perhaps here.

'I write to General Clinton, at Lanz, to desire him to endeavor to find a road to Eugui from Lanz, or to Roncesvalles. I know that he can go to the former from Olague.

'If you should find that Byng is attacked, order General Clinton to move upon Roncesvalles by Eugui and Espinal.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir Rowland Hill, K.B.'

To Sir Henry Clinton, K.B.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'San Estevan, 14th July, 1813. 7 P.M.

'I believe that you will be at Lanz either this day or to-morrow; and I shall be very much obliged to you if, on your arrival there, you will have the road reconnaitred from thence to Eugui, on the road from Pamplona towards Los Alduides; and the road from Eugui to Espinal, on the road from Pamplona to Roncesvalles.

'I request you likewise to have the road reconnaitred from Lanz to San Estevan.

Digitized by Google

'I see, in a gazette of the 3rd, that you are appointed a Knight of the Bath, on which I congratulate you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir H. Clinton, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Conde de la Bisbal.

'à San Estevan, ce 14 Juillet, 1813.
7 P. M.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL,

'Le Chef d'Etat Major vous aura écrit ce matin pour vous prier de vous charger du blocus de Pampelune, et le Lieut. Général Lord Dalhousie, vous aura donné tous les ordres et renseignemens qu'il a là dessus. Je crois que les ouvrages sont, à peu près, si non tout à fait, finis; et j'attends que les 24 canons que j'ai mandé de Vitoria pour les armer, et qui sont partis le 11, seront arrivés.

'Je vous prie d'en faire armer les redoutes et batteries selon les renseignemens que vous donnera l'ingénieur qui les a construites, de les faire servir par l'artillerie attachée à votre corps; et de me faire dire s'il vous faut quelque chose. Ils sont traînés par des bœufs du pays, et je vous prie de donner l'ordre qu'on laisse repartir ces bœufs pour Vitoria, où ils vont encore traîner des canons à la mer, pour le compte du Gouvernement Espagnol.

'Vous aurez entendu que les Français ont quitté Saragosse où le Général Mina est depuis le 10. Clausel, après avoir déposé un convoi, je crois, en Jaca, est passé par Verdun, d'où il a marché par la vallée d'Aisa. J'ai entendu son arrivée là le 9. Mais il doit avoir passé en France, et être déjà en communication avec la gauche de l'ennemi à St. Jean Pied de Port.

'Nous ferons le siège de San Sebastien avec notre gauche, et nous couvrons cette opération et le blocus de Pampelune dans ces gorges. Il me parait que rien ne peut vous interrompre sur vos derrières. Mais j'ai des officiers à Sangüesa qui observent ce qui se passe en Aragon et dans les vallées qui y aboutissent; et je les ordonne, par la lettre incluse, de communiquer avec vous. Toute notre cavalerie aussi est entre Pampelune et l'Ebre, et je vous prie de communiquer avec le Lieut. Général Sir S. Cotton, qui la commande, et qui est à Tafalla; et avec le Général

Digitized by Google

Mina par Tudela à Saragosse. J'ai assez de forces en reserve dans ces montagnes; et je pourrai toujours venir à votre secours en cas de mouvement par les vallées qui aboutissent en Aragon. Je vous mets au blocus de Pampelune seulement pour donner quelque repos à mes troupes; et je compte vous relever bientôt. Je vous prie de me faire savoir combien d'armes à feu il vous faut pour votre cavalerie, pour que je les ôte à mon régiment et au Gardes du corps.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don F. X. Losada, Conde de S. Roman.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 14th July, 1813.

'I take this opportunity of requesting you to accept my best thanks for the very handsome sword belonging to the pretended King, which you did me the favor to present to me, which I have received with satisfaction, as a testimony of regard from an officer for whom I have every reason to entertain the greatest respect.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Don F. X. Losada.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton, K.B.

'MY DEAR GENERAL, 'Lesaca, 16th July, 1813.

'General Pakenham has given me your letter of the 10th, with its enclosures, which has given me a good deal of uneasiness, as I have always been anxious that all parts of a great action, like that of the 21st June, should correspond with the general result.

'Your letter to General Brisbane of the 8th is so positive, that it leaves nothing to desire in the way of official information; and if you should think that you cannot be mistaken in what you therein state, it is my opinion, that there is no alternative, and that the commanding officer of the regiment must be put in arrest and brought to trial.

'The disposition for the action was for the 3rd, 4th, and Light divisions, to attack the hill in front of Ariñez, which hill the enemy abandoned. The riflemen of the Light division were the first to ascend the hill; and I went up immediately after them, in order to see the disposition made

Digitized by Google

by the enemy on their retreat beyond it. The —th came up next, in extreme disorder; and I halted them and made them form under the brow of the hill, the 95th being stopped by the fire of one or two battalions of the enemy, formed on its declivity between the top and Ariñez. As soon as formed, the —th advanced in good order, and attacked and drove in this body into and, as I thought, through Ariñez. But I cannot recollect to have seen more of them till some time afterwards, when they were formed behind the church and walls of the village, on our side of it.

'The —th came up the hill next to the —th, and I made them form before they went down; and I think that the —th were formed at the village when the —th went to them.

'My attention was taken up by other objects, particularly by the desire that the troops should form before they moved forward; and I cannot say that I saw the conduct of the —th after they had passed the brow of the hill for some time, and then I saw them formed behind the village. I think the question would rest entirely upon the numbers that went through the village. If the light infantry went through the village, and were driven back, it would be nothing; if the whole regiment, it becomes a serious matter.

'Under these circumstances, and adverting to the desire in which we must all participate, that there should be no discussion on the conduct of any part of the army which gained such a victory, I would request you to consider whether your censure would not apply exclusively to the light infantry or other skirmishers in front of the —th regiment. If it would not, we must bring the Major to a Court Martial.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir Thomas Picton, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Don M. A. de la Vega.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 16th July, 1813.

'I have received your letters of the 2nd, and I am very much flattered by, and obliged to you for, your congratulations on our recent success here, which I hope will be attended by the most important consequences to your coun-

Digitized by Google

try and the world. I will not detain you longer than to assure you of my esteem and regard.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Don M. A. de la Vega.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Comte Reille.

'Au Quartier Général,

'MONSIEUR, ce 16 Juillet, 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 10 Juillet. Je crois que votre aide de camp, M. le Chef d'Escadron Bruce, est déjà parti pour s'embarquer pour l'Angleterre; mais j'écris pour le faire revenir, si on pourra le trouver sur la route; et je serai bien aise de lui être utile jusqu'à ce qu'on pourra faire son échange. Si, par hasard, il serait déjà embarqué, je n'aurai aucune difficulté à le faire renvoyer en France quand il conviendra à votre Excellence de renvoyer un officier en échange pour lui.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Comte Reille.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To —— ——.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 16th July, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 12th from Roncesvalles, and Sir Rowland Hill has transmitted to me that which you wrote him on the 14th from Ochagavia.

'In the former you tell me that you had received intelligence from Ochagavia of that date that Clausel had arrived at Oleron, which intelligence was confirmed by other accounts stating that the troops under Taupin had been at Anso, Verdun, and S^ta^ Engracia. In the latter, however, that of the 14th, you say that Clausel had united his forces on the 11th and 12th at Jaca.

'Which of these stories am I to believe?

'It is not unaccountable that you should receive intelligence at the same time, or at nearly the same time, to different purports; but it is very desirable that, when you do receive such intelligence, you should endeavor to ascertain which is true, and observe yourself, in your report, the difference of that intelligence from that which you had transmitted before, and your reason and the facts for believing one rather than the other.

Digitized by Google

'I have already mentioned this before, and repeat it now. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'—— ——.' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 16th July, 1813.

'I trust your Royal Highness will receive graciously my humble acknowledgments for the honor which your Royal Highness has conferred upon me by your approbation, for the terms in which it is conveyed, and for the last distinguished mark* of your Royal Highness's favor. Even if I had not been supported and encouraged as I have been by your Royal Highness's protection and favor, the interest which I feel for the cause which your Royal Highness so powerfully supports would have induced me to make every exertion for its success. I can evince my gratitude for your Royal Highness's repeated favors only by devoting my life to your service.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 16th July, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness's letter of the 3rd instant, and I am much flattered by your Royal Highness' notice of our success here, and much obliged by your concurrence in the mark of distinction which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to

* *To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Carlton House, 3rd July, 1813.

'Your glorious conduct is beyond all human praise, and far above my reward. I know no language the world affords worthy to express it. I feel I have nothing left to say, but devoutly to offer up my prayer of gratitude to Providence, that it has, in its omnipotent bounty, blessed my country and myself with such a General. You have sent me, among the trophies of your unrivalled fame, the staff of a French Marshal, and I send you in return that of England.

'The British army will hail it with enthusiasm, while the whole universe will acknowledge those valorous efforts which have so imperiously called for it.

'That uninterrupted health and still increasing laurels may continue to crown you through a glorious and long career of life, are the never ceasing and most ardent wishes of, my dear Lord, your very sincere and faithful friend,

'*Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*' 'G. P. R.

Digitized by Google

confer upon me. I have received too many marks of your Royal Highness' favor not to be certain that the objections which you say you had entertained to my obtaining this mark of distinction were founded upon your sense of justice to my brother officers, my seniors, and upon what was fitting for the public service.

'I hope that I shall be found incapable of founding any pretension upon this extraordinary mark of the Royal favor, and that I shall never give your Royal Highness reason to regret that you had concurred in its being conferred upon me.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 16th July, 1813. ¼ past 8 P.M.

'I have received your letter of this morning just now. We have heard no firing during the day, and we are in hopes that the convent had surrendered. We made the siege* of Badajoz with the 3rd, 4th, and Light divisions of the army, not amounting to 11,000 men, and the detachments of the working parties and the guards for the trenches were very large. In this siege no guards are required, at least on one side, and the work is comparatively trifling; but I never saw a siege in which —— —— and —— —— would not employ the whole army if they could. There can be no reason, however, why the 1st division should not be employed, at least in the right attack; and all the troops employed in the siege, excepting the guards which may be absolutely necessary for the trenches, and the artillery to work the guns, must be considered disposable to cover the siege and to maintain the position which covers the harbour of Passages, in case the enemy should attempt to interrupt the operation.

'I did not understand from Major Smith that he wished to have more guns on the hill than two; and he appeared to think the distance too great for even those two. If he had thought more necessary he might have had them; for, according to his arrangement, there were left four 24 pounders in the store ships, which four I have since settled should be in battery, with four more borrowed from the Surveillante.

'The officers of the engineers and artillery are the best

* In 1812.

Digitized by Google

judges of these matters, however, and may alter their opinions as well as others; and if they wish to have four instead of two guns upon the hill, they must only reduce the fire below, or borrow two more guns from Sir George Collier, in addition to the six they have already.

'I hope that you will have the convent at least to-day, before the fire opens from the sand hills, otherwise the breach will be made before you are prepared to storm, and to support the storm by your establishment on the isthmus. There is nothing extraordinary here. Lieut. Reid has discovered a gun road, as he reports, from hence to Oyarzun.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 17th July, 1813. 12 at noon.

'Upon reflecting upon your want of troops for the siege of San Sebastian, and at the same time upon the necessity of having a sufficient corps, particularly of red coats, to co-operate in covering it, I conceive that it is desirable that the following disposition should be made. First; that such a number of British and Portuguese troops as are necessary to carry on the works on the side of the convent, and to maintain the ground and keep the blockade on that side, should be encamped on that side; and that all the rest of the troops should be encamped nearly where the 1st division are now.

'Every morning at daylight a detachment should march from the latter, of sufficient strength to perform the duties of the trenches on the attack from the side of the sand hills, reckoning upon four reliefs in twenty four hours for the working parties, and two reliefs in twenty four hours for the covering parties, that is, if any covering parties are thought necessary on that side. The parties coming off duty, with the exception of those immediately employed in the trenches, might march on their return likewise at daylight. These troops might be cantoned, during their tour of duty, in the houses on the high road from Passages to San Sebastian, from whence they might relieve the parties in the trenches every six or twelve hours. 'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, 17th July, 1813. Half past 5 P.M.

'I have just received your note of noon this day, and congratulate you upon taking the redoubt and convent.

'In writing to you last night I stated that you ought to have possession of the convent twenty four hours before the fire should begin from the batteries on the sand hills. Considering the work to be performed on the convent heights, however, and to connect the burnt village with the convent, and on the esplanade on the left of the burnt village, I should think you ought to have that ground longer than I had before mentioned. As it is probable that the fire of the batteries on the sand hills will make a breach in a very short time, it would be better probably that they should not be opened, unless they can be turned to destroy the defences of the horn work, till all the works at the convent, and on the esplanade, and at the burnt village, shall be finished.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, 17th July, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 4th July, and I beg you will tell the Government that I am quite certain that no expedient will answer to get from the merchants the real truth, excepting the adoption of the measure proposed by me about fifteen months ago. Every thing else is a cover for fraud, and fraud will be the consequence.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart.

'My dear Cotton, 'Lesaca, 18th July, 1813.

'As I expect every day the arrival of the ships at Bilbao with the troops and horses, it is desirable that you should, without loss of time, send a steady officer to superintend their disembarkation and preparations for their march to join their regiments; and an officer or two, and a farrier from each regiment, to march the detachments up. I will

Digitized by Google

order those from the 1st hussars and 13th and 14th Light dragoons, which are in this neighbourhood.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir S. Cotton, Bart

'I shall write a letter to the magistrate at Bilbao, which I will send you by to-morrow's post to be given to this officer.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 18th July, 1813. 7 A.M.

'Since I wrote to you yesterday evening I have seen General Murray, who has explained to me that the great difficulty which you experience is the want of means of transport from the country, and that the men are obliged to carry up the ammunition from the shipping.

'I recommend to you to use the ammunition mules attached to both the divisions, and to Pack's and Bradford's brigades, in the carriage of the ammunition to the place nearest to the trenches to which they can go in safety. These would go far to provide for the service of the batteries on the sand hills and heights, the landing place being so near.

'The carriages attached to the 18 pounders, and the other carriages of the field artillery which is about Hernani, would, I should think, keep the 18 pounders supplied on the other side. At all events, these carriages and the few carts of the country which there are would do it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Campbell, Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 18th July, 1813.

'I have received intimation from the Secretary of State that you have received orders from his Lordship to send to the army the 37th regiment, when the 2nd batt. 84th regiment shall arrive at Gibraltar; and I request you to direct that they may proceed to Santander for orders.

'I request that the regiment may be supplied with a blanket, canteen, and havresack, for each man; with bill hooks, one for every ten men; with tin camp kettles in bags,

Digitized by Google

one for every six men; and with the following proportion of intrenching tools:

'5 spades,
5 shovels,
5 felling axes,
5 pickaxes.

'I likewise request that the regiment may be provided with the following tents:

'3 for non-commissioned officers and privates of each company,
1 for officers of each company,
1 for each Field Officer,
1 for Paymaster,
1 for Surgeon and assistants,
1 for Adjutant and Quarter Master.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General Campbell.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department at Santander.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 18th July, 1813.

'In case any ships should arrive at Santander, having troops on board, I beg that you will direct all those having infantry on board to proceed to Passages, and all those having cavalry on board to proceed to Bilbao.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Officer of the Q. M. Gen.'s Department at Santander.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 18th July, 1813.

'I enclose a dispatch which I have received from the Secretary of State, in which he desires that I will acquaint you where I wish the troops now expected from England and Ireland should disembark, in order that you may station a cruiser off Cape Machichaco to give them their instructions.

'Accordingly, I shall be much obliged to you if you will direct that all the ships having infantry on board may proceed to Passages, and all having cavalry and horses on board may proceed to Bilbao.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To the Commissioners of the Transport Office.

'GENTLEMEN, 'Lesaca, 18th July, 1813.

'The General in Chief of the French Army of the South, having permitted Hospital Mate MacCulloch, who was left in charge of some sick at Salamanca in November last, to return to the British army, I will thank you to send to France, in exchange for him, M. Viennet, Commissaire des Guerres, who was taken last year at Badajoz, and is supposed to be now a prisoner in England.

'I shall also be much obliged to you if, on the arrival in England of M. Houzé, who was taken on the 18th June, you will permit him to return to France without exchange; General Maucune, to whom he was secretary, having allowed Lieut. Royal, of the 61st regiment, who fell into his hands at Salamanca, to come back to the British army in the month of January last without any stipulation whatever.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Commissioners of the Transport Office.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Dumouriez.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, 'Lesaca, ce 18 Juillet, 1813.

'Il y a bien long temps que je ne vous ai écrit, mais je n'avais rien à vous dire qui pouvait vous intéresser, et à présent même, tout ce qui peut vous intéresser est dans les journaux.

'Nous faisons le siége de San Sebastien avec notre gauche, et nous tenons Pampelune étroitement bloqué; et, en attendant, je refais mon armée, qui avait beaucoup souffert par ses marches rapides et par un temps terrible depuis le 15 du mois passé. Je veux voir aussi ce que les Puissances d'Allemagne vont faire, et de quel côté, le Maréchal Suchet se jette, avant de me trop aventurer en France.

'Jusqu'à présent je n'ai eu de communication avec aucun parti mécontent en France, quoique je crois qu'on nous attend, et qu'on a diablement peur de notre approche. L'autre nuit on sonnait les cloches à Bordeaux, à cause du feu, et toute la ville était en alarme, croyant que nous y étions entrés. On craint la vengeance des Espagnols et des Portugais; mais je vous envoie la copie d'un ordre* que j'ai

* See General Orders, 'France,' Irurita, 9th July, 1813.

Digitized by Google

donné, et que je fais circuler dans le pays, qui me parait valoir mieux que mille promesses en proclamation, parceque voilà ce qui est ordonné. D'ailleurs, les proclamations ont été tellement abusées dans les guerres de France et d'Espagne, que jamais je n'ai pu me résoudre à en faire seulement une.

'S'il arrive quelque chose d'intéressant qui n'est pas publié, je vous l'écrirai, et, en même temps, avec mes reflexions comme ci-devant; et je vous serai bien obligé des opinions que vous voudriez bien me donner.

'Le malheur du Général Murray m'aurait été bien funeste si nous avions moins de succès de ce côté-ci; mais j'espère que les affaires iront mieux à présent de ce côté-là.

'Je ne sais pas si Suchet a encore passé l'Ebre.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Le Général Dumouriez.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Lesaca, 18th July, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 5th, and I am sorry that I cannot recommend —— —— for promotion, because I have had him in arrest since the battle for disobeying an order given to him by me verbally. The fact is, that, if discipline means habits of obedience to orders, as well as military instruction, we have but little of it in the army. Nobody ever thinks of obeying an order; and all the regulations of the Horse Guards, as well as of the War Office, and all the orders of the army applicable to this peculiar service, are so much waste paper.

'It is, however, an unrivalled army for fighting, if the soldiers can only be kept in their ranks during the battle; but it wants some of those qualities which are indispensable to enable a General to bring them into the field in the order in which an army ought to be to meet an enemy, or to take all the advantage to be derived from a victory; and the cause of these defects is the want of habits of obedience and attention to orders by the inferior officers, and indeed, I might add, by all. They never attend to an order with an intention to obey it, or sufficiently to understand it, be it ever so clear, and therefore never obey it when obedience becomes troublesome, or difficult, or important.

Digitized by Google

'When we were in pursuit of the French in the valley of Araquil, —— —— was ordered to the front with his —— ——. Returning from the front I met him, and, having thought it would be better to send Sir Thomas Graham with the left of the army by the high road to Irun, in addition to the Spanish troops, I determined that —— ——'s ——, which had been with Sir Thomas before, should accompany him again if he was detached. But it was necessary to make some inquiries about roads before I should determine to detach him. I desired —— —— to halt and canton in the village at which I met him, and not to move from it till he should receive farther orders from myself, knowing that he would be sent to from the advanced posts. Notwithstanding these orders, he left the village in the morning, before the orders reached him to join Sir Thomas; and he got forward into the defile, and it was not possible to bring him back till the whole column had passed. I consequently put him in arrest, and had determined to make an example of him; but I have since released him, but cannot recommend him for promotion.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 18th July, 1813.

'I have written to Sir George Collier, in consequence of the receipt of your Lordship's instructions of the 5th instant, to desire that the ships conveying the infantry detachments to the army may be brought to Passages; those with the cavalry to Bilbao.

'I trust that your Lordship will have given directions that every man may be supplied with a canteen, haversack, and blanket; that they may have bill hooks in the proportion of one for every 10 men; tin camp kettles in bags in the proportion of one to every 6 men, and that the regiments of infantry may have tents, and the following proportion of intrenching tools, viz.: 5 spades, 5 shovels, 5 felling axes, 5 pickaxes.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, 19th July, 1813.

'I have received your letters up to that of 2 P.M. of yesterday. I think it very desirable that you should keep as many troops as possible assembled in your camp in front of Oyarzun. If the march from thence to the *chaussée* is difficult for a large body of men, it might be made at different periods of the day by the troops, as they should be required for the reliefs in the trenches. The enemy have a notion that we have only one British division at Oyarzun, &c.

'I see that there is a good road from Fuenterrabia to Passages, at the back of Monte Jaizquibel, on reading the report of the campaigns of the western Pyrenees at the commencement of the revolutionary war. This road should be looked at, and how far it is covered by the position of Mendizabal's troops.

'But if Giron's position between the Bidasoa and Irun is a good one, as I believe it is, now that its right is covered by the débouchés, that road will be safe, and the object will be to support Giron in his position. The troops in the old position at Oyarzun will be near enough for that.

'I hear that Clausel has marched from Jaca to Oleron, and is approaching St. Jean Pied de Port. General Paris has evacuated Aragon; and it appears likewise had arrived at, and was about to quit Jaca.

'I have not yet heard of Suchet's arrival on the Ebro. He had evacuated Valencia on the 5th. General Elio entered that city on the 7th, and Lord William was to be there on the 10th.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

'You must be better judges on the spot than I can be; but I think the town wall will breach easily and in a very short time, and that you should not begin to batter in breach till you shall be established on the esplanade.'

Digitized by Google

To General Giron.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Lesaca, ce 19 Juillet, 1813.

'J'ai reçu votre lettre du 17, avec votre demande officielle de passer au bains. Vous me permetterez, j'espère, de vous dire mon sentiment sur cette demarche. Vous avez raison en voulant vous soustraire à une punition, car c'en est une de vous mettre à servir dans l'armée de Catalogne en grade subalterne, ayant commandé la partie disponible de la 4me armée; punition qui est donnée non seulement sans cause quelconque, mais au moment où vous avez merité la consideration du Gouvernement; et je vous donnerai autant qu'il depend de moi la permission d'aller aux bains que vous demandez.

'Mais il me parait que vous ferez mal de quitter votre poste jusqu'à ce que vous soyez relévé par l'officier nommé par le Gouvernement, ou du tout, si le Gouvernement change cette nomination, même si on ne vous avance pas selon ma proposition. Il y a bien de la difference entre le ressentiment pour une punition non meritée, et le ressentiment pour n'avoir pas reçu les recompenses dues à ses services. Tout le monde conviendrait de la justice de l'un, personne de l'autre; et il ne faut pas vous mettre dans ce cas là.

'Je voudrais avoir le croquis et la description de la position que vous occupez à présent. Comme nous couvrons à présent entièrement votre flanc droit, je crois que vous protégeriez plus efficacement le siége en occupant cette position que celle de Oyarzun. Cela dependra beaucoup de l'étendu du terrain à occuper. Mais il faudrait resserrer votre monde un peu vers Irun pour pouvoir donner la main à ceux sur la Bidasoa en cas d'attaque. J'ai écrit hier au Général Graham, de re-occuper avec les troupes les positions qu'il avait quitté et de là, donner le monde necessaire pour le siége.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Mina.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 19th July, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 12th, and I sincerely congratulate you upon your success.

'We are carrying on the siege of San Sebastian here, which operation I am covering with the army; and the

Digitized by Google

Conde de la Bisbal is blockading Pamplona with the troops under his command. I have constructed works there so as to hold the blockade with a small body of troops.

'It has been reported to me that General Clausel and General Paris have both retired from Jaca into France, leaving 1500 men in that place; but I cannot be certain of the truth of that report, neither do I know precisely where Suchet is, or what he is doing.

'I have plenty of guns, howitzers, and ammunition, but have not the means of moving them to Zaragoza, but I am endeavoring to procure them. In the mean time, General Duran will do well to continue the blockade of the redoubt there; and I would suggest to you to do the same with Jaca, unless Suchet should move into Aragon.

'In that case, I recommend to you to collect all your battalions and cavalry about Tudela, to which place you will fall back yourself gradually; and order General Duran to proceed with his troops to Pamplona, where he will be employed in maintaining the blockade.

'I shall join you, in that case, with some of the allied British and Portuguese divisions, and the cavalry, and the Conde de la Bisbal's corps; and we will give battle to Suchet.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General Mina.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Mina.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 19th July, 1813.

'It has been reported to me that the commandant of Jaca is not indisposed to give up that place. You will do well to summon him; and, at all events, open a communication with him to endeavor to get him out.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General Mina.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 19th July, 1813.

'I enclose another letter from Sir John Murray. From the report in my dispatch of this day, you will see how unfortunate his failure has been; and particularly, what I must call, his unnecessary and ill-judged loss of his cannon.

Digitized by Google

'If Lord William Bentinck should return to Sicily, and the army should remain in Spain, it is my duty to inform your Lordship that it is desirable that Sir John Murray should not return to command it.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 19th July, 1813.

'The examination of King Joseph's papers has shown the use which the enemy make of the intelligence they get from the English and Peninsula newspapers, and from my dispatches, notwithstanding the care taken to publish nothing that can be of importance. I do not think they are yet certain whether we mean to attack San Sebastian or Pamplona; and I have therefore marked as not to be published every thing relating to both places; as you may be sure they will get the dispatch in the opposite camp as soon as possible after it is published in London.

'I enclose the daily state of the 16th July, which is the last I have received. Our diminution since the battle is now 9638; it was at one time 12,477, but many men have since joined their regiments. The diminution now stands as follows:

	British.	Portuguese.	Total.
'Increase of sick, present . .	167	234	401
Do. of sick, absent . .	3528	1963	5491
Do. of command . . .	573	706	1279
Do. of prisoners of war and missing	57	242	299
			7470
Decrease of Total	1299	857	2156
			9626

'There are many stragglers still out, who are returned sick, absent, and the number of men on command will probably diminish to its old standard. The decrease of the total are either dead, deserted, or transferred.

'I must again draw your Lordship's attention to the naval concerns off the coast. Nothing has yet arrived but two or three small vessels to carry dispatches, and we have nothing for the blockade excepting the Surveillante, from which we

Digitized by Google

have got six guns and a few Spanish boats fitted out by General Giron.

'Any thing in the shape of a naval force would drive off Sir G. Collier.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 19th July, 1813.

'Having examined our situation on the great road from Vitoria to Irun, and our prospects for the siege of San Sebastian, it appeared to me to be desirable to obtain possession of the *débouchés* of the mountains towards Vera; and I accordingly returned to San Estevan on the 14th, and on the 15th moved forward the 7th and Light divisions, which are now posted on the heights overlooking Sara and Vera, and the latter occupy Vera. The enemy made but a trifling resistance, and withdrew their posts to the top of the Puerto de Vera.

'We established a battery of four 18 pounders against a convent, which the enemy had fortified and occupied in force, about 600 yards from the works of San Sebastian, the possession of which was necessary, previous to the commencement of any further operations against the place. This battery opened on the morning of the 14th, and the convent was so far destroyed that Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham ordered that the building, and a redoubt which protected its left flank, might be stormed on the 17th. I have not yet received his report of the details of this operation, which, however, was successful; and our troops were established at the convent, and at the village immediately below it, which the enemy had burnt; and our works have been since continued with great activity; and I understand from Sir Thomas Graham that the batteries will open to destroy and enfilade the defences of the point of attack on to-morrow. The same batteries will answer to effect a breach in the town wall.

'I have every reason to believe that General Clausel has marched from Jaca into France.

'I have received a report from General Mina of the 12th, in which he informs me that General Duran had joined him in the neighbourhood of Zaragoza, and that he had attacked,

Digitized by Google

on the 8th, General Paris, who had for some time commanded a division in Aragon. General Paris had retired on the night of the 9th, leaving a garrison in a redoubt in the neighbourhood of Zaragoza, which General Mina had left General Duran to attack while he followed the enemy with his own division and the cavalry under Brigadier Don Julian Sanchez. He had taken a considerable number of prisoners, and a good deal of baggage from General Paris; and a convoy on the 11th. It is impossible to applaud too highly the activity, intelligence and gallantry with which these operations have been carried on.

'I have since heard that General Paris had arrived at Jaca on the 14th, and that he had brought with him the garrisons of Ayerbe, Huesca, &c., and was about to retire into France.

'Marshal Suchet evacuated Valencia on the 5th instant, and General Elio entered that city at the head of the 2nd army on the 7th.

'I have a letter from Lord William Bentinck of the 7th, from San Felipe, in which he informs me that he expected to arrive at Valencia on the 10th.

'I have not heard of Marshal Suchet's retreat beyond Castellon. But the garrison of Segorbe has been withdrawn; and I understand that on the instant General Severoli blew up the fort of Alcañiz and marched upon Mequinenza by Caspe.

'The Conde de la Bisbal's corps relieved the British and Portuguese troops in the blockade of Pamplona on the 17th instant. The enemy made two sorties on the 11th and 15th instant, in both of which they were repulsed, and suffered considerably. I enclose a list of killed and wounded on those occasions.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Since writing the above, I have received a dispatch from Sir T. Graham, of which the enclosed * is a copy, containing his report on the attack of the convent near San Sebastian.'

* *Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B., to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'MY LORD, 'Hernani, 18th July, 1813.

'The convent of San Bartolomeo, and the adjoining work on the extremity of the steep hill towards the river, were taken yesterday by assault.

'The natural and artificial strength of these fortified posts, occupied by a

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 20th July, 1813, 2 P.M.

'I have just received your letter of five A.M. by Captain Calvert. The officers of engineers and artillery do not appear to be very *light* in their demands of working parties;

large body of troops, and the impossibility of access to either but by the fronts, made it very desirable to have destroyed the defences as much as possible, and a new battery on the left was begun the preceding evening, but not being ready in the morning, the attack was determined on.

'A column, consisting of the piquets of the 4th caçadores, commanded by Lieut. Antonio de Quairos, of 150 men of the 13th Portuguese regiment, under Captain Almeyda, supported by three companies of the 9th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Craufurd, with a reserve of three companies of the Royal Scots, under Captain Arguimbeau, was formed on the right to attack the redoubt, under the direction of Major General Hay. Major General Bradford commanded the left column, composed of 200 men of the 13th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Major Snodgrass, of that regiment; an equal number under Lieut. Colonel Macneagh, of the 5th caçadores, and supported by the 9th regiment, under Lieut. Colonel Cameron. The whole of the troops employed in this service being under the command of Major General Oswald.

'About ten A.M. the left column began the attack on the convent, while the right passed the ravine near the river. Both attacks were made with such vigour and determination, that all obstacles were overcome, without the loss that might have been expected.

'The enemy were driven in confusion down the hill, carrying a strong reinforcement, just sent from San Sebastian, along with them in their flight through the burnt village of San Martin.

'The impetuosity of the troops in pursuit could not be restrained by the exertion of the superior officers, who had received Major General Oswald's directions not to pass San Martin, and some unavoidable loss was sustained by those who followed the enemy to the foot of the glacis, on their return to San Martin.

'I need hardly assure your Lordship, that on this, as on other occasions, Major General Oswald conducted the service in the best manner; and I am equally obliged to Major Generals Hay and Bradford, for their conduct of the attacks entrusted to them. But I beg, in justice to the officers, whose distinguished gallantry in leading on their men to overcome the variety of obstacles that were opposed to them, to mention Major Snodgrass, Captain Almeyda, and Lieut. de Quairos (severely wounded), of the Portuguese service, and Lieut. Colonel Campbell of the 9th foot.

'I cannot conclude this report, without expressing my perfect satisfaction with all the officers and men of the royal artillery, both in the four gun battery, employed for three days against the convent, and on the opposite bank of the river, whence several field pieces were served with great effect.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Field Marshal* 'T. GRAHAM.
the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

'P.S. I omitted to mention, that Major General Hay mentions his great obligations to Captain Taylor, of the 48th regiment, his Brigade Major.'

Digitized by Google

but they must have them of course. It appears, then, that it will be necessary to keep the 5th division encamped entire near the left attack, and Bradford's brigade near the right, to which I have no objection. In case of any movement by the enemy upon Irun, it will be necessary that all the men not necessary to guard the trenches should march for the camp at Oyarzun.

'In regard to the storm, unless more men should be necessary than the 5th division can afford, I do not see any reason why the 1st division should be employed in it, if they have not been materially employed in the works of the siege. If they have, some of them should be in the storm.

'I did not summons Badajoz or Burgos, and the reason for not doing so has been confirmed in the King's papers, viz., that French officers are ordered not to surrender a place before it has been stormed. But as I hope the men will, on this occasion, employ themselves, when they get in, in destroying the enemy, rather than, as usual, in plunder, I think the place should be summoned. But as it is desirable that the summons should be given at a period when it will not convey notice to the enemy of our intentions, you had better send it in to-morrow morning.

'I believe the storm ought to take place by daylight, particularly if the defences are effectually destroyed; and as the enemy have their retreat open to the castle, and the means of sortie from thence when they please, the officers and men ought to be particularly warned of the danger of wandering about the town in search of plunder.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'I have a letter from Lord William Bentinck of the 13th, from Valencia. He was about to move towards the Ebro. He has still an ample train left for any thing he can require.'

MEMORANDUM OF INSTRUCTIONS.

'Lesaca, 20th July, 1813.

'LORD AYLMER is to proceed to Passages, in order to take the command of the 76th, 85th, and 37th regiments, which are expected there, and are to form a brigade under his

Digitized by Google

command, which will eventually be attached to the 1st division of Infantry.

'The 37th regiment being to come from Gibraltar, will not arrive for some time.

'Orders have been given to the Commissary General to provide an establishment for a commissariat for this brigade, upon the same footing as the others of the army, upon which subject Lord Aylmer will be so kind as to communicate with the Commissary General. He has likewise been desired to provide a mule for each company of each regiment to carry their tents, for which the Captains are to pay; as well as one for the surgeon's chest, and one for the Paymaster's books, to be paid for by those officers respectively, and one for the intrenching tools on the usual establishment of the other regiments of the army.

'The Commissary General has likewise been desired to be prepared to supply these regiments with their camp kettles in bags, in case they should not be provided with them.

'In regard to other parts of the equipment of the soldiers for the field, viz., blankets, havresacks, canteens, bill-hooks, entrenching tools, and tents, it is hoped that the authorities in England will not have forgotten that the army do not travel with stores of them, and that the troops now coming out may be duly provided. If not so, they must do without them till supplies expected from England shall arrive.

'If the troops should come provided with tents, Lord Aylmer will take care that they land only with the proportion allowed by the General Orders of the 1st of March, 1813.

'Besides the three regiments above mentioned, detachments for different regiments of infantry are expected, according to the annexed return.

'Lord Aylmer will be so kind as to take charge of these detachments, as well as of the regiments composing his brigade, and will see that they are marched off without loss of time to their several divisions, according to the routes from the Quarter Master General, and supplied with provisions according to the same.

'On his arrival at Passages he will fix on the places in which he will canton these troops on their arrival either at Passages or its neighbourhood, so that there may be no difficulties on this subject.

'WELLINGTON.'

Digitized by Google

To General Conde de la Bisbal.

'à Lesaca, le 20 Juillet, 1813,
'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, à 8 heures du soir.

'Le Général Wimpffen, étant indisposé, m'a envoyé votre lettre du 17, à laquelle je prends cette manière de repondre en partie, prenant l'occasion d'un courier que j'envoie par Tudela et Saragosse en Valence.

'Je crois que, quand vous avez écrit cette lettre vous n'aviez pas reçu la lettre que je vous ai écrit de San Estevan le 14, dont je vous envoie à présent le duplicata. Vous y verrez qu'il y a nulle occasion de croire que l'ennemi puisse approcher par vos derrières; ou que vous soyez dans le cas d'abandonner le blocus sans avoir communication avec moi.

'Mais si ce malheur, qui doit être inattendu, vous arrivait, je sais bien que vous n'avez pas les moyens d'ôter les canons qui sont dans les redoutes. Vous les ferez enclouer dans ce cas là, et vous ferez brûler ou autrement détruire les affuts.

'Mais je crois que vous verrez par la lettre incluse, et par ce que je vous apprends de l'état des affaires, que l'ennemi ne peut pas vous approcher du dehors, au moins sans que je le sache.

'Le Général Clausel et le Général Paris se sont retirés en France par Jaca. L'ennemi a abandonné tous ses postes en Aragon, à l'exception de la redoute près de Saragosse, bloquée et attaquée par Duran, de Mequinenza, de Monzon, et de deux autres près de la frontière de la Catalogne. Suchet est en Catalogne à ce qu'il parait; et les troupes alliées en Valence devaient s'avancer le 15 de Valence vers l'Ebre. Non-obstant leur pertes de canons à Tarragone, elles étaient amplement pourvues pour l'attaque de Tortosa ou de Tarragone.

'Je crois que vous n'avez rien à craindre de ce coté ci, au moins sans que je le sache.

'Notre feu a commencé aujourd'hui contre le corps de la place de San Sebastien.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*Général Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To General Duran.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 20th July, 1813.

'I beg that, on the receipt of this letter, you will place yourself and the troops under your command under the orders of General Espoz y Mina, and you will obey all orders that you shall receive from him.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General Duran.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Espoz y Mina.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 20th July, 1813.

'Since I wrote to you yesterday, I have received your letter of the 16th, which renders necessary some alteration in the instructions which I had given to you.

'I conceived that you had been more advanced than it appears you are towards Jaca; and I now leave it to you to blockade Jaca or not, as you may think expedient; telling you, however, that I consider the blockade of that place, if it is likely to be successful, to be the most important of any.

'I will send you heavy artillery as soon as it shall be in my power. It is not so at present.

'I enclose a letter to General Duran, in which I desire him to place himself under your command. I beg you will accelerate his measures for the attack of the fort at Zaragoza.

'The messenger who will deliver this letter has dispatches for General Lord William Bentinck, who commands the Allied British and Sicilian and Spanish forces on the eastern coast of the Peninsula. He was at Valencia on the 13th, and proposed to move forward towards the Ebro on the 15th: by what route he does not state.

'I have directed the messenger to proceed from Zaragoza to Alcañiz, and to inquire there where the General is; and I request you to communicate to Lord William Bentinck, by the same opportunity, any intelligence of the state of affairs which you may think interesting.

'The fire against the body of the place of San Sebastian commenced this day.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General Espoz y Mina.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To General Copons.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 20th July, 1813.

'I think it proper to enclose to you the copy and translation of a letter which I have found among King Joseph's papers, from the Prince of Neufchâtel, which I think it desirable that you should make public to the people of Catalonia.

'They will therein see the hatred which the unconquerable spirit of themselves and of their ancestors has excited in the breast of the tyrant, and his consequent desire to subdue them, in particular, to his iron yoke.

'I need not point out to them that this letter affords fresh motives for their determined resistance to his usurpation; in which I beg that you will inform them, that they shall have every assistance from me which the circumstances of the war will enable me to afford them.

'The Catalans will see, however, that it is necessary, not only that they should exert themselves in their own cause, but that they should endeavor to supply the wants of those armies which must be employed to assist them in driving the enemy from their country; and they must do every thing in their power to distress and destroy that enemy, during the short time which it is to be hoped that he will be able to remain.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*General Copons.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 20th July, 1813.

'I had this day the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatches of the 28th June and 13th July, Nos. 4 and 5.

'I will inquire whether it is possible to send any officers from the 3rd to the 2nd batt. of the 27th regiment; but I am afraid it is not. A very large proportion of the officers of that regiment are, and have long been, in England and Ireland.

'I am very much obliged to your Lordship for the details of your means of undertaking a siege, transmitted in your dispatch, No. 5, which appear to me to be sufficient for the attack of Tarragona or Tortosa.

Digitized by Google

'The intentions of Suchet, or rather, the nature of the orders under which he is acting, are not quite clear. General Clausel has certainly retired from Jaca into France, and he is now probably on the left of the troops in front of this army; and General Paris, who belongs to the army of Aragon, under the command of Suchet, and who has always commanded a division of about 3000 men in Aragon, has gone off in the same direction. Mina did him a great deal of mischief on his march.

'The enemy have withdrawn all their garrisons in Aragon, excepting in a redoubt near Zaragoza, in Mequinenza, in Fraga, in Monzon, and in Venasque; all, you will observe, on the frontier of Catalonia. The troops, likewise, which evacuated and destroyed Alcañiz, marched from Mequinenza on Mora.

'All this tends to prove the intention of Suchet to hold his ground in Catalonia; and I should be inclined to attribute the march of Paris on Jaca to his being pressed by Mina, and to his want of communication with Suchet, and his ignorance of his movements in Valencia.

'Generals Mina and Duran are now near Zaragoza. The latter proposes to attack the redoubt near that place. I have desired Mina to blockade Jaca if he can, and to retire gradually towards Tudela, if, as appeared probable before I received his letter this day, Suchet should enter Aragon.

'I now write to Mina, and likewise to Captain Blanckley, who is with him, and Duran, to request that they will communicate with your Lordship; and I beg you to take measures to communicate with General Mina.

'It is impossible for me at present to give your Lordship any further instructions. In the course of a few days I hope to have possession of San Sebastian, and I propose then either to move forward into France, or to make myself master of all the garrisons of Aragon, so as to connect myself more closely with you, still keeping the blockade of Pamplona.

'Much will depend upon the state of affairs in the north of Europe. If the war should be renewed, I shall do most good by moving forward into France, and I shall probably be able to establish myself there. If not renewed, I should

Digitized by Google

only go into France to be driven out again; and I shall do best to confine myself to secure what I have gained.

'In either case my movements will assist you; in the latter, more directly.

'I am not acquainted with either General Elio or the Duque del Parque; but I believe your Lordship's opinion is quite correct regarding both.

'When I was at Cadiz in the winter I endeavored to remedy the inconvenience which you have found in the separation of the 2nd and 3rd armies, of which I wished to form only one, but I could not succeed. The Spanish armies, modelled as they are on the plan of French corps, are equally independent of each other, and are as troublesome to manage.

'I am perfectly aware also of the rapine and confusion which attends all the business of supplying a Spanish army, and the excessive and unnecessary misery and distress which their demands, and their mode of enforcing them, occasion to the country. But there is no remedy for these evils at present.

'The great want of this nation is of men capable of conducting public business of any description; and the Revolution, as it is called, instead of having caused an improvement in this respect, has rather augmented the evil by bringing forward into public employment of importance, more inexperienced people, and by giving to men in general, false notions, entirely incompatible with the nature of their business; then all real improvements in the mode of governing and of transacting business are despised by the Government and Cortes, and never thought of.

'You will find that when you shall have given the month's supply of flour to the Duque del Parque and General Elio, they will not know how to carry it, how to get it baked into bread, or how to issue it. They will never repay the supply; and I request you to let me know the value of it, that I may have it carried to account against the subsidy.

'You may depend upon it that your best magazines of all kinds will be your ships, which you should always keep close to you.

'I beg your Lordship to urge the Admiral to send to the Tagus, if possible, all the troop ships of war which were sent

Digitized by Google

round from the western side of the Peninsula last year; they are most necessary to us.

'It would likewise be very desirable if you could carry into execution the measures in regard to the transports ordered by the Secretary of State in his dispatch, No. 124. Indeed, as the nature of your operations is now decided, it appears to me that you might send to England all the transports excepting those which should be absolutely necessary to transport the British and Sicilian troops, in case that their presence should be necessary in Sicily, or that you should think proper to remove them from Spain for the reasons referred to in my private letter to your Lordship of the 1st instant.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 20th July, 1813.

'I have nothing to add to my dispatch of this day, excepting to tell you that I have sent to Government the information contained in your private letter of the 13th, regarding Murat.

'My dispatches relating to the battle of the 21st arrived in England on the 3rd, and were immediately sent to the Continent. The account of our crossing the Ebro had been received a day or two before. It was known at Paris on the 29th, that there had been a battle unsuccessful to the French, but the particulars were not known. Soult arrived here on the 13th, to take the command of the army; and he came from the army in Germany. It is rumoured in the French army opposite to me, that we are in communication with Murat, and it has been in the English newspapers. If the former is not founded upon the latter, the French rumours tend to prove Murat's sincerity. However, if Austria should declare against Buonaparte, I do not doubt Murat. You must, however, take the lead of him, if you can.

'Our last accounts from England are of the 8th; there is no news from the Continent, but if I can find the newspapers, they shall go to you.

Digitized by Google

'The Shannon, Captain Broke, has taken the Chesapeake, which I consider a most fortunate event. It took place, it appears, in consequence of a challenge off one of the American ports, in presence of hundreds of spectators in pleasure boats.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.'

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 20th July, 1813.

'I enclose a letter which I have received from the Commissary General, containing a complaint of the conduct of the Juiz de Fora of Sabugal, in arresting with a military guard a soldier of the 11th Veteran battalion, acting as a conductor of stores, and in confining him in the gaol of Guarda at the distance of six leagues, without notice to his military superior, without cause assigned, known, or even suspected.

'I request you to lay these papers before the Portuguese Government. I have already frequently, particularly recently, had occasion to draw the attention of the Portuguese Government to the conduct of the Portuguese magistrates; and of this person more than once, who, to say the least of him, has not conducted himself in a very conciliatory manner. I do not know whether it is consistent with the laws of Portugal, but it is certainly not so with the courtesy due from one nation to another, or from the civil authorities of one nation to the military authorities of the other, that a person should be seized in this manner and imprisoned, without cause assigned, or even notice given; and I hope that the Government will feel disposed to give me some satisfaction on this subject, otherwise I beg you to lay these papers before His Majesty's Government.

'I likewise beg to draw your attention to the miserable condition of all persons who are prisoners in the gaols in Portugal; they literally starve for want of food, and the buildings in which they are kept are incapable of sheltering them from the weather, and in such a state of filth as to occasion disease. I leave it to you to decide upon the mea-

Digitized by Google

sures to be taken to protect His Majesty's subjects employed in his service for the protection of Portugal from the common enemy, from such oppression and its consequent evils, as that to which they are liable from the conduct of such a man as this magistrate.

'I must say, that the British army which I have the honor to command have met with nothing but ingratitude from the Government and authorities in Portugal for their services; and that every thing that could be done has been done by the civil authorities, lately, to oppress the officers and soldiers on every occasion in which it has by any accident been in their power. I hope, however, that we have seen the last of Portugal.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 20th July, 1813.

'I enclose a letter from Sir Robert Kennedy, stating the inconvenience which will be experienced in this country by the removal of Mr. —— from the duties which he is performing at Lisbon, under the directions and upon the responsibility of the Commissary General Sir Robert Kennedy.

'I have had some experience of Mr. —— abilities. He is very capable of performing any duty under the direction, and at the risk and responsibility of another, but quite incapable of undertaking such a charge as that which will devolve upon him at Gibraltar upon his own responsibility.

'I had already made arrangements to send Mr. Wright to Alicante from this army; and I must inform your Lordship that the removal of Mr. Bissett from Gibraltar is an arrangement as inconvenient to the service of this country, as the removal of Mr. —— from Lisbon, or any other that could be devised.

'It is not at all understood by the departments in England that much time elapses before any gentleman coming out to perform a duty, here, is at all fit for it; and till he does acquire the necessary knowledge and experience, the service here suffers. This observation applies particularly

Digitized by Google

to those officers charged with the business of procuring money and supplies, and their management and dispatch to the army, which were the duties performed by Mr. Bissett and Mr. ——.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 20th July, 1813.

'I think it probable that, as the weather is so bad, the messenger despatched yesterday will not have sailed, and therefore I send you the copy of a letter of the 13th, which I have received from Lord W. Bentinck, reporting the state of affairs in Sicily, and of his negotiations with Murat.

'His Lordship was at Valencia on the 13th, and intended to march on the 15th towards the Ebro. He has of battering train twenty three 24 pounders, nine 18 pounders, twenty 12 pounders, eleven large mortars and howitzers, making sixty three pieces, besides howitzers with his field train; and ten 24 pounders which had been sent for to Mahon and Sicily. But he has more guns than I ever had at any siege; and as for mortars and howitzers, I never use them against a Spanish town if I can avoid it.

'Suchet appears to have withdrawn his garrisons from Aragon, and to have collected his force in Catalonia, according to accounts from Mina of the 16th. Lord William did not know exactly which way he had gone. The French had garrisons in Murviedro and Peñiscola in Valencia, which Lord William intended to blockade.

'In writing to you yesterday about our naval means, I omitted to mention to you that the Spanish boats which have been armed are manned by the Spanish battalion of Marines, and are so much in diminution of the army; and besides the labors of the siege, the Portuguese troops are employed in unloading the ships in the harbour of Passages. I am convinced that no combined British army has ever before been employed on such duties. We have, besides, no convoy for any thing: 100,000 dollars from the subsidy for the Galician army have been waiting at Coruña for above a month, for a ship of war to carry them.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, 22nd July, 1813. 9 A.M.

'I have received intelligence from a person who has hitherto given me that upon which I can rely, stating that the enemy are making a flying bridge at Orogne, which is behind their position opposite Irun, and that they talk of transporting boats from St. Jean de Luz to the Bas de Behobie. I do not know where that is; but I should think near the mouth of the Bidasoa. That river is not fordable now at this side.

'The enemy's posts in this front have certainly been weakened; and Clausel must have joined upon their left near St. Jean Pied de Port.

'I have desired Giron to maintain and support the heights between Irun and the Bidasoa; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will send forward to support him all the field artillery which is about Hernani and Oyarzun, the men of which can be spared from the heavy guns. I have likewise desired him to take care of Fuenterrabia.

'In regard to capitulation, I have no objection to allow the honors of war and private property; but officers and men must be prisoners of war. I am certain, however, that they will make no capitulation. I should like to except from it the Governor of Guetaria, but that is, I believe, impossible.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'Wellington.

'P.S. I have just received your letter of 4 P.M. I was not wrong, I see, in my conjecture respecting the capitulation.

'—— —— and —— —— appear to be worse than usual in their demands for working parties; and unless they are forced to use the animals and carts at their disposal, whenever they can be used, they will work your men to death. I have known —— —— demand hundreds of men whom he could not use; and I am quite certain that much of the carriage of ordnance stores from Passages might be done by mules or carts.'

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart., K.B.

'My dear Cotton, 'Lesaca, 22nd July, 1813. 2 P.M.

'I have received your letter of the 20th. I have thought it best not to order round Captain Walton till we shall have possession of San Sebastian.

'I have ordered an officer and farrier from the 13th, 14th, and 1st hussars.

'The —— shall remain where they are. They are the worst regiment I have yet seen.

'You had better give your orders for the detailed distribution of the horses before they shall leave Bilbao, as they will have to march by different roads almost from their leaving that place.

'Believe me, &c.

'Wellington.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir S. Cotton, Bart., K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B.

'My dear General, 'Lesaca, 22nd July, 1813.

'I was very sorry to learn from Dr. M'Grigor that you were so ill as to be under the necessity of returning to England; and I had given directions, which I repeat, that leave of absence might be officially announced to you.

'The object of my letter of the 14th was only to apprize you of the object in ordering the 6th division to Lanz, and to request you to send a brigade to San Estevan; and to inform you that I had seen in a Gazette that you were made a Knight of the Bath, on which I sincerely congratulate you. The letter was opened by General Madden, and the order executed.

'I sincerely congratulate you upon this well deserved mark of the Royal favor, which I should have been happy to have been employed to deliver to you, as I have to others, if your health had permitted you to remain with us. I assure you, however, that that is not the only reason for which I regret the necessity for your return to England, and that I am fully sensible, as well of the good which you have done us, as of the assistance which I should have received from you, if it had been in your power to remain.

'Believe me, &c.

'Wellington.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir H. Clinton, K.B.'

Digitized by Google

To Major General Peacocke.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 22nd July, 1813.

'I have written to Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck to request that he would urge the Admiral commanding the fleet in the Mediterranean to send to the Tagus the troop ships of war, which, having been attached to this army, were sent last year to the eastern coast of Spain, in order to attend the operations of the army in that quarter, where they are now no longer required.

'When the ships shall arrive, or earlier if there should be any disposable transports in the Tagus, I request you to apply to Admiral Martin to send round to Santander, where they will receive farther directions respecting their destination, any British soldiers who may be at Lisbon, and who may be sufficiently recovered to join their regiments.

'Any officers who may be at Lisbon might come to the army by the same opportunity.

'Marshal Sir William Beresford has informed me that there are at Mafra 1200 recruits for the Portuguese army, who are in readiness to join. It is very desirable that these recruits should likewise be sent round by sea; and I beg you to arrange with Admiral Martin to have them sent round, and that you will settle all points regarding their embarkation with General Blunt, of course under the superintendence of the General commanding in the province of Estremadura.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Major Gen. Peacocke.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 22nd July, 1813. 11 A.M.

'I have received your letter of the 21st at noon. I shall be very happy if any arrangement is made which will be satisfactory to you; but it will be quite impossible for me to interfere in any manner in the naval arrangements of this coast. The Admiralty are responsible for them; and I hope they will adopt some measures to give us a secure and easy communication along the coast, and the means of using

Digitized by Google

its harbours with convenience. If they do not, they will be responsible for any failure that may occur.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 22nd July, 1813. 11 A.M.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 21st June, and am much concerned that the Surveillante has been driven off the coast.

'I have settled with the Commissary General that, for the present, all the vessels having on board provisions or camp equipage stores for his department, shall be sent from Santander to Bilbao, where they are to remain till required at Passages to be unloaded, when they will be sent for.

'He sends directions accordingly to Santander; but in the mean time it will be desirable that you should send a vessel to order into Bilbao any that may be on their passage, excepting those with troops or military ordnance stores.

'As fast as the provision and camp equipage ships now at Passages are unloaded, I beg that you will order those from Lisbon to return thither; those from England to return to England.

'There is a large number of vessels waiting at Coruña for convoy, and I shall be obliged to you if you will send a vessel to give them convoy to Santander, and from thence eventually to Bilbao.

'I enclose a letter to the Captain of the port of Passages to the purport you desire.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Captain of the Port at Passages.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 22nd July, 1813.

'You are aware of the important operations which are now carrying on in this part of the country, for the benefit of the Spanish nation; and of the necessity of combining these operations with those of the British squadron on the coast, and with the other naval means of Great Britain.

'The harbour of Passages becomes a most interesting

Digitized by Google

point for all our communications; and I most earnestly request you will attend to the suggestions and requisitions of Sir George Collier, who commands the British squadron, and will regulate matters in the port of Passages in such a manner as to insure the easy use of it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Captain of the Port at Passages.*'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 24th July, 1813. ¼ before 12 A.M.

'I have just received your letter of five this morning, and I am sorry that circumstances did not allow of your attacking the place this morning.

'I wish you would consider whether, if the fire continues this evening, it would not be worth while to take possession of the breaches, and entrench parties upon them, well supplied with musket ammunition, keeping a communication with them at high water by means of some of the pontoons. If we cannot communicate with the town by the breaches, one would imagine that the enemy could not injure those men, at least not those on the great breach. Those on the smaller one might be injured by the fire from the barrack and the one gun battery.

'Would it not be worth while to turn all our guns this evening and to-morrow morning against that part of the wall which you commenced, but afterwards discontinued, to breach yesterday morning? If it answers, you will have a third breach. I believe it will be at the end of the rampart of which it is so desirable for us to get possession.

'I have undoubted intelligence that Soult has moved the greatest part of his force towards St. Jean Pied de Port, leaving at Urogne the boats, which are two complete bridges. It would appear, therefore, that he entertains serious designs to draw our attention from the side of Irun, and then to attempt to pass the river.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*'

Digitized by Google

To General Giron.

'à Lesaca, ce 24 Juillet, 1813.
'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, à 11 heures du matin.

'J'ai reçu hier au soir des nouvelles, à n'en pouvoir douter, que la grande force de l'ennemi a marché vers St. Jean Pied de Port. Les bateaux, qui sont deux trains de pont, restent toujours à Urogne. Ainsi on croirait que l'ennemi a vraiment l'intention de tirer notre attention de ce côté-là, et alors de faire quelque tentative sur la rivière. Mais, comme je n'entends plus de feu du côté de San Sébastien, j'espère que cette affaire est finie.

'Agréez, &c

'*El General Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Lesaca, 24th July, 1813.

'In answer to your private and confidential letter, I recommend to you to have nothing to do with the formation of any Regency, excepting on the scheme proposed in my letter to La Vega, as you may depend upon it none will answer.

'In respect to the American mediation, I conclude that you have orders from Government: if you have not, I recommend to you to say that you are ready to receive and forward to Government any proposition they have to make, either that Great Britain should mediate between them and their colonies, or for a commercial arrangement with Great Britain.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Lesaca, 24th July, 1813.

'I have this morning received your letters of the 15th and 16th. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will explain from me to the Government, the Minister at War, and Señor Argüelles, that, although I think the conduct of Government towards General Castaños and General Giron is harsh and unjust, I do not complain of it as a breach of

Digitized by Google

engagement with me; nor does that conduct occasion my desire to be satisfied respecting the breach of engagement. Señor Argüelles will see, therefore, that I have not put the Cortes and Government in the dilemma of choosing to keep General Castaños in his employment or of losing my services.

'Neither do I complain of the refusal of Government to promote the officers whom I had recommended after the battle as a breach of engagement. It was ungracious; but there is no engagement to me that either all I recommend shall be promoted or that none shall be removed. It would have been unreasonable to ask such an engagement, and improper to make it. What I complain of is, that, Government having made an engagement with me, without which I neither can nor will hold the command of the army, they have broken it, not in one, but in an hundred instances; and that they appear to do it wantonly, because they know my disinclination to relinquish the command, on account of the bad effect which such relinquishment will have on the cause, as well in Spain as throughout Europe. Their conduct is therefore injurious as an indignity, as well as because it deprives me of the only power which I can have over the army; and I must have some satisfaction on the subject.

'Nobody knows better than I do the miserable state to which authority is reduced in Spain; and the Government will do me the justice to acknowledge that, whenever they have called upon me to support their authority, I have done it, and efficaciously. But they know well the inefficacy of the ordenanza to punish any officer: in fact, it is in this respect a dead letter. Authority can be maintained only by influence; and, I thank God! I possess a sufficient degree of influence over the officers of the army to induce them to do their duty; and I believe that, if I were to lose the command to-morrow, they would act with me as cordially for the public service as they did before I was appointed to the command. But I should lose all influence and authority over them if I were to submit to these indignities without complaint; and therefore it is that I complain, and that I must insist upon the Government satisfying me upon this point.

'I do think the cause of Spain is materially involved in my retaining the command both externally and internally.

Digitized by Google

One advantage resulting from it is that the army is directed to repel the common enemy, and is kept clear of all interference in the disputes of the parties of the day. This would not be the case if the command were in the hands of any person who could feel an interest in these parties.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'WELLINGTON.

'*The Right Hon.*
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 25th July, 1813. 10 P.M.

'When on my road home I heard that there had been firing in the Puerto de Maya, and since my arrival I have heard that the enemy had moved in force in the morning upon Roncesvalles, and were engaged in the middle of the day with General Byng and the 4th division: I have not yet heard the result.

'As the siege is now in that state that we can do no more till the ammunition, &c., arrives from England, it will render your force much more disposable, and it will be desirable, that you should have embarked all the carriages, wheels, &c., and every thing else not absolutely necessary. The guns ought likewise to be returned to the Surveillante, and the others moved out of the batteries to the landing place, excepting two on the right to keep up a fire on the breaches, and the four 18 pounders to be on the left. Two howitzers might be left on the hill.

'It is impossible to judge of Soult's plan yet, particularly till I know the result of his operations of this day. I understand that the enemy were driven off from the Puerto de Maya. One can hardly believe that, with 30,000 men, he proposes to force himself through the passes of the mountains. The remainder of his force, one would think, must come in operation on some other point, either to-morrow or the day after; and it is desirable that you should be prepared.

'I shall apprize you immediately of any intelligence I may receive, and of any movements I may make.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

Digitized by Google

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL, 'à Lesaca, ce 25 Juillet, 1813.

'L'ennemi a hier fait des mouvemens vers St. Jean Pied de Port; et il a aujourd'hui paru en grand force en avant de notre poste à Roncesvalles, et dans le Puerto de Maya et Los Alduides. On me dit qu'il a été repoussé au Puerto de Maya; mais je n'ai pas des nouvelles recentes de Roncesvalles, c'est à dire, pas depuis une heure de l'après midi.

'Le Général Don Carlos d'España doit être arrivé à présent dans le voisinage de Pampelune avec sa division, que j'ai ordonné d'y marcher; et je vous prie de le prendre sous vos ordres.

'Qu'il y soit arrivé ou non, je vous prie de faire marcher la moitié de l'infanterie que vous aurez au blocus de Pampelune sur Zubiri, d'où vous aurez la bonté de les mettre en communication avec le Général Sir Thomas Picton, qui commande la 3me division de l'armée Britannique et sera à Eugui; et avec le Général Sir Lowry Cole, qui commande la 4me division et sera ou à Linzoain ou en avant de cette ville, à Roncesvalles.

'Le blocus sera tenu par le reste de l'infanterie.

'Avec cette lettre il en va une pour Sir Stapleton Cotton à Tafalla, qui lui ordonne de rassembler sa cavalerie près de Pampelune, et je vous prie de la lui faire remettre par une voie prompte et sûre.

'Je vous prie aussi d'écrire à Mina, à Saragosse, et de lui dire ce qui se passe de ce côté-ci. Il me parait que, pour le présent, il devrait se contenter du blocus du fort de Saragosse; et qu'au moins, avec son infanterie et celle de Duran, il devrait se rapprocher de nous.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

*To the Earl of Liverpool.**

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 25th July, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 7th, marked private and confidential. Buonaparte sent off Soult from Dresden

* Enclosed in a letter to Lord Liverpool, dated 4th August, p. 596.

Digitized by Google

on the 4th, upon hearing of our having passed the Ebro. He did not hear of the battle till the 6th.

'Your Lordship is aware that we must continue our efforts against the enemy in order to establish ourselves well on this frontier; and I shall soon be able to decide whether the effort ought to be directed to France itself, or to Catalonia, during the remainder of the campaign. Much will depend upon what will be going forward in the north of Europe.

'I do not think we could successfully apply to this frontier of Spain the system on which we fortified the country between the Tagus and the sea. That line is a very short one, and the communication easiest and shortest on our side. The Pyrences are a very long line; there are not fewer than seventy passes through the mountains, and the communication, as far as I have been able to learn hitherto, is on the side of the enemy. We may facilitate the defence by fortifying some of the passes; but we can never make the Pyrenees what we made between the Tagus and the sea.

'The Spanish troops are now useful, and will be still more so than they are, in defending those passes; and there is no doubt but that the Spanish armies may be very considerably augmented by recruits from the provinces mentioned by your Lordship, although they have already furnished considerable numbers of men to Longa's, Mina's, and Porlier's divisions, and to the troops serving under the command of Mendizabal. But when I tell your Lordship that the Spanish army does not consist of much less than 160,000 men at present, you will probably be of opinion that we do not want men to defend such positions as the Pyrenees, but means to pay, feed, and clothe those men, and to keep them in that state of efficiency and discipline in the field in which soldiers ought to be to render any effectual service to the country which employs them. Your Lordship will see this, when I tell you that of those 160,000 men we have not much more than between a quarter and a third of the numbers employed against the enemy; and those are not in the state of discipline and efficiency in which they ought to be or might be. Our efforts, therefore, should be directed to improve the financial resources of Spain rather than increase

Digitized by Google

the number of men at present in the Spanish armies. I have only this day had a proposition from Longa to go to the rear, as he can get neither pay nor food in front. The wants of all are of the same description; and, as far as I have any knowledge, there are no troops paid in Spain at present, excepting those to whom I have been enabled to spare money out of our military chest in payment of the Spanish subsidy. Your Lordship must have seen enough of the Spanish character, during the contest and our connexion with them, to be aware that it will not answer to press any measure upon them which they do not like. I have not seen among them the slightest inclination to employ English officers to discipline their troops to such an extent as would answer any useful purpose; and I believe that one of the reasons for which they like me so well is that, contrary to their expectations, I have not pressed them to take English officers. Besides, as I have above stated to your Lordship, the Spanish troops do not want discipline, if by discipline is meant instruction, so much as they do a system of order, which can be founded only on regular pay and food, and good care and clothing. These British officers could not give them; and, notwithstanding that the Portuguese are now the *fighting cocks* of the army, I believe we owe their merits more to the care we have taken of their pockets and bellies than to the instruction we have given them.

'In the end of last campaign they behaved in many instances exceedingly ill, because they were in extreme misery, the Portuguese Government having neglected to pay them. I have forced the Portuguese Government to make arrangements to pay them regularly this year, and every body knows how they behave.

'Our own troops always fight, but the influence of regular pay is seriously felt on their conduct, their health, and their efficiency; and as for the French troops, it is notorious that they will do nothing unless regularly paid and fed.

'If your Lordship will do me the favor to look at the letter which I wrote to you in 1809, in regard to the defence of Portugal, and to look over the morning states which I send every week to the Secretary of State, you will see that we have seldom had in the ranks of Portuguese and British

Digitized by Google

troops the full numbers therein pointed out. Till the other day, I have never had 60,000 men in the field; and I have them not now, if Lord William Bentinck's corps is not reckoned, as it ought not to be. It is my opinion that you ought not to have less than 60,000 British and Portuguese troops in the field as long as you maintain the war in the Peninsula, let the Spanish armies have what they may.

'One of the results of the operations of this summer upon which you may rely, is a great reduction of the expense, at least of the British army. As soon as I shall get possession of San Sebastian I shall commence, and as soon as I shall have Pamplona I shall complete, the reduction of all our expenses in Portugal; not to incur others upon the northern coast of Spain; but I hope that I shall be able to have all our principal magazines in England, our hospitals in England, and that the expense of the transport of the army at least will be very much reduced. I hope likewise that we shall now get more money; and your Lordship may depend upon it that every sum that we can spend in purchases in the country will save the Government enormously.

'I believe that I have now given answers to all the topics in your Lordship's letter.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Earl of Liverpool.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 24th July, 1813. 4 A.M.

'General W. Stewart was obliged to withdraw from the Puerto de Maya yesterday, but regained it with the assistance of a brigade of the 7th division. I had a verbal message from him at 10 P.M., when Sir Rowland Hill had ordered him to retire.

'I have no report from Sir Rowland Hill of a later date than 6 P.M., at which hour he mentions General Stewart having been obliged to leave the Puerto, and he says he will hold Elizondo. His orders to General Stewart were to retire upon Berrueta, which is two leagues farther back; but it is possible that he proposes to place him in the rear.

'He does not tell me what had passed on the right, though he mentions having come from Los Alduides.

Digitized by Google

'The loss of the Puerto de Maya renders it necessary to withdraw the 7th division to Sumbilla. The Light division will, however, still occupy this place and Yanzi, and this part of the Bidasoa; and Longa the rocky heights, by which the roads pass from hence and the Bidasoa on Oyarzun.

'We must endeavor to regain these positions, however, or we can scarcely make the siege of San Sebastian; and I think it desirable that you should carry into execution the arrangement proposed in my note last night so much farther as to embark the guns and stores which you will take out of the batteries, leaving only those sufficient to keep up the fire.

'I am going towards San Estevan and Elizondo. I shall write to you again this day, as well this way as by Goizueta.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'On the heights in front of Villaba and Huarte,
'MY DEAR SIR, 28th July, 1813, half-past 10 A.M.

'I have been in movement so constantly since I quitted Lesaca, that I have not been able to write to you. Sir L. Cole and Sir T. Picton did not think themselves sufficiently strong to hold any position between this and Roncesvalles; and they came here, where I joined them, luckily about two minutes before the road to Ostiz was occupied by the enemy. I have in my front Soult, with from 30,000 to 35,000 men; but he does not appear inclined to attack us. The 6th division have just joined.

'Sir R. Hill must be by this time at Lizaso, he having been obliged to retire from the valley of Baztan, in consequence of the movements of the right. He has in his front from 12,000 to 13,000 men; and, as far as I can learn, there are in front of Irun only the Reserve, consisting of 7000 or 8000, under General Villatte, being the German, Italian, and Spanish troops of the three armies and the 118th regiment. The Light division will be at Lecumberri, on the road from Irurzun to Tolosa, by which for the present our communication must be kept.

Digitized by Google

'In the existing state of affairs, I do not think the enemy can interrupt it or annoy your position on the great road in any measure. I should be very sorry to be obliged to give up the siege of San Sebastian, which I am afraid we should be by weakening the blockade, so as to be unable to hold the trenches.——

'*Half-past* 3 P.M.—Although I told you in the commencemencement of this letter, that I did not think Soult would attack us, he did attack our left in three minutes afterwards, and the writing of this letter was interrupted. The enemy were repulsed at all points with considerable loss. We have also lost a considerable number of men, particularly of the Fusiliers and 4th Portuguese; the latter gave way, and the enemy broke through our line, which principally occasioned the loss of the Fusiliers; but upon the whole I never saw the troops behave so well.

'It is extraordinary that General Giron should make any difficulties about acting with you; but I will make the Chief of the Staff write to him.

'I should be very happy, but I am afraid that I shall not have it in my power, to propose that General Robertson should be employed with this army; but I will write to you upon this subject.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'On the heights in front of Villaba, 30th July, 1813.

'MY DEAR SIR,

'The enemy, in the course of yesterday, collected all their force, excepting Villatte's reserve, in this neighbourhood; and they appear now to be in march to their rear by their right, that is towards the valley of Baztan. Some are, however, certainly moving by the Roncesvalles road; the greater number by the others.

'I have made all the dispositions for following them, and shall push forward our left, so as to support your position, which must be between Irun and the Bidasoa.

'I have a letter from General Giron, expressing apprehensions of the consequence to that position of losing Vera.

Digitized by Google

The fact is, that Vera is no object to any body. The heights are important for the communication with Lesaca, by the valley of the Bidasoa; and the heights on the other side open the *débouché* into France. But the loss of both would not affect the position of Irun, if the passages through the rocky heights on the right of Irun and Oyarzun are well guarded, for which Longa is allotted; and this is what it is most important to take care of. If Vera, Salin, and Lesaca can be kept, it is so much the better, as then those heights cannot be approached; but the possession of those places is not so important as General Giron appears to think, till we shall be forward again in the valley of Baztan.

'The Light division will probably be this day at Lecumberri; and they shall move forward to-morrow towards Zubieta and Sumbilla, to communicate with your right.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. I have just received a report, stating that the reserve consists of 12,000 or 14,000 men, instead of 8000, as had been stated. The troops under Thouvenot and Saint Pol are part of the reserve.'

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'Sur les hauteurs en avant de Villaba, ce 30 Juillet, 1813.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'Soult se fait pousser un peu de la montagne, mais j'en viendrai bientôt à bout. Nous tenons les montagnes à la droite et à la gauche, et la 4me division s'avance sur celle qui était occupée par l'ennemi. Je fais avancer la 6me division sur la route d'Ostiz, et la 3me par celle de Roncesvalles.

'Pour le blocus, je vous prie d'avoir la bonté d'en donner charge à Don Carlos de España, et de lui laisser assez de monde de l'armée de reserve et de l'Andalusie pour en faire six mille hommes; laissez lui aussi l'artillerie et la cavalerie, à l'exception d'un escadron qui vous sera toujours utile dans les montagnes.

'Avec le reste, je vous prie de suivre des mouvemens de la 6me division par le chemin d'Ostiz.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

'Dans peu de jours j'espere que votre monde vous rejoindra, puisque je ferai bloquer la place par des troupes de Duran et de Mina.'

To Major General Baron Charles Alten.

'Near Almandoz, 31st July, 1813.
'MY DEAR SIR, Noon.

'I sent to you yesterday, to desire that you would return to Zubieta; but it is just possible that you may not have received the order, or that you may have been disturbed from the station at which I thought you, in consequence of hearing from Colonel Rooke that General Hill was pressed by the enemy in the afternoon.

'If you should have arrived at Zubieta, I give you notice that a large body of the enemy are marching upon Dona Maria; and it is very desirable that you should endeavor to head them at San Estevan. If you should find that you cannot head them there, you might at Sumbilla; or you might cut in upon their column of march. They are in the greatest disorder. The head of our troops is here; and others are following the enemy by Dona Maria. Communicate this letter to Sir Thomas Graham, by Goizueta.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Major General Baron C. Alten.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'San Estevan, 1st August, 1813. 8 P.M.

'I imagine there are none of the enemy in Spain this night. General Hill's troops are in the Puerto de Maya. The Light division at Yanzi. The 4th between that and Sumbilla. The 7th division between Sumbilla and Echalar. We have taken many prisoners. We should have taken many more, and struck some terrible blows this day, if it had not been for some mistakes and the great fatigues of the troops.

'I hope to be to-morrow beyond the frontier. Head quarters will be in Echalar; but I shall be somewhere about the Puerto de Maya.

'It is very desirable that you should get up your pontoons, artillery, and cavalry; and that all your arrangements

Digitized by Google

should be made to cross the Bidasoa, still keeping the blockade of San Sebastian so as to resume the siege.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'à San Estevan, ce 1 Août, 1813.
à 9 heures du soir.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'Je viens de recevoir votre lettre.

'D'abord je vous prie de vous faire rejoindre par le Général Clarke, et de tenir vos 7000 hommes rassemblés. Puis je vous enverrai mes disposition par le Chef de l'Etat Major Español *ordinariamente ;* quelquefois, s'il ne serait pas auprès de moi, je vous écrirai moi-même, ou je vous ferai écrire par le Général Murray, avec qui j'arrange toujours le détail des mouvemens.

'Le fait est, qu'après que je vous avais écrit, et que le 30 on reçut la nouvelle de l'attaque sur le Général Hill, et que vous avez consenti à aller à son secours, je n'ai pas su le véritable état de choses avant que j'eusse commencé le mouvement de hier ; et connaissant les defilés de ces montagnes et les difficultés de subsistance que vous auriez peut-être eu, j'avais arrangé que vous et la 4me division feraient halte à Lanz ; et que le Général Hill passerait le premier pour occuper son ancienne position de la vallée de Baztan.

'Je ne savais pas qu'il était toujours cerné par l'ennemi trop fort pour lui, et que l'ennemi se tenait en telle force sur Dona Maria ; et que le cas était un de ceux ou des Officiers Généraux qui ont la confiance de leur chef sont dans l'obligation de se departir de ses ordres. Mais la conséquence en est toujours la confusion et l'inconvenient pour quelques corps de l'armée.

'Le Général Murray vous fera savoir les dispositions pour demain. Mais, comme la chose ne presse pas du tout, je vous prie de ne pas marcher jusqu'à l'heure qui vous conviendra ; et même de raccourcir votre marche, si vous le trouvez necessaire, me faisant savoir où vous trouver.

'Voici la première fois que je me trouve au Quartier Général depuis le 26, et cela m'arrive souvent. Mais on sait toujours où je suis, et vous pouvez être sûr qu'à moins qu'il

Digitized by Google

ne m'arrivent d'accidents, tel que celui dont je vous ai déjà parlé, ci-dessus les ordres vous parviendront d'une manière plus regulière.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.* 'WELLINGTON.

'Je ne crois pas qu'il y a un seul Français en Espagne ce soir de ce côté-ci.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'San Esteran, 1st August, 1813.

'Two practicable breaches having been effected at San Sebastian on the 24th July, orders were given that they should be attacked on the morning of the 25th.

'I am concerned to have to report that this attempt to obtain possession of the place failed, and that our loss was very considerable.

'I went to the siege on the 25th, and, having conferred with Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham and the Officers of the engineers and artillery, it appeared to me that it would be necessary to increase the facilities of the attack before it should be repeated. But, upon adverting to the state of our ammunition, I found that we had not a sufficiency to do any thing effectual till that should arrive for which I had written on the 26th of June, which I had reason to believe was embarked at Portsmouth, and to expect every hour. I therefore desired that the siege should for the moment be converted into a blockade, a measure which I found to be the more desirable when I returned to Lesaca in the evening.

'Marshal Soult had been appointed *Lieutenant de l'Empereur**, and Commander in Chief of the French armies in

* PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL SOULT.

(*'To be read at the heads of companies in each regiment.*)

'23rd July, 1813.

'SOLDIERS!—The recent events of the war have induced His Majesty the Emperor to invest me, by an Imperial Decree of the 1st instant, with the command of the armies of Spain, and to honor me with the flattering title of his "Lieutenant." This high distinction cannot but convey to my mind sensations of gratitude and joy; but they are not unalloyed with regret at the train of events which have, in the opinion of His Majesty, rendered such an appointment necessary in Spain.

'It is known to you, Soldiers, that the enmity of Russia, roused into active

Digitized by Google

Spain and the southern provinces of France, by a *Décret Impérial* on the 1st of July; and he joined and took the command of the army on the 13th July, which having been joined nearly about the same time by the corps which had

hostility by the eternal enemy of the Continent, made it incumbent that numerous armies should be assembled in Germany early in the spring. For this purpose were many of your comrades withdrawn. The Emperor himself assumed the command; and the arms of France, guided by his powerful and commanding genius, achieved a succession of as brilliant victories as any that adorn the annals of our country. The presumptuous hopes of aggrandizement entertained by the enemy were confounded. Pacific overtures were made; and the Emperor, always inclined to consult the welfare of his subjects, by following moderate councils, listened to the proposals that were made.

'While Germany was thus the theatre of great events, that enemy, who, under pretence of succouring the inhabitants of the Peninsula, has in reality devoted them to ruin, was not inactive. He assembled the whole of his disposable force—English, Spaniards, and Portuguese—under his most experienced officers; and relying upon the superiority of his numbers, advanced in three divisions against the French force assembled upon the Duero. With well provided fortresses in his front and rear, a skilful General, enjoying the confidence of his troops, might, by selecting good positions, have braved and discomfited this motley levy. But, unhappily, at this critical period, timorous and pusillanimous councils were followed. The fortresses were abandoned and blown up: hasty and disorderly marches gave confidence to the enemy; and a veteran army, small indeed in number, but great in all that constitutes the military character, which had fought, bled, and triumphed in every province of Spain, beheld with indignation its laurels tarnished, and itself compelled to abandon all its acquisitions—the trophies of many a well fought and bloody day. When at length the indignant voice of the troops arrested this disgraceful flight, and its Commander, touched with shame, yielded to the general desire, and determined upon giving battle near Vitoria, who can doubt—from this generous enthusiasm—this fine sense of honor—what would have been the result had the General been worthy of his troops? had he, in short, made those dispositions and movements which would have secured to one part of his army the co-operation and support of the other?

'Let us not, however, defraud the enemy of the praise which is due to him. The dispositions and arrangements of their General have been prompt, skilful, and consecutive. The valor and steadiness of his troops have been praiseworthy. Yet do not forget that it is to the benefit of your example they owe their present military character; and that whenever the relative duties of a French General and his troops have been ably fulfilled, their enemies have commonly had no other resource than flight.

'Soldiers! I partake of your chagrin, your grief, your indignation. I know that the blame of the present situation of the army is imputable to others,—be the merit of repairing it yours. I have borne testimony to the Emperor of your bravery and zeal. His instructions are to drive the enemy from those lofty heights which enable him proudly to survey our fertile valleys, and chase them across the Ebro. It is on the Spanish soil that your tents must next be pitched, and from thence your resources drawn. No difficulties can be insurmountable to your valor and devotion. Let us, then, exert ourselves with mutual ardor: and be assured, that nothing can give greater felicity to the paternal heart of the

Digitized by Google

been in Spain under the command of General Clausel, and by other reinforcements, was called *L'armée d'Espagne*, and re-formed into nine divisions of infantry, forming the right, centre, and left, under the command of General Reille, the Comte d'Erlon, and General Clausel, as Lieut. Generals, and a reserve under General Villatte, and two divisions of dragoons and one of light cavalry, the two former under the command of Generals Treillard and Tilly, and the latter under the command of General Pierre Soult. There was besides allotted to the army a large proportion of artillery, and a considerable number of guns had already joined.

'The allied army was posted, as I have already informed your Lordship, in the passes of the mountains, with a view to cover the blockade of Pamplona and the siege of San Sebastian. Major General Byng's brigade of British infantry, and General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry were on the right in the pass of Roncesvalles; Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole was posted at Viscarret to support those troops, and Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton, with the 3rd division, at Olague in reserve. Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill occupied the valley of Baztan with the remainder of the 2nd division, and the Portuguese division under the Conde de Amarante, detaching General Campbell's Portuguese brigade to Los Alduides, within the French territory. The Light and 7th occupied the heights of Santa Barbara and the town of Vera, and the Puerto de Echalar, and kept the communication with the valley of Baztan; and the 6th division was in reserve at San Estevan. General Longa's division kept the communication between the troops at Vera and those under Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham and Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron on the great road. The Conde de la Bisbal blockaded Pamplona.

'The defect of this position was that the communication

Emperor, than the knowledge of the triumphs of his army—of its increasing glory—of its having rendered itself worthy of him, and of our dear country.

'Extensive but combined movements for the relief of the fortresses are upon the eve of taking place. They will be completed in a few days. Let the account of our success be dated from Vitoria,—and the birth of his Imperial Majesty be celebrated in that city: so shall we render memorable an epoch deservedly dear to all Frenchmen.

'SOULT, Duc de Dalmatie,
Lieutenant de l'Empereur.'

Digitized by Google

between the several divisions was very tedious and difficult, while the communications of the enemy in front of the passes was easy and short; and in case of attack those in the front line could not support each other, and could look for support only from their rear.

'On the 24th Marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division of the centre and two divisions of cavalry at St. Jean Pied de Port; and on the 25th attacked with between 30,000 and 40,000 men, General Byng's post at Roncesvalles. Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole moved up to his support with the 4th division, and these officers were enabled to maintain their post throughout the day; but the enemy turned it in the afternoon, and Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole considered it to be necessary to withdraw in the night; and he marched to the neighbourhood of Zubiri.

'In the actions which took place on this day the 20th regiment distinguished themselves.

'Two divisions of the centre of the enemy's army attacked Sir R. Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya at the head of the valley of Baztan, in the afternoon of the same day. The brunt of the action fell upon Major General Pringle's and Major General Walker's brigades, in the 2nd division, under the command of Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart. These troops were at first obliged to give way, but having been supported by Major General Barnes's brigade of the 7th division, they regained that part of their post which was the key of the whole, and which would have enabled them to reassume it if circumstances had permitted it. But Sir R. Hill having been apprized of the necessity that Sir Lowry Cole should retire, deemed it expedient to withdraw his troops likewise to Irurita, and the enemy did not advance on the following day beyond the Puerto de Maya.

'Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority of numbers, they acquired but little advantage over these brave troops during the seven hours they were engaged. All the regiments charged with the bayonet. The conduct of the 82nd regiment, which moved up with Major General Barnes's brigade, is particularly reported.

'Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart was slightly wounded.

'I was not apprized of these events till late in the night

Digitized by Google

of the 25th and 26th; and I adopted immediate measures to concentrate the army to the right, still providing for the siege of San Sebastian, and for the blockade of Pamplona.

'This would have been effected early on the 27th, only that Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole and Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton concurred in thinking their post at Zubiri not tenable for the time during which it would have been necessary for them to wait in it. They therefore retired early on the 27th, and took up a position to cover the blockade of Pamplona, having the right, consisting of the 3rd division, in front of Huarte, and extending to the hills beyond Olaz; the left, consisting of the 4th division, Major General Byng's brigade of the 2nd division, and Brigadier General Campbell's (Portuguese) brigade of the Conde de Amarante's Portuguese division, on the heights in front of Villalba, having their left at a chapel behind Sorauren, on the high road from Ostiz to Pamplona, and their right resting upon a height which defended the high road from Zubiri and Roncesvalles. General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, and that part of the Conde de la Bisbal's corps not engaged in the blockade, were in reserve. From the latter the regiment of Pravia and that of El Principe were detached to occupy part of the hill on the right of the 4th division, by which the road from Zubiri was defended.

'The British cavalry under Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton were placed near Huarte on the right, being the only ground on which it was possible to use the cavalry.

'The river Lanz runs in the valley which was on the left of the allied, and on the right of the French army along the road to Ostiz; beyond this river there is another range of mountains connected with Lizasso and Marcalain, by which places it was now necessary to communicate with the rest of the army.

'I joined the 3rd and 4th divisions just as they were taking up their ground on the 27th, and shortly afterwards the enemy formed their army on a mountain, the front of which extends from the high road to Ostiz to the high road to Zubiri; and they placed one division on the left of that road on a height, and in some villages in front of the 3rd division; they had here also a large body of cavalry.

'In a short time after they had taken up their ground, the enemy attacked the hill on the right of the 4th division,

Digitized by Google

which was then occupied by one battalion of the 4th Portuguese regiment, and by the Spanish regiment of Pravia. These troops defended their ground, and drove the enemy from it with the bayonet. Seeing the importance of this hill to our position, I re-inforced it with the 40th regiment, and this regiment, with the Spanish regiments, El Principe and Pravia, held it from this time, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy during the 27th and 28th to obtain possession of it.

'Nearly at the same time that the enemy attacked this height on the 27th, they took possession of the village of Sorauren on the road to Ostiz, by which they acquired the communication by that road, and they kept up a fire of musketry along the line till it was dark.

'We were joined on the morning of the 28th by the 6th division of infantry, and I directed that the heights should be occupied on the left of the valley of the Lanz, and that the 6th division should form across the valley in rear of the left of the 4th division, resting their right on Orcain, and their left on the heights above mentioned.

'The 6th division had scarcely taken their position when they were attacked by a very large force of the enemy which had been assembled in the village of Sorauren.

'Their front was however so well defended by the fire of their own light troops from the heights on their left, and by the fire from the heights occupied by the 4th division and Brig. General Campbell's Portuguese brigade, that the enemy were soon driven back with immense loss from a fire on their front, both flanks, and rear.

'In order to extricate their troops from the difficulty in which they found themselves in their situation in the valley of the Lanz, the enemy now attacked the height on which the left of the 4th division stood, which was occupied by the 7th caçadores, of which they obtained a momentary possession. They were attacked, however, again by the 7th caçadores, supported by Major General Ross with his brigade of the 4th division, and were driven down with great loss.

'The battle now became general along the whole front of the heights occupied by the 4th division, and in every part in our favor, excepting where one battalion of the 10th Portuguese regiment of Major General Campbell's brigade

Digitized by Google

was posted. This battalion having been overpowered, and having been obliged to give way immediately on the right of Major General Ross's brigade, the enemy established themselves on our line, and Major General Ross was obliged to withdraw from his post.

'I however ordered the 27th and 48th regiments to charge, first, that body of the enemy which had first established themselves on the height, and next, those on the left. Both attacks succeeded, and the enemy were driven down with immense loss; and the 6th division, having moved forward at the same time to a situation in the valley nearer to the left of the 4th, the attack upon this front ceased entirely, and was continued but faintly on other points of our line.

'In the course of this contest, the gallant 4th division, which had so frequently been distinguished in this army, surpassed their former good conduct. Every regiment charged with the bayonet, and the 40th, 7th, 20th, and 23rd, four different times. Their officers set them the example, and Major General Ross had two horses shot under him.

'The Portuguese troops likewise behaved admirably; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish regiments El Principe and Pravia.

'I had ordered Lieut. General Sir R. Hill to march by Lanz upon Lizasso, as soon as I found that Lieut. Generals Sir Thomas Picton and Sir Lowry Cole had moved from Zubiri, and Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie from San Estevan to the same place, where both arrived on the 28th, and the 7th division came to Marcalain.

'The enemy's force which had been in front of Sir Rowland Hill, followed his march, and arrived at Ostiz on the 29th. The enemy thus reinforced, and occupying a position on the mountains which appeared little liable to attack, and finding that they could make no impression on our front, determined to endeavor to turn our left by an attack on Sir Rowland Hill's corps. They reinforced with one division the troops which had been already opposed to him, still occupying the same points in the mountain on which was formed their principal force; but they drew in to their left the troops which occupied the heights opposite the 3rd division; and they had, during the night of the 29th and 30th, occupied in strength the crest of the mountain on our left of

Digitized by Google

the Lanz opposite to the 6th and 7th divisions; thus connecting their right in their position with the divisions detached to attack Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill.

'I, however, determined to attack their position, and ordered Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie to possess himself of the top of the mountain in his front, by which the enemy's right would be turned; and Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton to cross the heights on which the enemy's left had stood, and to turn their left by the road to Roncesvalles. All the arrangements were made to attack the front of the enemy's position, as soon as the effect of these movements on their flanks should begin to appear. Major General the Hon. Edward Pakenham, whom I had sent to take the command of the 6th division, Major General Pack having been wounded, turned the village of Sorauren as soon as the Earl of Dalhousie had driven the enemy from the mountain by which that flank was defended; and the 6th division, and Major General Byng's brigade, which had relieved the 4th division on the left of our position on the road to Ostiz, instantly attacked and carried that village. Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole likewise attacked the front of the enemy's main position with the 7th caçadores, supported by the 11th Portuguese regiment, the 40th, and the battalion under Colonel Bingham, consisting of the 53rd and Queen's regiment. All these operations obliged the enemy to abandon a position which is one of the strongest and most difficult of access that I have yet seen occupied by troops.

'In their retreat from this position, the enemy lost a great number of prisoners. I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of all the General Officers, Officers, and troops throughout these operations. The attack made by Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie was admirably conducted by his Lordship, and executed by Major General Inglis and the troops composing his brigade; and that by Major General the Hon. E. Pakenham, and Major General Byng, and that by Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole; and the movement made by Sir Thomas Picton merited my highest commendation. The latter officer co-operated in the attack of the mountain, by detaching troops to his left, in which

Digitized by Google

Lieut. Colonel the Hon. R. Trench was wounded, but I hope not seriously.

'While these operations were going on, and in proportion as I observed their success, I detached troops to the support of Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill.

'The enemy appeared in his front late in the morning, and immediately commenced an extended manœuvre upon his left flank, which obliged him to withdraw from the height which he occupied behind Lizasso to the next range. He there, however, maintained himself; and I enclose his report of the conduct of the troops*.

'I continued the pursuit of the enemy after their retreat from the mountain to Olague, where I was at sunset immediately in the rear of their attack upon Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill. They withdrew from his front

* *To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'My Lord, '31st July, 1813.

'I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that, although from the immense superiority of force which the enemy directed against the position entrusted to my charge yesterday, it became in my opinion imperiously necessary for me to retire from that ground; the conduct of the officers and troops, British and Portuguese, was such as to entitle them to my entire approbation, and I could not have wished it to be better.

'Major General Pringle, with Major General Walker's brigade, under Lieut. Colonel Fitzgerald, of the 60th regiment, supported by the 34th regiment, and 14th Portuguese regiment, opposed the ascent of the enemy to the ridge on the left of the position, in a most gallant style; drove him repeatedly back, and although unable ultimately to prevent him from ascending the ridge, by a more distant movement, our troops kept their ground firmly, and when ordered to retire, performed it under Major General Pringle with the greatest regularity, and with small loss, covered by a battalion of the 14th Portuguese regiment, under Lieut. Colonel M'Donald, of the conduct of which officer, and the steadiness of his regiment, the Major General speaks in terms of the greatest praise.

'Colonel Ashworth's brigade, also attacked in his position by a superior force, met the attack with the greatest steadiness, and drove the enemy before him at the point of the bayonet, and held his ground as long as I thought it prudent for him to do so; and a battalion of Brigadier General da Costa's brigade held the ridge on the right of the position to the last, covering the formation of the troops on the ground they were directed to take up: the enemy attempted to force the point, but were repulsed by Brigadier General da Costa, and finally driven down the ridge at the point of the bayonet by that battalion, a part of Colonel Ashworth's brigade, and a small detachment of the 28th regiment. On the whole, I can assure your Lordship that the enemy had nothing to boast of, nor was our loss severe, considering the disparity of our forces.

'I feel particularly indebted to Major General Pringle for his conduct on this occasion, as well as to Colonel Ashworth, Colonel O'Callaghan, and Lieut.

Digitized by Google

in the night; and yesterday took up a strong position with two divisions to cover their rear on the pass of Dona Maria.

'Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill and the Earl of Dalhousie attacked and carried the pass, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the enemy, and the strength of their position. I am concerned to add that Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stewart was wounded upon this occasion.

'I enclose Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill's report*.

'In the mean time, I moved with Major General Byng's brigade, and the 4th division, under Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Lowry Cole, by the Pass of Velate, upon Irurita,

Colonel Fitzgerald, 60th foot, commanding brigades under him, and also to Lieut. General the Conde de Amarante, and Brigadier General da Costa, who was wounded. 'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Field Marshal* 'ROWLAND HILL.
the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

'P.S. I must not omit to mention the services of Colonel Pampluna and Lieut. Colonel Pyn, 18th regiment, Lieut. Colonel Grant and Major Mitchell, commanding the 6th of the line and 6th Portuguese in Colonel Ashworth's brigade.'

* *To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'MY LORD, 'Elizondo, 1st August, 1813.

'I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that, in compliance with the instructions I received through Major General Murray, I proceeded yesterday with the column under my orders, on the road to Dona Maria. On our arrival at the foot of the pass, we found the enemy ascending the hill in great haste, and closely pressed by the 7th division, moving by a road parallel and to the right of that which my column was on. The rear of the enemy's column having begun to ascend the hills before our arrival, it was impossible to cut off any part of it. It was, however, considerably annoyed on its march by one 9 pounder and a howitzer. I immediately ordered the 2nd division, under Lieut. General Stewart, to ascend the hill by the road we were on, whilst the Earl of Dalhousie's column ascended by one more to the right. The enemy took up a strong position at the top of the pass, with a cloud of skirmishers in the front.

'The attack on our side was led by Lieut. General Stewart, with Major General Walker's brigade, under Lieut. Colonel Fitzgerald of the 60th, who forced back the enemy's skirmishers to the summit of the hill; but coming upon their main body, found them so numerous and so strongly posted, that Lieut. General Stewart was induced to withdraw them until the 7th division should be in closer co-operation with him. About this time the Lieut. General was wounded, and the command of the division devolved upon Major General Pringle, who, with his own brigade, commanded by Colonel O'Callaghan, renewed the attack on our side, whilst the 7th division pressed them on the other, and both divisions gained the height about the same time, the enemy retiring, after sustaining a very considerable loss. The conduct of Lieut. General

Digitized by Google

in order to turn the enemy's position on Dona Maria. Major General Byng took in Elizondo a large convoy going to the enemy, and made many prisoners.

'We have this day continued the pursuit of the enemy in the valley of the Bidasoa, and many prisoners and much baggage have been taken. Major General Byng has possessed himself of the valley of Baztan, and of the position on the Puerto de Maya, and the army will be this night nearly in the same positions which they occupied on the 25th July.

'I trust that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will be satisfied with the conduct of the troops of His Majesty, and of his allies on this occasion. The enemy having been considerably reinforced and re-equipped, after their late defeat, made a most formidable attempt to relieve the blockade of Pamplona, with the whole of their forces, excepting the reserve under General Villatte, which remained in front of our troops on the great road from Irun. This attempt has been entirely frustrated by the operations of a part only of the allied army; and the enemy has sustained a defeat, and suffered a severe loss in officers and men.

'The enemy's expectations of success beyond the point of raising the blockade of Pamplona, were certainly very sanguine. They brought into Spain a large body of cavalry, and a great number of guns; neither of which arms could be used to any great extent by either party in the battle which took place.

'They sent off the guns to St. Jean Pied de Port, on the evening of the 28th, which have thus returned to France in safety.

Stewart, Major General Pringle, and of the officers and troops in general, was conspicuously good, and I regret that the very thick fog prevented our taking that advantage of the situation of the enemy which we might otherwise have done. A part of each division pursued them some distance down the hill, and occasioned them a considerable loss. Having thus far performed your Lordship's instructions, I withdrew my column from the pass, and moved it upon Almandoz.

'Major General Pringle praises the conduct of Captain Heise and Captain Thorn, on this occasion; and I believe it is the intention of Lieut. General Stewart to report the good conduct of some other officers, but his wound has probably delayed it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Field Marshal*
the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.'

'ROWLAND HILL, Lieut. Gen.

Digitized by Google

'The detail of the operations will show your Lordship how much reason I have to be satisfied with the conduct of all the General Officers, Officers, and troops. It is impossible to describe the enthusiastic bravery of the 4th division; and I was much indebted to Lieut. General Sir Lowry Cole for the manner in which he directed their operations; to Major General Ross, Major General Anson, Major General Byng, and Brigadier General Campbell, of the Portuguese service. All the Officers commanding, and the Officers of the regiments, were remarkable for their gallantry; but I particularly observed Lieut. Colonel O'Toole, of the 7th caçadores, in the charge upon the enemy on our left on the 28th; and Captain Joaquim Telles Jurdaõ, of the 11th Portuguese regiment, in the attack of the mountain on the 30th.

'I beg to draw your Lordship's attention likewise to the valuable assistance I received throughout these operations from Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill; and from Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie, and Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton, in those of the 30th and 31st of July. To the Conde de la Bisbal likewise, I am indebted for every assistance it was in his power to give consistently with his attention to the blockade. I have already mentioned the conduct of the regiments of Pravia and El Principe, belonging to the army of reserve of Andalusia, in a most trying situation; and the whole corps appeared animated by the same zealous spirit which pervaded all the troops in that position.

'Marshal Sir William Beresford was with me throughout these operations; and I received from him all the assistance which his talents so well qualify him to afford me. The good conduct of the Portuguese officers and troops in all the operations of the present campaign, and the spirit which they show on every occasion, are not less honorable to that nation than they are to the military character of the officer, who, by his judicious measures, has re-established discipline, and renewed a military spirit in the army.

'I have again to draw your Lordship's attention to the valuable assistance I received throughout these operations from the Quarter Master General, Major General Murray, and Major General Pakenham, the Adjutant General, and the officers of those departments respectively; from Lord

Digitized by Google

FitzRoy Somerset, Lieut. Colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal Staff.

'Although our wounded are numerous, I am happy to say that the cases in general are slight; and I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the utmost attention has been paid to them by the Inspector General, Dr. M'Grigor, and by the officers of the department under his direction.

'Adverting to the extent and nature of our operations, and the difficulties of our communications at all times, I have reason to be extremely well satisfied with the zeal and exertions of Sir Robert Kennedy, the Commissary General, and the officers of his department, throughout the campaign; which, upon the whole, have been more successful in supplying the troops than could have been expected.

'I transmit this dispatch to your Lordship by His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, who is perfectly acquainted with all that has passed, and with the situation of the army; and will be able to inform your Lordship of many details relating to this series of operations, for which a dispatch does not afford scope. His Highness had a horse shot under him in the battle near Sorauren on the 28th of July.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. I have omitted to inform your Lordship in the body of the dispatch, that the troops in the Puerto de Maya lost there four Portuguese guns on the 25th July. Major General Pringle, who commanded when the attack commenced, had ordered them to retire towards Maya; an when Lieut. General Stewart came up, he ordered that they might return, and retire by the mountain road to Elizondo. In the mean time, the enemy were in possession of the Pass, and the communication with that road was lost, and they could not reach it.

'I enclose returns of the loss before San Sebastian, from the 7th to the 27th July *; and returns of the killed, wounded,

* *To Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*

'MY LORD, 'Hernani, 27th July, 1813.

'The attack of the breach in the line wall on the left flank of San Sebastian took place on the morning of the 25th, when the fall of the tide left the foot of the wall dry, which was soon after daylight. I am sorry to say, that notwith-

Digitized by Google

and missing, in the operations from the 25th ultimo to the 1st instant*.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Lesaca, 3rd August, 1813.

'In answer to your Lordship's letter in regard to Captain Cardoso, I have to inform you that I know the Government of Portugal will insist upon his being tried before he shall be

standing the distinguished gallantry of the troops employed, some of whom did force their way into the town, the attack did not succeed. The enemy occupied in force all the defences of the place which looked that way, and from which, and from all round the breach, they were enabled to bring so destructive a fire of grape and musketry, flanking and enfilading the column, and to throw over so many hand grenades on the troops, that it became necessary to desist from the assault.

'The loss sustained was therefore severe, especially by the third battalion Royal Scots, the leading one of Major General Hay's brigade, which being on duty in the trenches, formed the column of attack; Major General Spry's Portuguese brigade, that of Major General Robinson, and the 4th caçadores of Brigadier General Wilson's being in reserve in the trenches; the whole under the direction of Major General Oswald, commanding the 5th division.

'Though this attack has failed, it would be great injustice not to assure your Lordship, that the troops conducted themselves with their usual gallantry, and only retired, when I thought a further perseverance in the attack would have occasioned a useless sacrifice of brave men. Major General Hay, Major Frazer, Colonel the Hon. C. F. Greville, and Colonel Cameron, commanding the Royal Scotch, 38th and 9th regiments, greatly distinguished themselves. Major Frazer lost his life on the breach, with many of his brave comrades.

'The conduct throughout the whole of the operations of the siege hitherto, of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, never was exceeded in indefatigable zeal, activity, and gallantry; and I beg to mention, particularly, to your Lordship, Lieut. Colonels Dickson, Frazer, and May, and Major Webber Smith, of the Royal Artillery; Lieut. Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Lieut. Colonel Burgoyne, and Majors Ellicombe and C. F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers.

'Three officers of this corps, employed to conduct different parts of the columns of attack, behaved admirably, but suffered severely. Captain Lewis has lost his leg; Lieut. Jones was wounded in the breach, and taken; and Lieut. Machell, after his return, was killed in the trenches.

'I beg to recommend to your Lordship Lieut. Campbell, of the 9th, who led the forlorn hope, and who was severely wounded on the breach. I have the greatest satisfaction too in assuring your Lordship of the most cordial support and assistance afforded by Sir George Collier, commanding His Majesty's ships on this coast, and of all the officers and seamen of the squadron employed on shore.

'No exertion that could be afforded was wanting, and Lieut. Colonel Dickson has represented to me, in the strongest terms, the steady and gallant conduct of a detachment of seamen in the batteries, under the command of Lieut. O'Reilly

* These returns are included in the General Return of killed, wounded, and missing, during these operations, at p. 599.

Digitized by Google

allowed to serve in the Portuguese army, which I acknowledge I consider but reasonable, and from experience I believe to be attended with little risk to Captain Cardoso. It would not answer for me to allow a person under accusation, as Captain Cardoso is, to come and serve in any of the allied armies, and I hope that the Conde de Funchal, instead of pressing me to commit such an irregularity, will apply to his brother, who has the principal influence in the local government of Portugal, to have Captain Cardoso pardoned before, or rather without a trial.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 3rd August, 1813.

'I have received your letter regarding the Red Riband for Lord Dalhousie. You may depend upon it that I had no intention to express any dissatisfaction with his conduct; the lateness of the communication with his column might have been owing to the natural difficulties of the country, or to the fault of the officer charged to make it; but I thought it

(first Lieut. of His Majesty's ship Surveillante), and of their exemplary behaviour while on shore. I beg, too, to mention Mr. Digby Marsh, master's mate, acting as Lieut. in the batteries, after Lieut. Dunlop was severely wounded.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.*' 'THOMAS GRAHAM.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., at the Siege of San Sebastian, from the 7th to the 27th July, 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Horses	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.
Killed . . .	11	9	184	—	204
Wounded . .	44	34	696	—	774
Missing . . .	6	6	288	—	300

*** Portuguese loss included.

Digitized by Google

necessary to mention it, as it occasioned delay and some loss in Sir R. Hill's corps after they were established in Subijana de Alava, and a departure from the original plan of the action as affecting the 4th and Light divisions.

'We have had some desperate fighting in these mountains, and I have never known the troops behave so well. In the battle of the 28th we had hard fighting, and in my life I never saw such an attack as was made by General Barnes's brigade in the 7th division, upon the enemy above Echalar yesterday; the loss of the French is immense. I understand they say themselves that they have lost 15,000 men, that is what I estimated their loss; but if they acknowledge that number, I ought to estimate it at 20,000 men, which is the number more generally believed.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 4th August, 1813. 9 A.M.

'I have received your letters to the 3rd instant, which I have been obliged to delay acknowledging till this moment. The troops are of course a good deal fatigued, and we have suffered very considerably, particularly the English troops in the 2nd division, in the affair in the Puerto de Maya, which, with the existing want of shoes and of musket ammunition, induces me to delay for a day or two any forward movement, and to doubt the expediency of making one at all. I keep every thing in readiness, however. I am perfectly aware of the objections to our positions in the Pyrenees; but if we should not be able to advance from them without incurring more loss than we ought, or than we can well afford, I am afraid that we cannot well retire from them.

'Many events turned out unfortunately for us on the 1st instant, each of which ought to have been in our favor; and we should have done the enemy a great deal more mischief than we did in his passage down this valley. But as it is, I hope that Soult will not feel an inclination to renew his expedition on this side at least. The French army must have suffered terribly. Between the 25th of last month and 2nd of this, they were engaged seriously not less than ten times; on many occasions in attacking very strong positions, in others beat from them or pursued. I understand that

Digitized by Google

the officers say they have lost 15,000 men. I thought so, but as they say so, I now think more. I believe we have about 4000 prisoners. It is strange enough that our diminution of strength to the 31st does not exceed 1500 men; although I believe our casualties are 6000.

'I propose to resume the operations of the siege as soon as the train and stores shall arrive from England. And I gave orders to the Commissary General to give compensation as is proposed for the loss of boats, and to have the boats repaired.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will give directions, if you have not already given them, that the road from Passages to the wharf, and the wharf itself, may be repaired according to the memorandums, Nos. 3 and 4, in Colonel Dickson's letter to you of the 1st instant. Also, if you will apply to Sir G. Collier to have a derrick erected on the wharf according to his memorandum No. 5.

'I shall have the boats called from the different harbours, but I will not answer for their coming.

'I have written several times to England, and I write again by this occasion, to have our naval force increased; which is the only mode of having either an efficient blockade, or means to carry on the siege as we ought.

'I shall be much obliged to you if you will order Colonel May, of the Artillery, to head quarters, to arrange the ammunition concerns of the army, which are now in my hands.

'I have received from Sir R. Fletcher a plan for the recommencement and prosecution of the siege; and he appears to think it necessary that more works should be constructed. If that be the case, he had better commence them immediately, and Colonel Dickson had better commence the re-landing of the guns, &c., and re-arming the batteries, at least so far as to protect Sir R. Fletcher's works.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Robert Kennedy, Commissary General.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 4th August, 1813.

'Several boats have been damaged, and others have been entirely lost, in the harbour of Passages, in the operations of disembarking and embarking the guns and stores for the

Digitized by Google

siege of San Sebastian. I request you to give directions that measures may be taken, in communication with Colonel Dickson, to have the damaged boats caulked and otherwise repaired, and that the owners may be paid their value for the boats lost. This should be done without loss of time.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Robert Kennedy.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

'MY DEAR BERESFORD, 'Lesaca, 4th August, 1813.'

'I enclose a letter from Sir Charles Stuart, from which you will see that the Portuguese finances are not in so bad a state.

'There is nothing new whatever.

'I desired Pakenham to send you a report that there are 2000 recovered Portuguese at Vitoria.

'My rheumatism still keeps me at home.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 4th August, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter (No. 6) of the 22nd July, from Vinaroz, since which I have received one of the 30th from Mina, from Zaragoza, in which he sends me intelligence which he has received from Catalonia, stating that a detachment of 1500 men had been sent from Tortosa to Tarragona, about the 24th or 25th. I should be inclined, therefore, to doubt the truth of the intelligence of the intention of Suchet to destroy that port.

'But if he should destroy it, I acknowledge that I am still inclined to adhere to the plan of attacking Tortosa, and obtaining possession of the Ebro before you shall go farther north.

'You will observe that your operations are now not solely maritime. You are necessarily connected with the 2nd and 3rd Spanish armies, who must hold their communication with Valencia. If, therefore, your Lordship should determine to cross the Ebro, and attack Barcelona, you must blockade Tortosa in strength, at the same time that you must have at

Digitized by Google

least 15,000 men, some of them your best troops, to attack Barcelona; and you must have a large covering army. This covering army must have two objects for its attention, viz., the siege of Barcelona, and the blockade of Tortosa; and I am afraid that no covering army which your Lordship would be able to assemble, after providing troops to blockade the different places to be blockaded, and troops to besiege Barcelona, would be equal to its objects.

'For this reason, I confess that, in the existing state of affairs, I should prefer the attack of Tortosa, even to that of Tarragona, supposing the latter place not to be destroyed; and the 4th paragraph of my instruction of the 14th April leaves it to your Lordship to begin with any of the objects held out to your attention which you may prefer. The same reasoning applies still more forcibly to the attack of Barcelona.

'I am perfectly sensible of the additional difficulties with which you will meet in the attack of Tarragona and Barcelona at a later period of the season, occasioned by the precariousness of the weather. But if you should once get possession of the mouth of the Ebro, you will not be without a neighbouring port for your transports; and Sir Edward Pellew, feeling an interest in your Lordship's operations, will aid them by the presence of his fleet, which will be able to remain on and communicate with the coast, at periods when it would be imprudent, and indeed impossible, to keep transports on the coast.

'I feel the more anxious on this subject, from feeling myself the difficulty of having a double object in view at the same time. This army necessarily blockades Pamplona, because if it did not do so at present, the place would get supplies of provisions, and much time would elapse before it would fall; and we at the same time lay siege to San Sebastian, because if advantage is not taken of the fair weather to perform that operation, it cannot be performed at all. But in order to cover both, the army necessarily occupies a very extended line.

'Marshal Soult, who now commands in my front, took advantage of this situation of affairs, a few days ago, to attack our right, and I was obliged to collect the right and centre of the army in front of Pamplona, where, on the 27th

Digitized by Google

and 28th instant, a detachment, consisting of the 3rd, 4th, and 6th divisions, under my command, gained a complete victory. We attacked the enemy on the 30th, the right and centre having been tolerably concentrated; and we have again driven the enemy into France, with immense loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 4th August, 1813.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will give directions that His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, Baron Constant*, and Mr. Johnson†, may be furnished with passage to England, His Serene Highness having dispatches from me.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Giron.

'à Lesaca, ce 4 Août, 1813.
'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, à 10½ heures.

'Je reçois votre lettre du 3, pour laquelle je vous suis bien obligé. Jamais je n'ai vu les troupes se conduire mieux qu'ils ne l'ont fait dans ces derniers jours. Dans la bataille du 28, l'anniversaire de Talavera, la 4me division a fait des merveilles.

'Faites mes complimens au Général Castaños quand vous lui écrirez.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Giron.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Rev. J. Lemman, Bath.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 4th August, 1813.

'I received by the last post your letter of the 5th of July, and I am much flattered by your recollection of me. The

* Baron Constant de Rebecque.
† Sir Henry Johnson, Bart.

Digitized by Google

possession of the "Tableau Historique de la Guerre de la Révolution de France," would be highly desirable to me, and I shall be very much obliged to you to send that copy, which you are so kind as to offer to me, to the Secretary of State, to be sent to me by the first opportunity.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Rev. J. Lemman.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

'MY DEAR LORD, '4th August, 1813.

'This letter* has been detained till this day; and your Lordship will see the result of our attempt to defend the passes of the Pyrenees against a large army attacking them from France. The result would not have been very different if they had been ever so well fortified, excepting by posts to be occupied permanently. Sir Lowry Cole, whose retreat occasioned the retreat of the whole, retired, not because he could not hold his position, but because his right flank was turned. It is a great disadvantage when the Officer Commanding in Chief must be absent, and probably at a distance. For this reason there is nothing I dislike so much as these extended operations, which I cannot direct myself.

'—— ——'s affair of the 25th was in fact a surprise, occasioned by the fancy which people have to attend to other matters but their own concerns, and to form opinions of what is passing in other quarters. It was known that Soult had marched to St. Jean Pied de Port, and that General Cole was attacked on the morning of the 25th, and —— ——, having 10,000 or 12,000 men about a mile in his front, and having been prepared to receive the attack, decided that the enemy would not attack him; and he sent half the troops a league to the rear to their camp, and ordered the whole to cook, and went himself to Elizondo. In the mean time the French formed in the wood, under the height, on which he had nobody. I give the troops great credit for getting out of the scrape as well as they did. With common precaution, —— —— had men enough to defend the pass.

* See Letter to Lord Liverpool, dated 25th July, p. 567.

Digitized by Google

'The enemy had no success on any other ground, and were terribly beat after I joined the troops at Sorauren. Their loss cannot be less than 15,000 men, and I am not certain that it is not 20,000 men. We have about 4000 prisoners. I never saw such fighting as on the 27th and 28th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Talavera, nor such determination as the troops showed.

'I wish some measures could be adopted to punish the recruiters for the foreign corps. Above 150 men deserted from the Chasseurs Britanniques from Lizasso in one night; and the Brunswick Oels lost by desertion 90 men in the course of a very few days on the outposts. The fact is, the men were enlisted from the prisons. There are now not less than 800 deserters in confinement at Lisbon, whom the Admiralty have forbidden should be sent home; and they are excessively discontented with their treatment, which has now effectually stopped desertion in the French army in aid of the enlistment of deserters by the York light infantry.

'The desertion of the foreign troops has had the bad effect of teaching desertion to our own troops.

'Believe me, &c.

'*The Earl of Liverpool.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 4th August, 1813.

'The Prince of Orange having been detained till this day for the returns, I have to inform your Lordship that the enemy still continued posted on the morning of the 2nd, with a force of two divisions, in the Puerto de Echalar, and nearly the whole army behind the Puerto, when the 4th, 7th, and Light divisions advanced by the valley of the Bidasoa to the frontier; and I had determined to dislodge them by a combined attack and movement of the three divisions.

'The 7th division, however, having crossed the mountains from Sumbilla, and having necessarily preceded the arrival of the 4th, Major General Barnes' brigade was formed for the attack, and advanced before the 4th and Light divisions could co-operate, with a regularity and gallantry which I have seldom seen equalled, and actually drove two divisions

Digitized by Google

of the enemy from the formidable heights, notwithstanding the resistance opposed to them.

'It is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of Major General Barnes, and of these brave troops, which was the admiration of all who were witnesses of it.

'Major General Kempt's brigade of the Light division likewise drove a very considerable force from the rock which forms the left of the Puerto.

'There is now no enemy in the field within this part of the Spanish frontier.

'I have the honor to enclose Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham's report of the assault of San Sebastian *.

'While the troops were engaged in the neighbourhood of Pamplona, as reported in my dispatch of the 1st instant, Brigadier General Longa occupied with his division this part of the Bidasoa, including the town of Vera. That part of the enemy's army which had been left in observation of the allied troops on the great road from Irun, attacked him on the 28th, but were repulsed with considerable loss. I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of these troops on all occasions, and likewise of a battalion of Spanish caçadores, in General Barcenas' division of the Galician army, which had been sent to the bridge of Yanzi, on the enemy's retreat on the 1st inst., which it held against very superior numbers during a great part of the day.

'The division of the 4th army, under Mariscal de Campo Don Carlos de España, having joined, I have left him in charge of the blockade of Pamplona, aided by a detachment from the army of reserve of Andalusia. The Conde de la Bisbal, with the remainder of that army, has joined the army under my command.

'Nothing of importance has occurred in Aragon since my dispatch of the 19th of July.

'I have a report from Lord William Bentinck from Vinaroz on the 21st of July, and he was making preparations to cross the Ebro.

'I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the attack of the enemy's position on the 2nd instant.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

* See page 588.

Digitized by Google

General Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Operations of the Allied Army, under the Command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., from the 25th July to the 2nd August, inclusive, 1813.

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total loss of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.	British.	Portuguese.
Killed . .	43	59	779	881	559	322
Wounded .	331	261	4918	5510	3693	1817
Missing .	17	16	672	705	504	201

*** This return includes the whole of the casualties during the operations between the 25th of July and the 2nd of August, enclosed in the dispatch of the 1st as well as of the 4th of August.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Lesaca, 4th August, 1813.

'I enclose two more letters from Sir John Murray, but I have not yet received his narrative of his transactions. I wish your Lordship to reconsider the propriety of bringing Sir John Murray before a Court Martial in any part of the Peninsula, excepting in the army on the Eastern coast. Without calling Admiral Hallowell and other officers from their duty, it appears impossible to bring the facts under the consideration of any Court Martial to be assembled here. Then comes the question whether it will be fair to try him by the officers of the army on the Eastern coast, particularly if it be true that a spirit of party prevails in that army.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Lesaca, 4th August, 1813.

'I feel a great regard for Fremantle on his own, as well as his father's, account; but I should be sorry if any irregularity were committed in promoting him only because I feel a regard for him.

'Lord Clinton obtained two steps of promotion on taking home the accounts of the battle of Salamanca, as I believe, not because he took home the accounts of a great victory, but

Digitized by Google

because he had been promised promotion, and was on the point of being, if not actually, promoted before he arrived; and then the second step of promotion was given to him.

'I should be delighted and obliged by any favor done by His Royal Highness to Fremantle, but I acknowledge that if I were in His Royal Highness's situation, I would not depart from the old rule of one step of promotion for the officer who bears the tidings of a victory on any account. If that rule should be once departed from, there will always be a question whether a victory is deserving one or two steps of promotion to the bearer of the news, which might be awkward.

'I hope that success will not be wanting to enable me to send Fremantle home again with the intelligence, to obtain for him the other step of promotion; and if it should, I rely upon His Royal Highness's goodness to promote him when a fair opportunity shall offer.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 4th August, 1813.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will recommend that Major Canning, my aide de camp, may be promoted, and may receive the usual warrant, for carrying home the dispatches which I have sent by the Prince of Orange. I should have sent Major Canning if I had not sent the Prince.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 4th August, 1813.

'Sir Thomas Graham reports that there is a daily communication between San Sebastian and the French army by sea; and, in fact, boats go in and out as they please.

'The siege was much delayed; and in case it should be necessary to raise the siege, the loss of guns and stores would be infallible, owing to the want of naval means, the harbour boats at Passages being excessively bad, and all navigated by women, who are unequal to the labor of loading and unloading them; and the greatest number of boats are already destroyed by the weights we have put in them.

Digitized by Google

'I entreat your Lordship to consider these points, and to let me know whether Government will or not send a sufficient naval force to co-operate with the army in this siege. The place has nine months' provisions, and there is no chance of getting it except by siege.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 4th August, 1813.

'I shall be very much obliged to you if you will give directions that 5000 stand of arms, and 5000 sets of buff accoutrements, may be sent out to Passages as soon as may be possible. It is desirable they should be sent out 1000 at a time. Our soldiers have a practice of losing their arms and accoutrements when they are wounded, of which I have done every thing in my power to get the better, as I am told, with some success; but I am afraid there are many in the hospitals who are unprovided with arms and accoutrements, and it is desirable that we should have some to give them when they recover.

'I have not yet got the states, and am not able to tell you what the diminution of our numbers has been in the last six days; but I understand that the troops are very healthy, notwithstanding the bad weather and their fatigue, and I hope that the diminution of numbers does not equal the amount of killed and wounded.

'Our loss is distressing, however, as having fallen a good deal upon General Hill's corps: the number of British troops there has become too small in proportion to the foreigners.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 5th August, 1813.

'I have omitted till now to reply to your letter regarding Lieut. General Robertson. I should be very happy to forward the views of any officer recommended by you to serve in this army, but there is now no situation open for an officer of his rank; and if such a one should open, it will be but

Digitized by Google

fair to attend to the claims of those officers high among the Major Generals, who have long commanded brigades in the army.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 5th August, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 22nd July, and I have but little to add to my dispatch of this date*.

'I never saw such fighting as we have had here. It began on the 25th, and, excepting the 29th, when not a shot was fired, we had it every day till the 2nd. The battle of the 28th was fair *bludgeon* work. The 4th division was principally engaged; and the loss of the enemy was immense Our loss has likewise been very severe, but not of a nature to cripple us.

'I shall send you a detailed account of our operations as soon as I can get one copied for you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Castaños.

'à Lesaca, ce 5 Août, 1813.
10 heures du matin.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL,

'J'ai reçu ce matin votre lettre. Nous avons eu des rudes affaires dans ces derniers jours, mais nous avons battu l'ennemi joliment.

'Je serai bien aise de vous voir avant que vous ne partiez, et vous pourrez facilement passer d'Oyarzun ici à cheval, quoique le chemin n'est pas des meilleurs. Mais je ne peux vous accorder ni vous refuser permission d'aller en Biscaye, quand une fois vous serez destitué du commandement, puisque, comme *Consejero de Estado*, je n'ai rien à vous dire.

'Je vous conseille cependant d'obeir aux ordres du Gouvernement et de vous mettre en marche aussitot après que j'aurai eu le plaisir de vous voir. D'abord soyez persuadé d'une verité, que tant que le Gouvernement et les Cortes resteront à Cadiz, ce sera le parti liberal qui dominera dans

* See the letter alluded to, dated 4th August, p. 593.

Digitized by Google

cette assemblée. Il a la populace de Cadiz de son côté; les autres le savent bien, et même quand ils ont raison ils en ont tant peur qu'ils n'osent pas même parler, beaucoup moins agir. Voila la verité; ainsi il ne faut rien attendre de leur part.

'De l'autre côté si vous n'obeissez pas aux ordres du Gouvernement, et surtout si vous vous rendez dans un pays, supposé n'être pas bien cordial envers les institutions du jour, vous allez vous faire de mauvaises affaires pour rien; ainsi je vous conseille de faire dire que vous vous mettrez en route tout de suite après m'avoir fait une visite.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El General Castaños.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Mina.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 5th August, 1813.

'I have just received your letter of the 30th.

'You will have heard of recent events in this quarter, and of the defeats sustained by the enemy, and the terrible loss which they have suffered.

'It must be expected, however, that they will renew their efforts to raise the blockade of Pamplona and the siege of San Sebastian; and the eventual success of the campaign, and the future safety of Spain, depend upon our being able to persevere in those objects.

'I am most anxious, therefore, that you and the troops under your command should be nearer to us. You may rely upon it, if we get Pamplona and San Sebastian, that Zaragoza, and every thing in Aragon, must fall; and if we should fail in obtaining these objects, we shall not be able to hold much in Aragon.

'It is impossible to send you any heavy guns at present, in order to attack the castle of Zaragoza seriously.

'That, therefore, which I wish you to do immediately is, first, to leave about 1500 men of those belonging to General Duran, if you should have any with you, to blockade Zaragoza, so as that the town may be saved from the depredations of the enemy in the castle; and that you should collect the remainder of your infantry at least at Tudela. When arrived there, it would be desirable to move it upon Sangüesa, in order to be nearer the army.

Digitized by Google

'The cavalry might be left between Jaca and Zaragoza, to cut off the communication between the two, and observe what passes at the former.

'You have nothing to apprehend on the side of Catalonia.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*El General Mina.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, Knt.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 5th August, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 9th, and have forwarded the enclosure to my mother.

'I am very much obliged to you for your suggestion. The fact is, however, that I have not, at present, any troops to spare.

'We have had some most desperate fighting here, between the 25th of last month and 2nd of this: every day excepting the 29th: the enemy having attacked our right, in order to disengage Pamplona and San Sebastian. We have, however, beat Marshal Soult completely, and driven them back into France, with immense loss. Ours has been severe likewise; but by no means of a description to cripple the operations of the army.

'I send this letter to Lord William Bentinck, who will forward it to you.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Admiral*
Sir Sidney Smith, Knt.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 6th August, 1813. 7 A.M.

'The messenger brought me the enclosed letter yesterday, in regard to the train expected from England, from which it appears that the different proportions had not been prepared and embarked as I had expected, and that even after receipt of my letter of the 26th of June there had been some mistake. I shall be much obliged to you if you will show Colonel Dickson the enclosure in this letter. It appears that these ships contain every thing but what we want, viz., shot. It is really quite ridiculous how little is known in England of the nature of a military operation. Wherever they are left to themselves they blunder. I, besides, doubt whether these guns on garrison carriages will be of any use to us.

Digitized by Google

'I shall be glad to have Dickson's report of the state of the 24 and 18-pounder shot, including the large supply, 400 received from the Channel fleet, and upon this equipment. Those demanded are, however, coming, besides that to which the enclosed relates.

'The scheme of renewing the attack on the place will require a much larger equipment of carts than that which we before followed, and I have already spoken to Alava on the subject. It will be necessary, however, that Dickson should make me a detailed report, stating how many carts he will want on each side.

'There are many carts with Wilson's and Bradford's brigades, with the German Legion, and even with the corps of the 5th division, I understand; and I shall be obliged to you if you will enforce the orders of the army on this subject, which are, that they are to have none, if they have spring waggons. If they have not spring waggons, they are to have one for each regiment. All these carts should be given over to the Commissariat. I conclude that Sir Richard Fletcher will want none.

'I am very anxious to see Major Smith's scheme for fortifying the position at Irun.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.'

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'In a postscript of a letter from Lord Bathurst, of the 27th, he says that the fleet had been detained by contrary winds, and that the mistake regarding ordnance had been rectified. I am therefore in hopes that we shall have what we want.'

To Lieut. Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Bart.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 6th August, 1813. 7 A.M.

'A great deal might be done to strengthen the positions of the army on the right; but engineer officers and intrenching tools will be required. I beg to know where the field equipments of intrenching tools are, and what officers can be sent on this service without loss of time.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. Colonel*
Sir R. Fletcher, Bart.'

Digitized by Google

To the Archbishop of Santiago.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 6th August, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 20th July, and it has given me the greatest concern to see that any circumstance had occasioned a difference of opinion among the Spanish nation, whose only view and object ought to have been to drive the common enemy from their country.

'Although interested in every thing which can affect the Spanish nation, as a stranger I can have no concern in the question on which this difference of opinion exists; and I never interfere in any thing which is not my particular business. I am desirous therefore to avoid giving any opinion on the subject to which your letter relates.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Archbishop of Santiago.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'MY DEAR HENRY, 'Lesaca, 6th August, 1813.

'Since I wrote to you the day before yesterday I have received a dispatch, with enclosures, from Lord Bathurst, of which I enclose copies, containing directions to you to make a remonstrance to the Spanish Government regarding General Castaños' removal till I receive further directions. When these orders were written the British Government certainly did not advert to the arrangement made between the Spanish Government and me, which does not contain one word to prevent the government from removing any officer whom they may please to remove. It would not have been proper to ask for such a condition, and would have been very improper to grant it; the orders of the British Government therefore to both of us are founded upon a misconception of the arrangement: and I trust that if this letter should not reach you in time you will have received that which I wrote to you on the 24th July, before you will have received that from Lord Castlereagh of the 22nd, of which I now enclose a copy, and that you will have delayed to obey the orders which they contain till you should receive farther instructions.

'But they are not only founded on a misconception but

Digitized by Google

recite an order to me, the knowledge of which would do us more injury than any thing that could occur. The British Government give me an order not to obey the orders of the Spanish Government on an affair purely Spanish. The enemies of the English, of the connection between the two countries, and of the measure of placing the command in my hands, could not desire any thing better: they would proclaim this order to the nation as an attack upon their independence; and we know enough of the Spaniards to be certain that there is not one of them who would not concur in thinking that it was not proper that their government should be liable to such interference with the execution of their orders. I would, besides, observe upon this order to me, that it is quite out of date.

'General Castaños and General Giron were removed by an order, dated the 16th of June. I must have remonstrated or must have submitted long before this order of the 22nd of July could have been written; and, in fact, before they were written, General Lacy had taken the command in Galicia; and General Freyre had arrived to take the command of the 4th army before they were received.

'Ever yours most affectionately,

'*The Rt. Hon.* 'WELLINGTON.
Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.'

To the Governor of Valladolid.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 7th August, 1813.

'I enclose the answer which I have received from the government to the application which I forwarded from Doña Ana Teresa de O'Farrell, which I beg you will take an opportunity of communicating to her.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Governor of Valladolid.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Minister at War.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 7th August, 1813.

'I have had the honor to receive one letter from your Excellency of the 19th July, and three of the 25th, by my aide de camp, the Chef d'Escadron Croquenbourg.

'I am very much obliged to your Excellency for the defini-

Digitized by Google

tion which you have taken the trouble of giving me of the nature of the responsibility of the person filling your office. I had understood it otherwise; and that the organs of the Government were responsible for the expediency of all their acts at the moment of performing them, whether legal or otherwise.

'It was on the ground of the inexpediency of removing Captain General Castaños at the moment, and of the injustice of punishing him by that removal, for a supposed offence, that I ventured to address your Excellency, and not against the act as being one beyond the power of the government. Neither did I remonstrate against the act as being a breach of the engagement which the Regency had made with me in December, 1812 and January 1813. That engagement does not state one syllable about the removal, by the Regency, of officers from their situations; and it would have been very improper for me to endeavor to limit the authority of the Government in that respect, and highly inexpedient for the Government to consent to limit its authority.

'Neither have I complained, as a breach of an engagement made with me, of the refusal of the Government to comply with my recommendation, that certain officers should be promoted; all of them officers deservedly high in the estimation of the army and of the public, and of the Government themselves; all of them employed in high situations, some of them in command of armies to which they have been appointed by the Government and not by me, and one of them the Minister at War. I had hoped, that after such a victory as was gained by the allies on the 21st of June, it would have been deemed gracious on the part of the Government to promote certain officers, and I recommended those to the Government who appeared to me, by their services, to be most deserving. But it belongs to the Regency and not to me to make the promotion; and I have received their decision with the respectful silence which is due to them; nor should I now notice this matter, only that it forms the subject of one of the letters from your Excellency, to which I am now replying; and that I write to remove all doubt and ambiguity from my letter of the 2nd of July, and from what follows in this.

Digitized by Google

'That of which I complain is, that when the Regency thought proper to remove Captain General Castaños and General Giron from their situations, they should have selected General Freyre and General Lacy to fill them, contrary to the engagement made with me, in the letter from the Minister at War of January, 1813; that they should have appointed General Giron and General —— to serve in the army of Catalonia, contrary to the same engagement; that this engagement appears to exist only that it may be broken; and that the Regency should now deny that it ever intended to adhere to the engagement made by its predecessors when it authorized the late Minister at War, Don J. de Carvajal, to write to me on the 28th of March, 1813.

'It has always been my wish, as your Excellency knows, to support the existing authority; and there are not wanting instances since I have held the command of the Spanish army, of my having interposed to prevent officers in high stations from assuming authority not belonging to them, and from using language in their addresses to be laid before the Government more expressive of their irritated feelings than of their respect. Such conduct and language is, in ordinary circumstances, quite inexcusable; and the only excuse which can be alleged for its existence (which is none for its continuance) is the state in which the Government and army of Spain had been for some time past.

'From this state I hoped, backed by the confidence and support of the Government, and by their liberal adherence to the engagements which they had made with me, that I should have been able to extricate the army; and in the mean time, I have uniformly, as in duty bound, in every instance, upheld the authority of Government.

'I would, however, observe to your Excellency, that the Government would avoid this evil, if they were to adhere to the 4th article of the engagement of the 1st of January, 1813, which points out the mode in which the reports and applications of the army are to reach the Government, and the orders and decisions of the Government to reach the army. It would not be in the power then of any officer to address them in disrespectful, doubtful, or ambiguous terms; and if such an address were to reach them, he who should forward it would be responsible for its contents.

Digitized by Google

'Nor does it appear that this mode of doing business can prevent the Government from having the earliest knowledge of all that passes. I believe that an order has been already given by the Government to all officers in command, to send direct to the Minister at War copies of all reports made to me, and of all orders sent by me; to which order, if it had passed through the regular channel, I should not have the slightest objection. By enforcing this order, Government would have, in an authentic shape, all the information for which they could wish, at the earliest possible period of time.

'I acknowledge that I feel some astonishment that the Regency, having found it so easy to dismiss Captain General Castaños from his situations for no assigned fault, should have felt any scruple about dismissing the Duque del Parque, he being supposed to have written to your Excellency in improper terms.

'It is useless now to trouble your Excellency with the motives which induced me to ask the late Regency to enter into certain engagements with me, previous to my taking upon myself the command of the Spanish army, to which I had been appointed by the Cortes; these reasons are to be found fully detailed in my addresses of the 4th December, 1812, and every day's experience has convinced me of the expediency of what I asked in order to enable me to perform my duty. The existing Government have broken the engagements into which, it appears by your Excellency's letter, they do not consider they ever entered; and it further appears by your Excellency's letter, that they are dissatisfied with that part of the arrangement made with the former Regency, which relates to the communication between the Government and the army.

'I have above explained myself upon this point, in a manner which will, I hope, prove satisfactory to the Regency. But having before been mistaken respecting the intentions of the Regency, in regard to the engagements with me as explained by the late Minister at War, I trust that your Excellency will now be pleased to explain their intentions in language that cannot be misunderstood.

'I am sincerely desirous of serving the Spanish nation, to which I am indebted for so much favor and kindness, in

Digitized by Google

every way that may be in my power, and I will continue to serve them at the head of the allied British and Portuguese army, whatever may be the decision of the Regency on what is now brought before them. I shall be much concerned, for many reasons, into which it is not necessary to enter, if I should be obliged to relinquish the command of the Spanish army, which the Cortes and the late Regency had confided to me in consequence of the decision of the existing Regency; but if I should, I can only assure your Excellency, that I will do it at the period, and in the mode which may be most convenient and agreeable to the Regency; and that I will at all times act most cordially with, and assist to the utmost of my power, any officer who may be named to succeed me.

'It must appear to your Excellency to be very desirable to the Government, for the welfare of the army, and to myself, to receive their early decision on the contents of this letter.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Minister at War.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 7th August, 1813.

'Upon reconsidering what I wrote to you the other day regarding the General Court Martial on Sir John Murray, I conceive that it would be best to try him in some of the stations of the army on the coast of the Mediterranean, where all the witnesses can be conveniently assembled. Justice would not be done if the Court were composed of officers belonging to that army; and I cannot spare from this army a sufficient number of rank. I think, therefore, it would be best to send these officers from England and Gibraltar. The former might land in this part of the country, and proceed along the Ebro: the latter would proceed by sea.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 7th August, 1813.

'I cannot better explain to you what I think regarding the orders to me, to suspend the execution of the orders of

Digitized by Google

the Spanish Government regarding General Castaños and General Giron, than by sending you the copy of the letter which I wrote to my brother on the subject, in which I have urged him to suspend the execution of the orders which he had received from Lord Castlereagh. The fact is, that you were misled by my letter to you of the 29th June, in which I told you that those arrangements were in direct violation of their agreements with me. The removal of Generals Giron and Castaños is not so; the appointment of officers to fill those stations without my knowledge and without my recommendation, is.

'The Spanish Government have behaved very ill in this, as they have in every other transaction; but in the existing state of affairs, I do not think it wise to push them to extremities, or to manifest an inclination so to treat them. The Cortes and people of Cadiz are, as usual, making an intrigue of this concern; and I have, therefore, thought it best to act in this instance, as I have in all others, on my own grounds, according to my own judgment of what is most for the public interests, and keeping myself clear of the intrigues and cabals of others.

'The only chance the party against the English influence and alliance have, is to work upon the prejudices of all Spaniards against foreign interference in their internal concerns. The note proposed to be presented by my brother, would give them a terrible instrument to work with; and I am quite convinced that we have not a friend in Spain who would not be shaken by such a document. You may depend upon it that I will not miss a fair opportunity that may offer to give the democratical party a shake; and so much depends upon the state of opinion at Cadiz and in the provinces at this moment, that it is much better to leave to my brother and me the choice of the opportunity and means, than to incur the risk of instructing us from England.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, August 7th, 1813.

'I enclose Colonel Dickson's report on the state of the ordnance and stores to continue the siege of San Sebastian:

Digitized by Google

when that expected in the Three Sisters and Friendship shall arrive, you will see that we shall still be very deficient in ammunition and even in ordnance; and the carriages are not of a kind to be conveniently used in batteries. I hope, therefore, that the ordnance equipments originally required will be sent out.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To H.R.H. the Duc de Berri.

'MONSEIGNEUR, 'à Lesaca, ce 8 Août, 1813.

'J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Altesse Royale m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 14 du mois passé; et comme l'affaire dont votre Altesse Royale a traité a des rapports militaires et politiques d'une grande étendue, non seulement avec ce qui se passe ici, mais aussi avec ce qui se passe au nord de l'Europe, j'ai cru de mon devoir d'en écrire à Lord Bathurst, le Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté; et je l'ai prié de donner la reponse à votre Altesse Royale.

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

'*à Son Altesse Royale*
Le Duc de Berri.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 8th August, 1813.

'I enclose you the copy of a letter which I have received from the Duc de Berri; and as the answer will involve the discussion of some military and political questions, upon which you may wish to know my opinion, and upon which Government must determine, and as I write with more facility in English than in French, I think it best to write it to your Lordship, and to refer the Duc de Berri to you.

'It is a very common error, among those unacquainted with military affairs, to believe that there are no limits to military success. After having driven the French from the frontiers of Portugal and Madrid to the frontiers of France, it is generally expected that we shall immediately invade France; and some even here expect that we shall be at Paris in a month. None appear to have taken a correct view of our situation on the frontier, of which the enemy still possess all the strongholds within Spain itself; of which

Digitized by Google

strongholds, or at least some of them, we must get possession before the season closes, or we shall have no communication whatever with the interior of Spain. Then in France, on the same great communications, there are other strongholds, of which we must likewise get possession.

'An army which has made such marches, and has fought such battles, as that under my command has, is necessarily much deteriorated. Independently of the actual loss of numbers by death, wounds, and sickness, many men and officers are out of the ranks for various causes. The equipment of the army, their ammunition, the soldiers' shoes, &c., require renewal; the magazines for the new operations require to be collected and formed, and many arrangements to be made, without which the army could not exist a day, but which are not generally understood by those who have not had the direction of such concerns in their hands. Then observe, that this new operation is only the invasion of France, in which country every body is a soldier, where the whole population is armed and organized, under persons, not, as in other countries, inexperienced in arms, but men who, in the course of the last twenty five years, in which France has been engaged in war with all Europe, must, the majority of them, at least, have served somewhere.

'I entertain no doubt that I could to-morrow enter France, and establish the army on the Adour, but I could go no farther certainly. If peace should be made by the Powers of the North, I must necessarily withdraw into Spain, and the retreat, however short, would be difficult, on account of the hostility and the warlike disposition of the inhabitants, particularly of this part of the country, and the military direction they would receive from the gentry their leaders. To this add, that the difficulty of all that must be done to set the army to rights, after its late severe battles and victories, will be much increased by its removal into France at an early period; and that it must stop short in the autumn if it now moves at too early a period.

'So far for the immediate invasion of France, which, from what I have seen of the state of the negotiations in the north of Europe, I have determined to consider only in reference to the convenience of my own operations.

'The next point for consideration is the proposal of the

Digitized by Google

Duc de Berri to join this army, taking the command of the 20,000 men who he says are ready, organized, and even armed, in order to act with us. My opinion is, that the interests of the House of Bourbon and of all Europe are the same, viz., in some manner or other, to get the better and rid of Buonaparte.

'Although, therefore, the allies in the north of Europe, and even Great Britain and Spain, might not be prepared to go the length of declaring that they would not lay down their arms till Buonaparte should be dethroned, they would be justified in taking this assistance from the House of Bourbon, and their French party who are dissatisfied with the Government of Buonaparte. It might be a question with the House of Bourbon, whether they would involve their partisans in France upon any thing short of such a declaration, but none with the allies whether they would receive such assistance. Indeed, there would scarcely be a question for the Princes of the House of Bourbon, if they are acquainted with the real nature and extent of Buonaparte's power. He rests internally upon the most extensive and expensive system of corruption that was ever established in any country, and externally upon his military power, which is supported almost exclusively by foreign contributions. If he can be confined to the limits of France by any means, his system must fall. He cannot bear the expense of his internal Government and of his army; and the reduction of either would be fatal to him. Any measures, therefore, which should go only to confine him to France would forward, and ultimately attain, the objects of the House of Bourbon and of their partisans.

'If the House of Bourbon and the allies, however, do not concur in this reasoning, we must then, before the Duc de Berri is allowed to join the army, get from the allies in the north of Europe a declaration how far they will persevere in the contest with a view to dethrone Buonaparte; and the British Government must make up their minds on the question, and come to an understanding upon it with those of the Peninsula.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Colonel Torrens.

'My dear Torrens, 'Lesaca, 8th August, 1813.

'I am highly flattered by the Duke of Richmond's and Sir John Hope's letters, of which you have transmitted me the copies. I hope I deserve the good opinion they appear to entertain of me; but I am afraid I shall fail at last. However, I work as hard as I can in every way in order to succeed.

'I entertain a very high opinion of —— ——'s talents; but he always appeared to me to want what is better than abilities, viz., sound sense. There is always some mistaken principle in what he does. I confess that I do not know what to make of ——'s charges. Raising the siege I do not care about; it might have been necessary when the enemy approached him; nor do I care much about his embarking; his instructions would warrant his doing so if he raised the siege, and did not think he could fight a decidedly successful action. But what I cannot bear is his leaving his guns and stores; and strange to say, not only does he not think he was wrong in so doing, but he writes of it as being rather meritorious, and says he did it before at Biar.

'It appears that he knew on the 7th and 8th that Suchet was approaching him on one side, and Maurice Mathieu on the other.

'I shall charge him with having omitted then to make arrangements to raise the siege and to embark his guns and stores. I shall then charge him with disobedience of his instructions in not having gone to Valencia to join the Duque del Parque, when he raised the siege and embarked. If he had raised the siege on the 7th or 8th, or rather had then discontinued to disembark his guns and stores, and had afterwards embarked his corps on the 12th or 13th, upon finding Suchet approaching him, and thinking the enemy too strong for him, and had then sailed for the coast of Valencia, he would have obeyed his instructions, and the manœuvre would have answered; that is to say, he would have gained the lines of the Jucar, and probably more ground in Valencia without a battle. Instead of that, after losing his guns, he staid till the evening of the 17th; then

Digitized by Google

Lord William embarked the army, which since the 12th had been disembarked at the Coll de Balaguer; and in fact Suchet, after having obliged Sir John Murray to raise the siege of Tarragona, returned and forced the Duque del Parque to abandon the Jucar before he could be supported by Lord William Bentinck.

'The best of the story is, that all parties ran away. Maurice Mathieu ran away; Sir John Murray ran away; and so did Suchet. He was afraid to strike at Sir John Murray without his artillery, and knew nothing of Maurice Mathieu; and he returned into Valencia either to strike at the Duque del Parque, or to get the assistance of Harispe whom he had left opposed to the Duque del Parque. I know that in his first proclamation to his army on their success, he knew so little what had passed at Tarragona, that he mentioned the English General having raised the siege, but not his having left his artillery. He could therefore have had no communication with the place when he marched; and he must have known of the raising of the siege afterwards only by the reports of the country.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY LORD,' 'Lesaca, 9th August, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatches, Nos. 7 and 8, of the 1st instant. Your Lordship will observe, by mine of the 4th, that I doubted the destruction of Tarragona.

'You must be the best judge, and are entirely free under your instructions to decide, whether to attack Tarragona or Tortosa; and I shall approve of whatever your Lordship may determine.

'You may depend upon it that Suchet will endeavor to interrupt any operation of this kind that you may attempt; and you will do well to be prepared accordingly.

'I am astonished that the Duque del Parque should have hesitated about obeying your Lordship's directions to embark, as it appears to me that the 28th paragraph of the instructions of the 14th April is positive upon this or any other point relating to the operations of the army.

Digitized by Google

'I have ordered the Empecinado to march upon Alcañiz, and have desired General Elio to send him orders there.

'I have no desire that your Lordship should send me the account of the flour delivered to the Spanish troops until you should consider the recovery of it hopeless.

'I entirely approve of your Lordship's communicating with His Majesty's Ambassador at Cadiz upon any subject that you may think fit to bring under his consideration.

'I would observe to you, however, that no British authority has any thing to say to the interior details of the Spanish army, excepting to assist, by every means in their power, the Spanish Generals in the performance of their arduous duties.

'I refer your Lordship to my private letter of this date for my observations on the contents of your letter to Sir Henry Wellesley.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General* 'WELLINGTON.
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 9th August, 1813.

'I have received your several letters of the 23rd and 25th July and 1st August; and as in general the reply requires little but explanation, I reply to nearly all the points they contain in a private form. It is unlucky that Sir John Murray did not leave you his correspondence with me, as, having already gone into all these subjects with him, we should both have been saved a good deal of trouble.

'I do not know where General Roche found an agreement from the British Government to pay and clothe 7000 men under his command; and, in order to let your Lordship know how this matter stands, I must enter into the history of General Roche's division. Two or three years ago General Roche and General Whittingham were employed to raise and train a certain number of battalions and squadrons by the Spanish Government; and my brother promised that those troops should be clothed, and that he would assist them with money. General Whittingham's division or legion was to be at Majorca, and General Roche's at Alicante, and to form part of the 3rd, as it was then called, now the 2nd

Digitized by Google

army. When the troops were expected from Sicily last year, I got my brother to prevail upon the Spanish Government to allow these two divisions to serve with them under your command; General Roche's division, however, still belonging to, though detached from, the 2nd army.

'I believe that no regular subsidy was given to Spain till the year 1812, when a million was given, and clothing for 100,000 men; and I then insisted upon it that those troops should be paid out of the subsidy, in the first instance, who were serving with detachments of the British army, and under the command of British officers. The agreement, then, as it is called, if there be any, is an arrangement of mine for securing out of the subsidy the pay of those troops serving under your Lordship's command. As for the clothing, these same divisions get their proportion of the 100,000 suits of clothing.

'Now for General Roche's 7000 men. When I was at Cadiz last winter I settled with Sir Henry Wellesley, among other things, the distribution of the subsidy: and I enclose the copy of the letter written to General Roche regarding his division. You will observe that the troops to be paid were to be in the field, serving with the army under your Lordship's command, and the depôt was to be 1000 only. When General Roche goes to collect *dispersos*, it becomes a question, whether to pay these *dispersos* till they are fit for service is the best mode of disposing of the subsidy for the general cause.

'I certainly think it is not; and I shall not allow any pay in future for a division under General Roche, as he has no such division serving in the field.

'Generally speaking, my dear Lord, it is very desirable, and it will save us both a good deal of trouble, if you will keep yourself clear of the details of the Spanish service. The Spaniards will not allow either of us to interfere much in their concerns, and will adopt but unwillingly any suggestions which we may make for their improvement. It is besides probable that, with the best intentions, you and I may not take the same view of a subject, and we shall only create confusion by working both at the same point. You will observe also that, by the instructions of the 14th April, under which the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd armies are placed under your command, the detail of the service in each of those

Digitized by Google

armies is reserved to the Commanding Officer. This was done, not to prevent suggestions of improvement, but that source of jealousy which is always to be found in discussions on matters of detail.

'I acknowledge that I differ from your Lordship on many points in your letter to Sir Henry Wellesley of the 1st August, who, you may depend upon it, can do nothing on the subjects to which it relates. First; I and all the Spanish General Officers conceive that the Captains General of the provinces have not power sufficient to realize the resources of the country for the armies. This is one of the points which the jealousy of the democracy at Cadiz of the military power prevented me from carrying to the extent I wished last winter; and, as I am still pressing it, and that, in fact, till the powers of the Captains General are increased, there exists no authority whatever in the country, it would be an awkward circumstance if it were discovered that you thought the powers of the Captains General ample for all the purposes required. I have not time now, and I have too much to write to you about, to enter into this subject; but you may depend upon it that I do not form these opinions lightly, and that there is not an officer commanding an army, or a Staff Officer, or any other person acquainted with the subject, who does not concur with me.

Secondly; in regard to the division of the Spanish forces into armies, I concur with you, as you are aware, on the principle; that is to say, that I have always thought the 2nd and 3rd armies ought to be one only; but I entertain great doubts respecting the expediency of now joining them into one. If the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd armies are to be joined into one, who is to command them? I know of no officer capable of taking such a command. If such a one could be found, then comes another question: would he, or would the country or the Government, submit to have this large army placed, not under your command, but under the command of the *six* officers who have commanded the Anglo Sicilian corps since that corps has been in Spain? Would the British Government or the army like to see that corps under the command of any Spanish General that has appeared in the last one hundred and fifty years? In great arrangements, and to do great good, we must submit to

Digitized by Google

trifling inconveniencies, particularly having the Spanish people as our instruments.

'I will now proceed to show you that whatever good might result from the junction of the three armies into one, greater facility in supplying them would not be found from it, than would result from measures very simple to be adopted for the supply of the three armies, separated as they now are. You may depend upon it that very little will be brought to the armies from any distance under any arrangement. The Spaniards have no money to pay for means of transport; and if they had money, very little would be procured. They must exist therefore upon the seat of the war and its neighbourhood, and upon such magazines as, with your assistance and Mr. Tupper's, can be formed for them on the neighbouring sea coast.

'If these three armies were formed into one, consisting, we will suppose, of ten divisions, the arrangement to be made would be to direct that each division should draw from a particular district of country; for as to forming a magazine in the interior of the country, of all the supplies it can afford, you may depend upon it that it is impracticable. Why should not the same arrangement and division and allotment of districts be made between the four armies (including the Anglo Sicilian corps), which would be made if the three armies were formed into one, among the several divisions of which it is composed?

'The army under my command consists of, 1st, British; 2nd, Portuguese in British divisions, fed by the British Commissariat; 3rd, Portuguese not in British divisions, fed by the Portuguese Commissariat; 4th, Galician, or 4th army; 5th, that part of the 4th army, heretofore the 7th, under General Mendizabal; 6th, the army of reserve of Andalusia; 7th, Don Carlos de España's division of the 4th army, serving in the centre; 8th, General Morillo's division of the 4th army, serving on the right; 9th, Mina's troops. All these troops draw from the country, some for payment, others without; and the different districts and villages are allotted to them, from which they are to draw their supplies. Why should not the same be done with the army on the eastern coast? The system is not perfect; but what is perfect with such instruments, and such defective means? It would be much more

Digitized by Google

easy and convenient for me, and for the British army, to join all the Spaniards into one corps, all the British into another, and all the Portuguese into a third. That would be the most simple arrangement. But some fine morning I should find both Spaniards and Portuguese surprised and defeated, and the British would cut but a poor figure alone. I must therefore submit to the inconvenience and defects of a system bad in some points, and excessively inconvenient in all, in order to produce a great good; and upon the same ground, often as I have reflected upon altering the organization of at least the 2nd and 3rd armies, I have upon the whole thought it best to leave them as they are.

'The system of allotting the revenues of certain provinces to the support of certain armies, is, as you observe, founded upon the state in which they were previous to the commencement of the present campaign. It was founded principally, but not solely, upon that state. It afforded likewise the only chance of getting any thing for the armies. Very little has been got; and I assure you still less would find its way into the military chests if the system were altered. This point is referable to the state of politics, manners, and public principle at Cadiz, and in Spain in general, which it is evident would require a longer discussion than I have leisure to write at present. You may depend upon it, however, that I am not unaware of the inconvenience and evils of the existing system; and that I allow it to continue, for I could alter it by a stroke of my pen, only because I am quite certain that, bad as it is, it is the only one under which the army could get any thing.

'I enclose the letter and its enclosures to General Murray on the charges against General Roche. Lord Bathurst never told me who made those charges; but he must be a shabby fellow, as, after making them, he desired that his name might be kept secret.

'I will address you officially upon other points. I send you a copy of my dispatch upon our last operations. There is nothing new. I conclude that you know that the armistice is renewed; the French say to the *mi-Août*. It appears from accounts from England, o the 10th of August.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.'

'WELLINGTON.'

Digitized by Google

To Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart.

'My dear General, 'Lesaca, 9th August, 1813.

'I enclose you a letter from Government, from which you will see that it has been determined to bring your conduct under investigation. I thought this was likely, and that the best mode of avoiding it, which is always desirable, was to call for your narrative, which I received yesterday, and I wrote that I would give no opinion on the subject till I should receive further information. My letter went home by Captain Carroll, who left us on the 4th or 5th of July, and had not arrived in England, I believe, when Government determined, on Admiral Hallowell's letter, to bring you before a Court Martial.

'I understand that orders have been sent to Gibraltar that you should go to Cadiz, in order that I might order the Court Martial upon you. It might not be pleasant to you to be there, and I recommend to you, therefore, rather to go to Valencia. You must be tried on the east coast, and I have written to beg that officers may be sent from England for the purpose, as I cannot spare any from hence; and in the Anglo Sicilian corps you might encounter prejudice, which you could not easily remove.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General Sir J. Murray, Bart.*' 'Wellington.

To the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K.B.

'Sir, 'Lesaca, 9th August, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 24th ultimo, with the enclosed extract of a letter from Major General Whittingham, regarding the rate of pay which is to be given to Captain Foley for performing the duty of Paymaster to the division under his command; and I beg to acquaint you that I think he ought to receive the sum of ten shillings per diem during the period of his filling that situation, including the expense of clerks and stationery.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*The Right Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.*' 'Wellington.

Digitized by Google

To Earl Bathurst.

'My dear Lord, 'Lesaca, 9th August, 1813.

'I have not had a great deal of reason to complain of the conduct of the troops since the last battles; but we pulled up on the frontiers of France, and they are getting into good order again. As we are getting many men out of hospital, I hope that we shall soon have in the ranks within 2000 or 3000 men of the number we had before the late battles. But our soldiers are terrible fellows for every thing but fighting with their regiments. What do you think of 70 or 80 of them, having wandered from their regiments during the late operations, and having surrendered themselves to some of the French peasantry who accompanied the French army, and whom they ought, and would at other times, have eaten up? The foreign troops desert terribly—150 men deserted from the Chasseurs Britanniques in one night, at Lizasso.

'Our having so much money has enabled me to adopt a plan for paying every non-commissioned officer and soldier a day's pay every day, which will, I think, produce a great reform in their conduct. Many of their outrages are certainly to be attributed to want of money.

'Nothing has yet been done, my dear Lord, about a naval force for us, which is really necessary.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'Wellington.

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'My dear Sir, 'Lesaca, 10th August, 1831. 11 A.M.

'I have received yours of the 9th. I have sent orders to the General Officers commanding the several Spanish corps, regarding the ammunition, and, in the mean time, I shall be obliged to you if you will tell Colonel Dickson that I beg he will give none for which the requisition is not authorized by yourself, by Sir R. Hill, or by me.

'I have spoken to Sir R. Kennedy regarding Sir G. Collier's complaint of the Spanish armed vessels, which complaint, I observe, refers to the old story of the American vessel driven into the Bidasoa, which it appears that Giron has contrived to get off to the westward. I have no command,

Digitized by Google

nor has anybody else, that I know of, over the Spanish navy, excepting the Captain of the port at Passages, whom I have requested to attend to Sir George Collier's requisitions in every thing.

'I hope that our navy will have a sufficient force of their own without the Spaniards. It would be a great advantage indeed to be able to interrupt the *cabotage* along the coast from Bordeaux to Bayonne. But we must first secure our own.

'To what lines do you refer as wanting guns for them?

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

'There is nothing new whatever.'

To Lieut. General Sir R. Hill, K.B.

'MY DEAR HILL, 'Lesaca, 10th August, 1813.

'If the Duke of Dalmatia desires it, I shall have no objection to make an exchange with him of English, Spanish, and Portuguese officers and soldiers recently taken, against French officers and soldiers in the same situation; but I must have a list of the names of the officers proposed to be exchanged by the French Commander in Chief, and a return of the men of the several nations, specifying to what regiments they belong.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir R. Hill, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To General Macleod.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 10th August, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 17th July, and you do me justice in believing that I should be happy to do every thing in my power to have every mark of respect paid to the memory of your deceased son; but I have lately received a letter from the Secretary of State, acquainting me with the rules under which application was to be made to Parliament for monuments to commemorate those officers who should fall in the service of the country, and I am concerned to tell

Digitized by Google

you that his case does not come within the rule as it has been stated to me.

'The brigade, of which the 43rd regiment formed a part, was not under his command when he went into the action in which he lost his life, and without a further extension of the rule, the subject cannot be brought under the consideration of Parliament by the Regent's Ministers.

'Believe me, &c.

'*General Macleod.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Bloomfield.*

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 10th August, 1813.

'I send by Captain Blanckley a sword of very curious workmanship, which belonged to King Joseph, and was taken by a Spanish officer in the battle of Vitoria, and he has since given it to me; probably His Royal Highness may deem it worthy of a place in his armoury, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will lay it at his feet, with my most dutiful respects.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Bloomfield.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Lieut. General Calvert.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 10th August, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 13th July, and in reply I beg leave to acquaint you that, in my opinion, it will be convenient to have the clothing for the army in the Peninsula sent to Falmouth or Plymouth, according as there may be found store room at the former for the depôts about to be formed there for this army; and when the clothing is required, I will send vessels to convey it to the port where it may appear to me to be most convenient to receive it.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Lieut. General Calvert.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Captain Sir George Collier, R.N.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 11th August, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 9th instant.

*Now Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B.

Digitized by Google

'It is desirable that the vessels which have come from Lisbon should return thither when they have discharged their cargoes.

'I will speak to the Commissary General respecting the arrangements to be made to get from Bilbao or Santander the provision store ships in proportion as they will be wanted, and I will bear in mind your opinion of the preference to be given to Santander over Bilbao, as a rendezvous for our shipping, after the end of this month.

'I never heard of any artillerymen in the Freya; but, generally speaking, it is desirable that all troops, artillery, and ordnance stores, should be brought on to Passages.

'As soon as the transports with the infantry shall arrive from England at Passages, I beg;

'1st. That those for 500 or 600 men may be allotted to carry to England that number of French prisoners from Passages, who have been sent thither.

'2nd. That the horse ships which will carry the horses to Bilbao may be sent back to England without loss of time.

'3rd. That infantry transports for 2800 men may be sent to Bilbao, to take to England that number of prisoners sent there.

'4th. That a good infantry transport for 200 men may be sent to Bilbao, to take to England that number of invalids of the British army sent there, being generally men whose limbs have been amputated, in consequence of wounds received in the battle of Vitoria.

'The transports which will go from Passages to Bilbao may carry any sick or wounded soldiers there may be at Passages, upon which subject I request you to communicate with Major General Lord Aylmer.

'All the infantry transports which come out from England, not to be employed as above pointed out, should be sent back without loss of time.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Captain Sir G. Collier, R.N.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 11th August, 1813.

'Some days previous to the death of Lieut. Colonel Ridewood, of the 45th regiment, who died of the wounds he

Digitized by Google

received at the battle of Vitoria, he signed his resignation, which I understand has been transmitted by his widow to the office of the Commander in Chief.

'Although I believe it is not usual for His Royal Highness to accept the resignation of officers on their death bed, and moreover that the Lieutenant Colonel did not purchase his commissions, I am induced, from the very favorable opinion which I entertained of his services and merits as an officer, and from the knowledge that his family have been left but scanty means of support, to recommend the question to the Commander in Chief's kind attention, and to express a hope that, at all events, his widow may receive a liberal provision.

'In case, however, His Royal Highness should not think proper to allow Lieut. Colonel Ridewood's commission to be disposed of, I avail myself of the opportunity to recommend Brevet Lieut. Colonel Craufurd, of the 9th regiment, as an officer well qualified to succeed him in the 45th regiment. He has been many years in the service, has frequently commanded the 9th regiment on important occasions, and has always distinguished himself.

'I beg to mention that —— —— and —— ——, the seniors of their rank in the 45th regiment, are not in this country, and that the latter has hardly ever been in a state of health to admit of his doing duty with the army in the field.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 11th August, 1813.

'I enclose the last morning state, from which you will observe that the diminution since July the 16th is less than 16,000 men. From what I learn, however, of the state of the convalescent depôts, I believe that in the course of this week we shall get up to their regiments about 2000 Portuguese, and about 1500 British, not including the men lately sent from England, who have already begun to join. None of them are, however, yet carried to account on the strength.

'When the Duke of York and Government have decided on a measure, I do not wish to propose it again; but I wish

Digitized by Google

that, if it were possible, his decision respecting the provisional battalions were re-considered. I assure you that some of the best battalions of the army are the provisional battalions. I have lately seen two of them engaged, viz., that formed of the 2nd battalions of the 24th and 58th regiments; and that formed of the Queen's and 2nd batt. 53rd regiments: it is impossible for any troops to behave better.

'The same arrangement could now be applied with great advantage to the 51st and 68th regiments, and both the regiments and Lord Dalhousie have applied for it. It might also be applied to others. It is certainly more easy and simple to send the regiments home; but you will observe that we lose so many trained British soldiers, which, under existing circumstances, it is very desirable to retain.

'I beg leave to suggest to your Lordship that the 77th regiment might be sent from Lisbon to Gibraltar, to relieve the 37th; and that the 29th regiment might likewise be brought to join the army, probably to be in the garrison of San Sebastian.

'As the provisional battalion, consisting of the 2nd batt. 30th and 2nd batt. 44th, was sent home when the 2nd batt. 59th regiment joined, I believe your protégé, Lieut. ——, of the 44th, is not with the army; but I will inquire about him.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'I enclose the list of the General Officers whose names have been omitted in the vote of thanks recently passed in the Houses of Lords and Commons.'

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 11th August, 1813.

'No particular change has taken place in the position of either of the contending armies on this frontier since I wrote to your Lordship on the 4th instant.

'I deemed it expedient that Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill should be on the extreme right of the army; and I therefore moved the troops, which had been till now under his orders, to Roncesvalles and Los Alduides, and have brought the 3rd and 6th divisions into the valley of Baztan.

Digitized by Google

'I have likewise moved the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the Conde de la Bisbal, to the heights of Echalar, bringing the 4th division of the allied British and Portuguese army in reserve to this neighbourhood.

'The operations of the siege of San Sebastian are waiting for the arrival of ordnance and ammunition expected from England.

'The various battles which had been fought between the 25th of last month and the 2nd instant, had nearly consumed the musket ammunition in reserve with the several divisions of the army, and some days elapsed after the enemy were driven across the frontier before these could be completed; and, then, upon a general review of our situation, and adverting to the state of affairs in the North of Europe, where I knew that the armistice had been renewed till the middle of August, *mi-Août*, according to the French accounts, with a view to negotiations for peace, I did not deem it expedient to attack the enemy again with the object of establishing the allied army within the French frontier.

'Our right would still have been vulnerable by the possession which the enemy would have held of the fort of St. Jean Pied de Port; and although we should have enjoyed advantages in consequence of the improved communication between one part of our line and the other, we should have suffered some disadvantages in a more advanced position within the enemy's frontier, in the various arrangements to be adopted for the establishment of our magazines, for the possession of the Spanish fortresses, and for the junction of the reinforcements and recovered men expected. To these considerations must be added, that the advantages, whatever they might be, which should result from our establishment within the French frontier, were to be purchased at the cost of fresh losses in an action to be fought to obtain them against increased numbers of the enemy, whom it must be expected we shall find in arms whenever we shall enter France; and that, in case either the pacification of the North of Europe, or any misfortune to the armies on the Eastern coast, or the manœuvres of the enemy in my front towards our own right, should render it necessary to repass the frontier, the operation would become exceedingly difficult and dangerous.

Digitized by Google

'I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that the enemy's fortified post at Zaragoza surrendered by capitulation to General Mina on the 30th ult. He has taken there above 500 prisoners, 47 pieces of cannon, a vast quantity of ammunition, arms, clothing, &c. &c.

'The last accounts which I have received from Lord William Bentinck are of the 1st instant. He was then in the neighbourhood of Tarragona, which place he intended to attack as soon as he should be joined by the army under the command of the Duque del Parque.

'I enclose a return of killed and wounded, who were not included in the returns transmitted to your Lordship in my dispatches of the 1st and 4th instant*.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 11th August, 1813.

'I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's consideration, a representation from the Commandant at Santander of the want of maritime protection on the Northern coast.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY LORD, 'Lesaca, 11th August, 1813.

'The Conde de la Bisbal having stated to me, that the articles mentioned in the enclosed list are much required for the equipment of the cavalry of his army, I shall esteem it a favor if your Lordship will cause them to be sent to Passages at an early period.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 11th August, 1813.

'In respect to the packets, it would be most convenient to the army to have a weekly packet, to come at present to

* See General Return at p. 599.

Digitized by Google

Passages. If you cannot let us have a weekly packet, you might send there the packet once a fortnight now ordered to Santander.

'The arrangement of sending the Lisbon packets to Coruña is not a very convenient one for the army, and would, I should think, be inconvenient to the trade of Lisbon, in which our money concerns are much involved. There are no horses on the road from Coruña to the army, and if we cannot have a weekly packet to Passages, it would be better that the army letters should go once a fortnight to Lisbon than Coruña.

'It appears to me that it would be most desirable to Government, as well as to the army, to establish a regular weekly communication. In no other manner can you receive regular weekly reports, as you have hitherto, of all transactions.

'While writing upon the subject, I beg to draw your attention to a rule which has been made by the Post Office, that the packets shall carry out no parcels for the officers of the army, which is excessively inconvenient to them, at the same time that the public object in making this rule cannot be discovered. Indeed, when it is considered that some of the officers of the army have been out here nearly five years, and that every thing they require must come from England, it will appear astonishing that they have been able to go on so long with such a rule in existence.

'As their communication with the packets will now be more easy, however, if they should be sent to Passages, it is very desirable that this rule should be altered.

'You will observe that I have not adverted to the means of communication by the ships of war, besides that by the packets; but with a weekly packet we may do without that by the ships of war entirely. These may then be employed for military purposes solely, in giving security to our communications by the coast, in aiding in our operations against the fortified posts on the coast, and what is more important, and has not yet been attended to at all, in preventing the intercourse between Bayonne and Bordeaux by the coasting vessels. If this last object should be effected, as it ought to be, the war on the frontier will become much more bur-

Digitized by Google

thensome and difficult to the enemy; and I doubt their being able to maintain a large body of men in our front.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.* 'WELLINGTON.

'P.S. You will scarcely believe that the naval blockade of San Sebastian is so ineffectually maintained, as that we have the proofs among General Gazan's papers, taken in the late operations, that shoes and sand bags have been sent into that place by sea from St. Jean de Luz.'

To Lieut. General Sir T. Graham, K.B.

'MY DEAR SIR, 'Lesaca, 13th August, 1813.

'I received last night the enclosed papers by the Polly. Mr. Croker tells me on the 5th, that a convoy under charge of the President, having the 1st division of the battering train on board, was wind bound at Falmouth.

'The accounts of the battle of Vitoria had been received at the Austrian head quarters at Brandeiss, from Dresden, on the 8th July. The news had been kept secret at Dresden, even from the Duc de Bassano; but Monsieur de Bubna had discovered it, and sent it off on the 7th. Lord Cathcart says, it was likely to have great effect on the tone of the negotiations about to be commenced at Brandeiss. Mr. Thornton appears to think that, in consequence of the affairs in Spain, Buonaparte may be induced to agree to the Austrian basis, which will divide Austria from the allies, as it appears that they have not agreed to the basis of a peace proposed by Austria. The allies appear to be well together, and I think the Austrians show a disposition to join in the war, if Buonaparte should not agree to the terms they had proposed as the basis of a peace. The renewal of the armistice also was agreed to by the Emperor of Russia, avowedly because it was convenient to Austria.

'But they have not agreed on the basis, much less the peace of which they are entering on the negotiations; nor is there, in any of the documents sent to me, the slightest trace of their making common cause with England and Spain, by which alone the peace of the world can be restored, excepting an article in the convention on the mediation be-

Digitized by Google

tween Austria and Buonaparte, in which the latter accepts the offer of the mediation of the former for a general peace, or for a continental peace, if a maritime peace cannot be obtained.

'I shall be obliged to you if you will send this letter and the newspapers to Beresford.

'I enclose the report which General Giron sent to me on Guetaria, and one which I have received from Sir George Collier this morning.

'I shall be obliged to you if you will desire Sir Richard Fletcher to send an officer there, one on whom he can rely, to see what time and expense would be required to construct wells there; which, it appears to me, is all that the place requires. Also to estimate the garrison that ought to be there, as I will put water in casks for their supply, if the completion of the wells should take much time.

'The season is wearing away fast, and every point to give protection to our shipping becomes of importance.

'It is to be hoped that the British Government will at last discover the nature of the element by which they are surrounded; and will in future have their preparations made in time, particularly when the earliest notice is given to them.

'Believe me, &c.

'WELLINGTON.

'*Lieut. General*
Sir T. Graham, K.B.'

To Lieut. General Lord William Bentinck, K.B.

'MY DEAR LORD, Lesaca, 14th August, 1813.

'I have this day received a report from an officer, whom I have in observation towards Jaca, that General Paris withdrew from thence into France, on the night of the 11th, leaving there a garrison of 800 men. It was reported that Suchet was coming with his force from Catalonia also through France.

'I am not so certain of the truth of this report, as I am of the other; but if it should be true, the enemy will become too strong for me, as they have already been reinforced from the interior of France.

'I beg therefore that if you find that Marshal Suchet

Digitized by Google

marches himself, or detaches any considerable part of his force into France, you will likewise detach to join me as follows: first, the infantry of the 3rd army; their cavalry are to be left with the 2nd army, and their field pieces with the 1st army. Their artillerymen must march with the infantry. If your Lordship should find that the enemy weaken their disposable force in Catalonia, so considerably as that you will have the means of taking the strong places, and of covering your operations against them, with the 1st and 2nd armies and the Anglo Sicilian corps without Whittingham's division, I would then request you to send likewise the infantry of Whittingham's division. The cavalry and artillery are to remain with the Anglo Sicilian corps. But you will keep Whittingham's division, if you should think that you will be at all cramped in Catalonia without them.

'The troops that will march, are to come by Zaragoza on Tudela, where they will receive further orders.

'I beg that your Lordship will give the Duque del Parque a route specifying the days he will arrive at Zaragoza and Tudela respectively, and let me have a copy of it; and that you will tell the Duque that he commands an army which I know has made and can still make rapid marches, although, in the march from Granada, in the month of May last, and in their late march from the city of Valencia, they did not shine in that way; but that I hope an effort will be made on this occasion.

'If his health does not allow of his making this exertion, he had better make the command of his army over to his next in command, who is, I believe, the Principe de Anglona.

'I shall be obliged to your Lordship, if you should have any shoes in store, to give the 3rd army a little assistance in this way; and likewise a few days' biscuit. I shall desire Mina to take measures to provide for them at Zaragoza and Tudela, if I should find the report confirmed that Suchet has quitted Catalonia.

'I enclose a letter which I received yesterday from Lord Bathurst, to which I request your attention.

'It appears that the accounts of the battle of Vitoria

Digitized by Google

were received at Brandeiss from Dresden on the 8th of July; and it was thought were likely to have much influence on the tone of the negotiations about to be commenced. The Emperor of Austria was determined to join the allies, if he could not make a peace to his liking. In my front, however, the report of peace having been made, is very general; and I must say, that I dislike the appearance of things in the North of Germany, as represented in Lord Cathcart's dispatch of the 12th, so far as that there was no concert among the allies, as to the terms of the peace about to be negotiated. The Russians and Prussians did not concur in the basis proposed by the Austrians, about which, I believe, we know nothing; and neither party appear to trouble their heads about England and Spain; and as for Bernadotte he appears to have no more security for the peace for which he wishes, than the promise of the Emperor of Russia that he would not guarantee the dominions of the King of Denmark, in the negotiations for peace about to be opened at Prague.

'There is nothing new in England, excepting that Lord Aberdeen is sent on a mission to Germany, I believe to the Emperor of Austria.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Lieut. General*
Lord William Bentinck, K.B.' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 14th August, 1813.

'I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 4th instant, with six enclosures, on the subject of an application made by Lieut. Tournefort, a deserter from the French service, which I have referred to Major General Peacocke, the Commandant at Lisbon. In the mean time, however, I beg to assure you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that I never made Lieut. Tournefort any promise whatever.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

Digitized by Google

To Colonel Torrens.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 14th August, 1813.

'I enclose a letter which has been received from Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Lowry Cole, with an enclosure from Colonel Bodecker of the 1st line batt. King's German Legion, stating the indigent state in which the widow and child of Brigade Major Aveman have been left, and recommending that some provision should be made for them.

'Brigade Major Aveman was killed in the action of the 28th ultimo, in which he had distinguished himself; and his conduct on every occasion had gained him the approbation of the officers under whom he served.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Colonel Torrens.

'MY DEAR TORRENS, 'Lesaca, 14th August, 1813.

'This letter will be delivered to you by Major Krauckenberg, who is going to join the 3rd hussars, which corps is, I understand, employed in the army under the command of the Prince Royal of Sweden. I have no means of communicating with this personage, or I would recommend Major Krauckenberg to his protection as a most active, gallant, and intelligent officer, who, I have no doubt, will soon make himself as useful to the army under that command as he has always been to this. I shall be much obliged to you, however, if you will adopt some means to draw the attention of the Crown Prince to Major Krauckenberg.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Colonel Torrens.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To the Conde de la Bisbal.

'MON CHER GÉNÉRAL, 'à Lesaca, ce 14 Août, 1813.

'Je vous envoie le Colonel Ruman qui vous fera savoir les détails d'une plainte qu'il m'a remis par écrit de la conduite d'un des postes avancés Espagnols près d'Echalar.

'La correspondance qui vient de la France, et les intelligences qui viennent, ou au Général O'Lalor, ou au Colonel Ruman, et plus d'une fois les personnes portant des lettres, ont été arrêtées et maltraitées, et leur papiers leur ont été

Digitized by Google

ôtés. Enfin il parait qu'on peut vérifier les faits, afin de pouvoir punir ceux qui ont commis cette irregularité, et l'empêcher dorénavant.

'Il est très raisonnable de ne laisser passer personne par les avant postes sans ordre, même munie d'un passeport; mais les soldats d'un piquet ne peuvent pas être les juges à qui on doit donner permission de passer, beaucoup moins d'ôter les lettres, les passeports, et les effets à ceux qui désirent passer.

'Je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez donner ordre là-dessus, et dire, si l'officier du piquet a raison de douter de celui qui demande à passer, qu'il vous l'envoye, avec ses papiers, &c., et qu'il soit responsable qu'on ne lui fasse aucun mal.

'Agréez, &c.

'*El Conde de la Bisbal.* 'WELLINGTON.

To Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.

'SIR, 'Lesaca, 14th August, 1813.

'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and, in reference to the subject to which it relates, I beg to enclose, to be laid before the Portuguese Government, some additional papers, which will show that on the 29th ultimo the soldier of the 11th veteran battalion was still in confinement, and had, a few days before, received further ill treatment from the Juiz de Fora of Sabugal.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'*Sir Charles Stuart, K.B.*' 'WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

'MY DEAR LORD, 'Lesaca, 14th August, 1813.

'I have received your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing Lord Cathcart's dispatch of the 12th July, and one from Mr. Hamilton of the same date, with the copy of Mr. Thornton's letter of the 12th of July.

'I confess that I am not satisfied with the state of affairs in the north of Germany, which, however, is probably owing to my not knowing what has passed between the King's Government and the allies on the Continent, in regard either to peace, or to carrying on the war.

Digitized by Google

'It appears to me that Buonaparte has the allies, including Austria, exactly in the state in which he would wish to have them. In regard to peace, it appears that the Austrians propose a basis to which the Russians and Prussians do not agree; and that these powers do not make common cause with England and Spain, as to peace: and as to the Prince Royal of Sweden, he appears to stand alone likewise, and that his hopes of the peace, for which he wishes, are confined to an engagement by the Emperor of Russia that he will not guarantee the dominions of Denmark in the negotiations about to be entered upon.

'There may therefore be fairly counted four parties among the allies, by concession to any one of which, Buonaparte would gain such an advantage as would place the game in his hands, if the accounts given of the relative force of the French and the allies be correct: or it would require great firmness and conduct to carry on the war, supposing Mr. Thornton's notion to be correct, that there would still remain a sufficient force for the contest, even if the Austrians were to be satisfied, and to withdraw their assistance. In this notion, however, I should doubt Mr. Thornton's having taken into consideration the possibility that the concession to the Austrians should be such as to induce them to take part in the war against the allies to compel them to a peace, which would not be inconsistent with the Austrian character of mediator; or, what is more probable, should adopt a system of neutrality hostile to the allies, and friendly to France.

'There appears, therefore, no concert or common cause in the negotiations for peace; and as for the operations of the war, there may be something better, as Lord Cathcart has not gone into details at all; but there does not appear to exist any thing, in writing or any where, excepting in loose conversations among Princes. For my part, I would not march even a corporal's guard upon such a system.

'Probably what I am about to write has already occurred to the King's Government, and that matters are not ripe for such a scheme; or that the notions and claims of some of the allies are so wild and unreasonable, or so selfish, that they cannot be reconciled to the general interest, at the same

Digitized by Google

time that the forces and resources, particularly of the greater powers, cannot be spared.

'There are some leading principles, however, in the political state of Europe on which the interests of all parties would coincide, such as the independence of Spain, Germany, Italy, and Holland, of France; the restoration of Hanover to the King's family; the re-establishment of the Prussian frontier, and of the Prussian influence over Saxony and Hesse; a frontier for the Austrian monarchy, and influence in Germany to balance that of Prussia; the re-establishment of the independence of the Hanse Towns, &c.; an understanding between England and Russia; and the powers less immediately interested might bring the others to take a general view of the common interests, without which, all may depend upon it that they cannot make peace with security, or war with honor or advantage.

'The object of each should be to diminish the power and influence of France, by which alone the peace of the world can be restored and maintained: and although the aggrandizement and security of the power of one's own country is the duty of every man, all nations may depend upon it that the best security for power, and for every advantage now possessed, or to be acquired, is to be found in the reduction of the power and influence of the grand disturber; and in the adoption of some scheme for that object, to be acted upon by the allies in concert, whether in the negotiation for peace, or in the operations of war.

'For my part, I repeat what I told you before, I shall enter France, or not, (unless I should be ordered,) according to what I think best for my own operations, as I have no reliance whatever upon what is doing in the north.

'Believe me, &c.

'*Earl Bathurst.*' 'WELLINGTON.

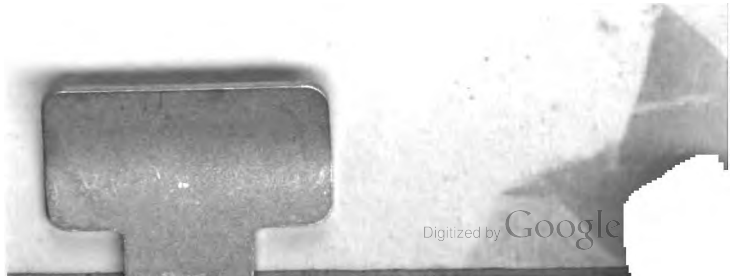
END OF VOLUME TEN.

WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, PRINTERS, STAMFORD STREET, LAMBETH.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google


Digitized by Google

